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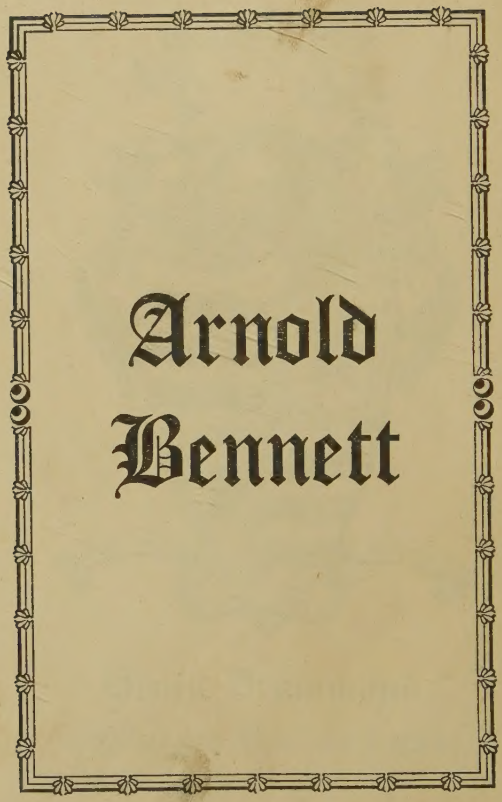

DOMINICAN COLLEGE
REF. RM.
SAN RAFAEL

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY,

POLITICKS,

AND

LITERATURE,

Of the YEAR 1760.

THE SECOND EDITION.

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LONDON:

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PREFACE.

WE have now brought our Regiſter to the third year, and we hope it has been conducted to the ſatisfaction of the Public. In our collections we have continued our attention to lay before our Readers the moſt ſtriking and uſeful of the detached pieces that have appeared during the year, and to ſtudy variety as far as it could be done without loading the work, or introducing frivolous and impertinent matter.

The Reader will find ſome difference in the paging between this and the preceding volumes. In order to allow ſufficient time for digeſting the Hiſtory and Chronicle, it was neceſſary to put the other articles of the collection earlier to the preſs; this has divided the book into two parts, from the beginning of each of which the pages are numbered.

With regard to that hiſtory, we are extremely ſenſible of the defects to which, from the very nature of our plan, we are liable, to ſay nothing of our own particular inability. We have no occaſion to beſpeak the candour and indulgence of the Public, which we have already abundantly experienced. In our ſituation, as the annual relaters of events, we are unavoidably ſubject

to

to inaccuracies and miſtakes, which it would be vain to think of concealing from the judicious Reader by any parade. Such a Reader muſt be ſenſible, that miſtakes cannot poſſibly be avoided in ſuch a work: for he will be conſcious that imperfection muſt neceſſarily be expected from haſte; and that we muſt repreſent things according to their appearances at the time, tho' theſe appearances may afterwards be diſcovered to have been deluſive. Theſe are misfortunes to which all are ſubject who, without being perſonally concerned in them, write upon public affairs near the time in which they have been tranſacted. But we who give no account of the buſineſs of the year, until the concluſion of each campaign, are leſs liable to be impoſed upon, and leſs ſubject to contradict our own accounts, than thoſe who confine themſelves to ſhorter periods. Theſe Annual Hiſtories, imperfect and inaccurate as they evidently muſt be, are yet of conſiderable uſe; they aid the memory; they connect in the mind the ſcattered events; they ſhew their dependencies and relations; in ſhort, they ſupply, for a time, the place of a ſolid and regular hiſtory, which is not to be expected in many years after the events.

THE

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the YEAR 1760.

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

PRESENT WAR.

CHAP. I.

Nothing decided in the war. State of the ſeveral powers concerned. Great Britain and Pruſſia propoſe an accommodation. Difficulties in concluding a peace. The condition and hopes of France. Demands on the King of Pruſſia. Treaty ſaid to be between Ruſſia and Auſtria.

IF all the wars which have harraſſed Europe for more than a century had not proved it, the events of the laſt campaign muſt have ſatisfied every thinking man, that victories do no decide the fate of nations. Four moſt bloody, and to all appearance moſt ruinous defeats which he ſuffered in that year, had deſpoiled the King of Pruſſia of no more than a ſingle town. After theſe accumulated blows he ſtill found himſelf in a condition to make good his winter-quarters; to cover his dominions; and to tempt the favour of fortune in another campaign.

To carry our attention a little further back; who could have imagined, that when the French had compelled the Hanoverian troops to lay down their arms, when they had thruſt them into a defenceleſs corner, had bound them down with the yoke of a ſtrict and ſevere capitulation, and had poſſeſſed themſelves of every place which could boaſt the ſmalleſt ſhare of ſtrength in the king's German dominions, that in a few months they ſhould find

themſelves compelled to fly before their captives; and after having ſuffered a conſiderable defeat, ſhould be puſhed back almoſt on their own territories.

On the other hand, it might have been ſuppoſed that the effect of theſe advantages under the management of a very great commander, who was beſides largely reinforced, could have been fruſtrated only by the loſs of ſome great battle. But the fact was otherwiſe. The Hanoverians, without any adverſe ſtroke in that campaign, were obliged to repaſs the Rhine and the Lippe; and ſince that time, fortune having decided nothing by the events of five years war, has given to Prince Ferdinand the poſſeſſion of a great part of Weſtphalia in the manner of a conquered country; and yet ſees him abandoning Heſſe, and with difficulty covering the borders of Hanover.

In ſhort, the victory of Crevelt could not enable the Duke of Brunſwick to defend the Rhine. The battle of Bergen did not give M. Broglio an entrance into Hanover. The great victory of Minden did not drive the French from the Maine. We have ſeen armies, after complete victory, obliged to act as if they had been defeated; and after a defeat, taking an offenſive part with ſucceſs, and reaping all the fruits of victory.

Theſe reflections are ſtill more ſtrongly enforced by the fortune of the King of Pruſſia. Covered with the laurels of Lowoſitz, Prague, Rosbach and Liſſa, when he began after ſo many compleat triumphs, to purſue his advantages, and to improve ſucceſs into conqueſt, the ſcene was ſuddenly altered. As ſoon as he attempted to penetrate with effect into the enemies country, without having ſuffered any very ſignal blow, without any conſiderable miſtake committed upon his ſide, Fortune, who hath as it were attached herſelf to the defenſive, immediately forſook him. He was not able to take a ſingle place. And thoſe advantages which at other times and ſituations, would have laid the foundation of laſting empire, have in his caſe only protracted a ſevere deſtiny, which ſome think in the end inevitable; but which as many, as great, and as entire victories ſince obtained over his forces, have not been yet able to bring upon him.

The ballance of power, the pride of modern policy, and originally invented to preſerve the general peace as well as freedom of Europe, has only preſerved its liberty. It has been the original of innumerable and fruitleſs wars. That political torture by which powers are to be enlarged or abridged, according to a ſtandard, perhaps not very accurately imagined, ever has been, and it is to be feared will always continue a cauſe of infinite contention and bloodſhed. The foreign ambaſſadors conſtantly reſiding in all courts, the negociations inceſſantly carrying on, ſpread both confederacies and quarrels ſo wide, that whenever hoſtilities commence, the theatre of war is always of a prodigious extent. All parties in thoſe diffuſive operations, have of neceſſity their ſtrong and weak ſides. What they gain in one part is loſt in another; and in concluſion, their affairs became ſo ballanced, that all the powers concerned are certain to loſe a great deal; the moſt fortunate acquire little; and what they do acquire is never in any reaſonable proportion to charge and loſs.

Frequent

Frequent experience of this might prove one of the ſtrongeſt grounds for a laſting peace in Europe. But that ſpirit of intrigue, which is the political diſtemper of the time, that anxious foreſight which forms the character of all the preſent courts, prevent the ſalutary effects which might reſult from this experience. Theſe modern treaties of peace, the fruits not of moderation but neceſſity; thoſe engagements contracted when all the parties are wearied and none ſatisfied, where none can properly be called conquerors or conquered, where after having fought in vain to compel, they are content to overreach, teem in the very moment they are formed, and from the very act of forming them, with the ſeeds of new diſſentions, more implacable animoſities, and more cruel wars. For if to forward the work of peace any member in theſe alliances ſhould acquire a ceſſion of any importance in its favour, this afterwards becomes a ground for another alliance, and for new intrigues to deprive them of their acquiſition. To ſettle the peace of Germany, Sileſia was yielded in 1745 to the King of Pruſſia, and that ceſſion gave occaſion for the war of 1756.

The kings of Great Britain and Pruſſia choſe the moment of ſucceſs, to propoſe an accommodation; and they deſired that the oppoſite powers ſhould concur with them in nominating ſome place for a congreſs. Some ſpoke of Leipſic, as a means of indemnification to that unfortunate city; the States General would have given a town of theirs; King Staniſlaus offered Nancy, his capital: but the time of peace was not yet come. The two kings made a diſplay of moderation: and they had reaſon to think that if their propoſals ſhould be accepted (which probably they did not then expect) they muſt naturally take the lead in that negotiation, and muſt give the whole a turn to their advantage. But the adverſe alliance unanimouſly rejected their offers, and the refuſal of ſome of its members was couched in terms ſufficiently haughty.

To ſpeak impartially, they could not at that time have accepted propoſitions for peace. France had ſuffered in every quarter: in her preſent condition ſhe could ſcarcely look for very favourable terms. As they had now abandoned in deſpair all attempts by ſea, and conſequently all efforts in North America and both the Indies, all their hopes were centered in Germany. Hitherto their fortune in that country had not been very encouraging. But ſtill, in that country lay their beſt, and indeed their only proſpect. The ſtrength and perſeverance of the two empreſſes, the waſted condition of the K. of Pruſſia, the enormous expence of the German war to England, which muſt gradually exhauſt the reſources of her credit, and with them the patience of an inconſtant people, had inſpired with no ſmall hope. All theſe conſiderations confirmed their reſolution of hearkening to no terms, until by acquiring ſuperiority, or at leaſt an equality, they might be aſſured of procuring ſuch as were not very diſadvantageous or humiliating.

The empreſs queen upon her part had a moral certainty, that ſhe could not procure, by a treaty propoſed at ſuch a juncture, thoſe objects for which ſhe had begun, and with ſuch ſteadineſs in every fortune had carried on the war. In reality, her circumſtances then were, and they ſtill continue very intricate and em-

barraſſed. It was neceſſary that ſhe ſhould have allies of great power; but if they have done her great ſervices, they have formed high pretenſions; indeed ſo high, that if ſhe and her allies cannot abſolutely preſcribe the terms of peace, it is impoſſible that they ſhould all be in any degree ſatisfied.

Her ſituation in this reſpect has puſhed *ad internecionem*, the war between her and the King of Pruſſia. Even the ceſſion of all Silefia, in her favour, cannot procure a peace for that monarch. The Ruſſians will never let looſe their hold of the ducal Pruſſia; a country conquered by their own arms, a poſſeſſion which rendered the king moſt formidable to them, and which is their ſole indemnification for what they have expended in a war entered into for other views than thoſe of glory, or even of revenge. It has been confidently aſſerted, that the empreſs queen of Hungary has actually guarantied the poſſeſſion of that country to its conquerors. This is indeed a very extraordinary ſtep, and the fact is not ſufficiently authenticated. But the report is not altogether improbable. We may be ſure that if ſuch a guarantee has been made, it has been entered into upon ſome reciprocal engagement of equal force, and for an object equally important.

Nothing but the laſt deſperate neceſſity, nothing in ſhort but being conquered in the moſt abſolute ſenſe, will ever induce the King of Pruſſia to ſubmit to both theſe ceſſions. By ſuch a ſubmiſſion, beſides being deſpoiled of that conqueſt, which is the great glory of his reign, and conſtitutes the firmeſt ſupport of his revenue, he will ſee his hereditary dominions curtailed of another province from whence he derives his royal title, and what makes it of infinitely greater importance in his eyes, the beſt commercial part of his territories, and that only part of his territories, by which he could have hoped to become in any degree a maritime power.

But tho' it were poſſible that his Pruſſian majeſty could be brought to ſubmit to theſe humiliating terms a great deal ſtill remains to be adjuſted. There are other demands, which though not ſo high in their nature, nor ſo ſtrongly enforced, are notwithſtanding conſiderable, and cannot with any decency be totally neglected. What is the nature of the bargain between the Empreſs and the Senate of Sweden, has not yet been made publick. Be it what it will, this is probably the leaſt perplexing part of the whole.

But ſome indemnification for the King of Poland, on whoſe dominions the greateſt calamities of the war have fallen, ſeems abſolutely neceſſary; and on what principle can Auſtria ever expect an ally, if ſhe ſhould ſecure all the benefits of the pacification to herſelf, and leave to her confederates nothing but the ſufferings of a war in which they were involved purely in her quarrel?

This variety of demands, all to be ſatisfied out of the dominions of a ſingle prince, muſt neceſſarily perplex the work of peace with almoſt inſurmountable difficulties. It ought not indeed to be concealed, that there are circumſtances which ſeem to lead to ſome ſolution of this embarraſſment. But if they are attentively conſidered, they will, I believe, be rather found to increaſe it.

Great Britain has had remarkable ſucceſs againſt France at ſea, in America and in the Indies. On the continent of Europe, her fortune

tune is even at this day, tolerably ballanced: the two weak parts, therefore, in the oppoſite alliances, (I ſpeak only with regard to the events of the preſent war) are France and Pruſſia. As therefore France will expect ſome ceſſions from Great Britain, it is reaſonable that they ſhould be bought by ſome moderation of the rigorous terms which otherwiſe would have been impoſed on Pruſſia.

All the ſacrifices to peace muſt be made out of the advantage acquired by Auſtria and Great Britain. But when Great Britain ſhall have conſented to ſome conceſſions, to forward this great work, what return can the Empreſs Queen make, but by an abatement of her demands upon Sileſia? That is, by giving up that grand, favourite, and indeed to her ſole object, for which ſhe has brought upon herſelf an heavy war, diſguſted her ancient and natural allies, and purchaſed the aid of her natural enemy, at the price of places which the beſt blood of Europe has been ſo often ſhed to preſerve in her family. To all who conſider the character of that court, it will appear very plainly that ſhe will hazard almoſt any thing, and even riſque thoſe conſequences to which her imprudent alliance with France has expoſed her, rather than accept a peace which muſt deprive her of her hopes of Sileſia.

When theſe things are weighed, it will not appear wonderful that there have been ſo few ſerious overtures for peace; and that the longer the war continues, the greater difficulties ſeem to oppoſe themſelves to any concluſion of it.

The only hope that remains of any happy concluſion, is that ſome of the great members of the alliance, wearied and exhauſted, will at length fly off, and thereby throw the reſt into ſuch confuſion, that a peace will be ſuddenly huddled up; and all difficulties not removed, but forgotten, by not allowing time to weigh and ſtudy what may be gained or loſt. This muſt produce a ſyſtem of pacification, the nature of which it is impoſſible to foreſee; becauſe it cannot be ſaid upon which ſide this defection will begin; but principally becauſe the war ſtill continues, in the event of which, in ſpite of all that can be conjectured from the ſtrength and preſent condition of the powers concerned, fortune will have ſo large a ſhare. But we may predict without raſhneſs, that the firſt overtures will be between Great Britain and France: for they never think of peace in Germany.

CHAP. II.

State of the Engliſh garriſon at Quebec. Deſigns of Monſ. Levi. Preparations for a ſiege. French army marches from Montreal. Their ſtrength. Battle of Sillery. Gen. Murray defeated. Quebec beſieged. The Engliſh fleet under Lord Colville arrives. French veſſels deſtroyed. Levi raiſes the ſiege.

THIS was the poſture of Europe at the cloſe of the campaign of 1759. And all thoughts of peace being entirely removed, the war was proſecuted in this part of the world with the utmoſt vigour as ſoon as the ſeaſon permitted them to recommence operations.

But in America, the ſeverity of winter was not able wholly to interrupt the progreſs of the war. Canada had been ſuppoſed conquered,

by the taking of Quebec. Indeed without the poſſeſſion of that place, it had been impoſſible to reduce that country; but ſtill a great deal remained to compleat the advantage to which the taking of Quebec had only given an opening. The French troops after their defeat, had retired into the heart of their country. And the Engliſh navy having provided the town ſufficiently with military ſtores and proviſions, ſet ſail, fearing leſt they ſhould be overtaken by the froſt. Ten battalions, two companies of the artillery, one of American wood-rangers, in all about 7000 men, formed the garriſon which was left in Quebec, to command Canada during the winter, and to facilitate the entire reduction of that province in the enſuing campaign. They were under the orders of Gen. Murray.

As the river St. Laurence is commonly ſhut up by ice, for the greater part of the winter, all communication with Europe was cut off. The conquering army was therefore ſubject to be inveſted in Quebec. The French commander M. Levi, was ſenſible of this advantage; and he ſaw that it was the only reſource by which he could have any chance of preſerving Canada. He accordingly prepared to make uſe of this laſt, and only opportunity; and he was not without ſome proſpect of ſucceſs.

He knew that the fortifications of Quebec were weak and incomplete, without any kind of outwork; that the town was almoſt a general ruin, ſince the late ſiege; and that the Engliſh garriſon had been much enfeebled, and greatly reduced in their numbers by the ſcurvy. He knew alſo, that by ſome misfortune, no proviſion had been made to prevent his attaining a ſuperiority on the river; as no veſſels had been left, on a ſuppoſition, that they could not be uſeful in winter.

The winter had paſſed in ſkirmiſhes always terminating in favour of the Engliſh, by which they enlarged the ſphere of their ſubſiſtence. M. Levi had indeed propoſed, during the rigour of the ſeaſon, to attempt the place by a coup de main; and had made preparations for that purpoſe. But the activity of the garriſon was ſuch; and all the outpoſts ſo well ſecured, that he thought it more prudent to abandon that deſign, and to poſtpone his operations, to the opening of the ſpring, when a regular ſiege might be formed.

The forces which ſtill remained in Canada, were not unequal to the attempt. Ten battalions of regular troops, amounting to near five thouſand men; 6000 of the experienced militia of Canada; about 300 ſavages. This was the force which M. Levi had collected at Montreal, and with which he took the field on the 17th of April, 1760.

His proviſions, ammunition, and heavy baggage, fell down the river St. Laurence, under the convoy of ſix frigates from 44 to 26 guns. By this ſquadron, which there was nothing to oppoſe, he acquired the undiſputed command of the river, a point of the greateſt importance to the whole deſign. In ten days march, the French army arrived at the heights of Abraham three miles from Quebec.

When Gen. Murray perceived the approach of the enemy, he had two parties to take; either to keep within the town, and confiding in his troops, which though weak as an army, were ſtrong as a garriſon, to ſuſtain the ſiege to the utmoſt extremity; or to march out, and by trying the fortune of the field, to avoid the tedious hardſhips of a

ſiege,

ſiege, in a place which ſeemed to him ſcarcely tenable.

He reſolved on the latter party. But when he came to review his ability for this undertaking, he could poſſibly draw into the field no more than three thouſand men. However he was not frighted by the enemies great ſuperiority. He determined to engage; and he grounded his reſolution on the following reaſons.

Firſt, that his army, notwithſtanding its inferiority, was in the habit of beating the enemy. That they had a fine train of field artillery; that to ſhut themſelves up at once within the walls, was putting all upon the ſingle chance of holding out for a conſiderable time a wretched fortification; a chance which an action in the field could hardly alter, at the ſame time that it gave an additional one, and perhaps a better; and in fine, that if the event was not proſperous, he might, after holding out to the laſt extremity, retreat, with what ſhould remain of the garriſon, to the iſle of Orleans or Coudres, and there wait for reinforcements.

It is not eaſy to comprehend the prudence of engaging in the open field, an army four times ſuperior; eſpecially when the weaker army had it in their power to keep upon the defenſive in a ſtrong poſt; and Quebec may well be conſidered at leaſt as a ſtrong retrenchment. It is as hard to underſtand how the chance of holding out a fortreſs, ſhould not be leſſened after a defeat of the troops, which compoſe the garriſon, who muſt neceſſarily ſuffer by ſuch an event, both in numbers and in ſpirit; it is equally difficult to conceive how the remains of that garriſon, which ſhould be driven from Quebec, could have ſafely retreated to the iſle of Orleans or Coudres, or have remained in either of theſe places, with any tolerable ſecurity, whilſt the enemy were, as they were, confeſſedly maſters of the river. Theſe are matters not ſo eaſily comprehended by thoſe who are at a diſtance from the ſcene of action; there circumſtances may have given theſe reaſons their due weight; and they had the greater influence from the character of the general; a man of the moſt ardent and intrepid courage, paſſionately deſirous of glory, and emulous of the reputation Wolfe had acquired. He knew that a bold and ſucceſsful ſtroke, and well purſued, might ſo diſable the enemy, who were in no likelihood of receiving ſpeedy or conſiderable ſuccours from France, that the way to conqueſt would lie plain and open before him; and he might expect the honour of the total reduction of Canada, before the arrival of the reſt of the king's forces to his aſſiſtance.

Thus depending on fortune, on the tried goodneſs of his troops, and his own courage to animate them, he marched out of the city, and deſcended from the heights of Abraham with the army mentioned above, and twenty field pieces. The right and left of the enemy's van poſſeſſed themſelves of ſome ſmall woody eminences: the main army marched by the road of St. Foix; and formed themſelves under the ſhelter of the woods. Whilſt the body of the enemies army was yet unformed, the Engliſh troops attacked their van, both on the right and left, with the utmoſt impetuoſity, and drove them from the eminences, though they were well maintained; the advanced poſts of the French center gave way, without a blow, and fell back upon their main army.

Hitherto the fortune of the field was favourable to the Engliſh; but now the advantages they had obtained brought them full on the main army of the French, which formed in columns, and advanced with great rapidity to ſupport their broken vanguard. The fire became very hot, and ſtopped the progreſs of our troops; whilſt thoſe of the enemy having ſupported their center, wheeled round the flanks of the Britiſh army to the left and right, and formed a ſemi circle, which threatened to cloſe upon our rear. Proper movements were made to protect the flanks, but it was evident the army was in the greateſt danger, not only of a defeat, but of ſeeing itſelf ſurrounded, and its retreat to Quebec intirely intercepted. Near one thouſand men, ſoldiers and officers, (a third of the army), had been by this time killed and wounded. Nothing could be now thought of but as ſpeedy a retreat as poſſible; and in this there were difficulties, which nothing but the bravery of the ſoldiery and the ſkill and ſpirit of the officers could overcome. They gained Quebec with little loſs in the purſuit; but they were obliged to leave their cannon, which they could not bring off, on account of the wreaths of ſnow, which even in this advanced ſeaſon, and in the temperate latitude of 47, ſtill lay upon the ground. The French loſt at leaſt 2000 in the action.

When the account of this victory arrived in Europe, the French were for a while infinitely elated. The blow was ſenſibly felt in England. Our ſanguine hopes were at once ſunk. If Quebec was loſt, it was evident that the greateſt difficulties muſt have ariſen to our affairs in America; and the reduction of Canada muſt become the work of more than one campaign. Nobody imagined that the town could hold out long after ſuch a defeat; and the fleet ſent from Europe to reinforce, the place was then at a great diſtance.

Nevertheleſs all things were prepared at Quebec for a vigorous defence. The late check he had received, only rouſed the governor to more ſtrenuous efforts. He knew that the loſs of the place would be attributed to the temerity of his councils; he was ſenſible that in proportion to the honours paid by the public to thoſe who had conquered Quebec, would their indignation fall upon thoſe by whom it ſhould happen to be loſt; and that in general nothing makes a worſe figure, than a raſhneſs which is not fortunate. Theſe thoughts were perpetual ſtings to a mind like his, paſſionately deſirous of glory; and that very diſpoſition which led him to fight unſucceſsfully with a weak army, gave him activity and ſucceſs in the defence of a weak fortification.

The French, whoſe whole hope of ſucceſs depended on perfecting their work before a Britiſh ſquadron could arrive, loſt not a moment's time to improve their victory. They opened trenches before the town the very night of the battle. But it was the 11th of May before they could bring two batteries to play upon the fortifications. They were greatly deficient in this reſpect. Their accounts ſay, they had no more than twelve pieces of iron artillery, which carried twelve pound balls. The Engliſh train, was without compariſon, ſuperior. Before the French had opened their batteries, 132 pieces of cannon were placed on the ramparts. The fire of the beſiegers was therefore always

always ſlack, interrupted, and of little effect.

Notwithſtanding the weakneſs of the enemies fire, the ſuperiority of the Engliſh artillery, and the reſolution of the governor and garriſon, the relief of the place depended entirely on the early arrival of the Britiſh fleet, which was looked out for every hour with the moſt anxious expectation. Had any French ſhips of force come before the Engliſh, it was the general opinion that the place muſt inevitably have fallen into their hands.

On the 9th of May, to the great joy of the garriſon, an Engliſh frigate anchored in the baſon, and brought them an account that the Britiſh ſquadron commanded by Lord Colville, was then in the river. On the 15th, a ſhip of the line and a frigate arrived; the next morning the two frigates were ſent to attack the French ſquadron above the town. They executed their commiſſions ſo well, that in a moment all the French veſſels of whatever kind were diſperſed, and the greateſt part deſtroyed or taken.

M. Levi, who had the mortification to behold from the eminences this action, which at one ſtroke put an end to all the hopes he had conceived from his late victory, was perſuaded that theſe frigates by the boldneſs of their manner, muſt have been the vanguard of a conſiderable reinforcement; and that too cloſe at hand: he therefore raiſed the ſiege in the utmoſt hurry and precipitation, leaving behind all his artillery, and a great part of his ammunition and baggage, altho' Lord Colville, with the reſt of the ſquadron, did not arrive at Quebec until two days after.

Thus was fortunately preſerved from the moſt imminent danger, the moſt conſiderable place we had taken in the war; and that which gave us the moſt deciſive advantage. The triumph of the French, and the anxiety of England, were but ſhort. The account of the ſiege, and the raiſing of it, followed cloſe on the heels of each other. And there was nothing now to cloud the proſpect of the certain reduction of Canada, by the united efforts of three Engliſh armies, who by different routs were moving to attack thoſe parts of it which ſtill remained to France. In the mean time that haughty power was obliged to ſit the impotent ſpectator of the ruin of her colonies, without being able to ſend them the ſmalleſt ſuccour. It was then ſhe found what it was to be inferior at ſea.

We ſhall reſume the American affairs, when we have reviewed the ſcenes that began about this time to open on the theatre of Europe.

CHAP. III.

Diſtreſs of Saxony. M. Broglio commands the main body of the French army. St. Germain commands on the Rhine. Engliſh army reinforced. K. of Pruſſia's loſſes. Theatre of the war in the eaſt of Germany. Poſitions of the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies. Battle of Landſhut. Pruſſian army under Fouquet deſtroyed.

A Winter remarkably ſevere ſucceeded the bloody campaign of 1758. At Bareith in the night of the 16th of December, the cold was inſupportable. Reaumer's thermometer was ſunk to 15, which is pre-

preciſely the ſame degree it fell to in 1709. A year like this diſtinguiſhed by the intenſeneſs of the cold, and the fury of war. Birds dropped dead in their flight. At Leipſic ten centinels were frozen to death. An infectious diſeaſe which began in the armies, diffuſed itſelf among the inhabitants of Saxony, and made a dreadful havoc. A peſtilential contagion raged among the cattle. Famine was ſoon added to the reſt of their calamities; and every miſery that can afflict mankind, was poured out upon that unfortunate people with the moſt liberal meaſure. There was no proſpect of an alleviation of theſe diſtreſſes. On the contrary, the ſufferings of the people only made their ſovereigns more earneſt for revenge; and out of the general want a reſource aroſe to their armies, who were the more readily recruited, becauſe the ſcanty pay and ſubſiſtence of a ſoldier, became an object of envy to the wretched peaſantry in moſt of theſe countries; and death ſeemed more honourable and leſs certain by the ſword, than by penury and diſeaſe.

France and England vied in their endeavours to augment their forces in Germany. M. Broglio had now the command of the grand army, and the ſole conduct of the general plan of operations. He had early in this year, been honoured with the ſtaff of a marſhal of France. And nothing was omitted to give luſtre to his command, and to furniſh him with every means of exerting his talents. His corps was augmented to near 100,000 effective men. Thirty thouſand drawn out of their quarters in Duſſeldorp, Cleves, Cologn and Weſel, and compleated by draughts from France, formed a ſeparate army on the Rhine, under the Count de St. Germain. This diſpoſition was made not only to divide the attention of the allied army; but to prevent the ill conſequences of the miſunderſtanding which was known to ſubſiſt between this general and the Duke de Broglio. The third army propoſed at the cloſe of the foregoing campaign did not appear.

On the ſide of England, the preparations were not leſs conſiderable in proportion to her ability for that kind of war. Six regiments of foot commanded by Major General Griffin, were forthwith ſent to reinforce the allied army. Elliot's regiment of light horſe ſoon followed them. At the opening of this campaign, we had in Germany twelve regiments of heavy, and one of light horſe; and twelve regiments, with two Highland battalions of foot; the whole amounting to about 22,000 men. In the courſe of the ſummer, they were further reinforced to near 25,000. Such a number of Britiſh troops, ſerving in one army, had not been ſeen on the continent, for two hundred years paſt. The allied army indeed fell ſhort of the French in numbers; but they exceeded it in the quality of the troops. Thoſe newly arrived from England, were freſh, but not undiſciplined; the old were indeed harraſſed, but they had been accuſtomed to victory.

In the beginning of the year, the death of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel had excited ſome apprehenſions; the diſpoſitions of the ſucceſſor were uncertain; and his withdrawing himſelf from the cauſe of the allies would have made a breach in their 31 Jan.

army

army, that it would have proved almoſt impoſſible to ſtop. But theſe fears were ſoon diſſipated. The new Landgrave among the very firſt acts of his government, gave the ſtrongeſt proofs of his ſteady adherence to the ſyſtem of his father, and even agreed to add conſiderably to the Heſſian troops in the pay of Great Britain; ſo that all things promiſed as favourably to the allies, as from that irremediable inferiority in number could have been expected.

The King of Pruſſia was under far greater difficulties; he had felt the heavieſt blows, and was moſt ſcanted in the means of healing them.

His loſſes were not to be reckoned by the men killed and priſoners, but by armies deſtroyed or taken. Forty generals had died, or were ſlain in his ſervice, ſince the firſt of October 1756, excluſive of thoſe who had been wounded, diſabled or made priſoners. And this alone would have been a loſs not to be repaired, if theſe murdering wars which cut off ſo many experienced officers, did not at the ſame time, form ſo many more to ſupply their places. The king had renewed his alliance on the former terms with Great Britain. By his indefatigable induſtry, no gaps were ſeen in his armies. But they were no longer the ſame troops, and if the King of Pruſſia had formerly the merit of ably commanding the moſt excellent armies; he was now to fill up the moſt remarkable deficiency on the part of his troops by his own heroiſm; and to undertake far more arduous enterprizes, than his firſt, with infinitely weaker inſtruments. His affairs wore a bad aſpect in the opening of the former year. In this they ſeemed altogether deſperate.

The Ruſſians had ſuffered; but they were ſufficiently reinforced. The Swedes who had been generally obliged to give ground in the winter, had in that of 1759 the advantage in ſeveral ſmart ſkirmiſhes, and had even taken priſoner the Pruſſian general Manteuffel. As to the Auſtrians, victorious for a whole campaign almoſt without fighting, their armies and magazines were full, their corps compleat, their men freſh, vigorous, and full of reſolution. Several ſkirmiſhes of conſequence had been fought during the ceſſation of the great operations; and they were generally to their advantage.

The King of Pruſſia was ſenſible, that in this, as in the former campaigns, he ſhould be attacked by four armies; and that his dominions would be inveſted on every ſide. As theſe operations were very extenſive and complicated, to enable the reader to form an idea of the campaign, it will not be amiſs to ſay ſomething of the ground the king had to defend, which is circumſtanced in this manner.

To the north is Pomerania. This country is very open; and it is defended on that part on which the Swedes generally act, with but few, and thoſe mean fortifications, Anclam, Demmein and Paſſewalk. But then the Swediſh army is not numerous, and if they ſhould attempt to penetrate far into the country, they muſt leave Stetin, in which there is always a ſtrong garriſon, behind them to their left, which would render their ſubſiſtence difficult, and their retreat, in caſe of any misfortune, extremely hazardous; and they have not ſufficient ſtrength to maſter this place by a regular ſiege. This has always proved a check to the

the progreſs of that army, even when they have been otherwiſe ſucceſsful.

This ſame country to the eaſtward of the Oder, is one great object of the Ruſſian deſigns. Its chief ſtrength in this quarter is the town of Colberg; a place they have frequently attempted, but always without ſucceſs. And their failure, in this inſtance, has been the main cauſe why they have never been able to take winter quarters in the King of Pruſſia's dominions, or even during the campaign, to make any conſiderable impreſſion upon Pomerania. For they can have no communication with their own country by ſea, for want of this port. On their rear lies the extenſive and inhoſpitable deſart of Waldow; and this with the uncertain diſpoſition of the city of Dantzick, renders their ſupplies of proviſion from Poland difficult and precarious. Neither is it poſſible in theſe circumſtances, to unite their forces with thoſe of Sweden acting in the ſame country. The Oder flows between them; which is ſo commanded by the city of Stetin, as to make all communication between theſe armies in a great meaſure impracticable. Inſomuch that on the ſide of Pomerania, the force of theſe two powers is compelled to act ſeparately, without concert, and therefore weakly and ineffectually.

To the weſtward the King of Pruſſia is ſufficiently covered by the city of Magdeburg, the ſtrongeſt place in his dominions, and in that part of Germany. Here are his greateſt magazines, and his principal founderies; and this is the repoſitory of whatever he finds neceſſary to place out of the reach of ſudden inſult.

To the ſouthward he is obliged to defend Saxony and Sileſia. Both of theſe countries on their frontiers towards Bohemia, riſe into very rough, broken, and mountainous grounds, abounding in advantageous poſts and ſtrong ſituations. Luſatia lies between them; a level ſandy plain, (interſperſed with pine-woods,) extending without any obſtacle to the very gates of Berlin. Through this country the king's communication between Sileſia and Saxony muſt be kept up, and therefore it has been from the beginning of this war, the great ſcene of thoſe remarkable marches and countermarches, by which his Pruſſian majeſty has acquired ſo great a reputation; and alſo of thoſe bold and ſudden attempts which have diſtinguiſhed ſome of the generals of the adverſe party. As an army cannot be advantageouſly poſted in this territory, it has not been uſual for a conſiderable body to remain there long; and it is particularly unfavourable to defenſive operations. This country may be conſidered as the curtain, and the frontiers of Saxony and Sileſia as the baſtions, that flank the ſort of fortification, which the king is to maintain.

No part of that monarch's territories are naturally more defenceleſs than the eaſtern; at the ſame time that it is attacked by the moſt powerful of his enemies. A country altogether ſandy and level, extends along both ſides of the Oder, from the northern frontier of Sileſia, until it meets Pomerania a country of the ſame kind. There is no reſpectable fortification on this ſide; and the river Warta that falls here into the Oder, makes the tranſport of proviſions, and conſequently the ſubſiſtance of the armies that act againſt him more eaſy.

As to Sileſia, it is covered on the Bohe-

Bohemian ſide with mountains, and it contains places of ſuch ſtrength as to be above the neceſſity of yielding to the firſt army that appears before them. Indeed it is to be remarked, that ſuch a degree of ſtrength ſeems ſufficient for the kind of ſervice which has diſtinguiſhed this war. Never was a war of ſuch a length and extent, in which fewer ſieges of conſequence have been formed; and the late ſervice which affords ſo large a field for experience in every other ſpecies of military operations, affords very little matter of improvement in the art of reducing or defending ſtrong places.

The King of Pruſſia's deſign ſeems to have been to ſave himſelf as much as poſſible to the end of the campaign; the only time when his ſucceſs might be deciſive, and his ill-fortune not ruinous. He therefore formed a defenſive plan. In purſuance of this he withdrew his outpoſts from Freyberg, and drawing a chain of cantonments from the foreſt of Tharandt on his right to the Elbe, he took a moſt advantageous camp between that river and the Multa; ſtrongly entrenching it where it had not been previouſly fortified by nature; and furniſhed it with ſo numerous an artillery, that they reckoned in their front only 250 pieces of cannon.

In this ſituation he covered the moſt material parts of Saxony, kept the attention of M. Daun's army engaged, and was enabled to ſend out reinforcements to Prince Henry or elſewhere, as occaſion ſhould require, without expoſing one part whilſt he defended another.

Whilſt the king's army defended his conqueſts in Miſnia, Prince Henry had aſſembled an army about Frankfort on the Oder, and took various poſitions about that place and Croſſen. In this poſition, he commanded three principal communications, in ſuch a manner as to protect at once Sileſia, the New Marche of Brandenburgh, and the avenues to Berlin; all which were threatened by ſeveral bodies of the enemy. General Fouquet had eſtabliſhed his quarters near the county of Glatz, and whilſt he covered that ſide of Sileſia communicated with Prince Henry, and was ſo diſpoſed as to ſend to or receive ſuccours from him, as either party ſhould happen to be preſſed.

M. Daun, as ſoon as he ſaw that the King of Pruſſia had fortified himſelf in his poſt, he too buried himſelf in entrenchments, and kept the moſt attentive eye upon all his majeſty's motions. Whilſt he confined himſelf in this poſition, in order to tie down the King of Pruſſia, general Laudohn, with a ſtrong but light and diſincumber'd army, moved from the camp he had occupied during the winter in Bohemia, and preſenting himſelf alternately on the ſide of Luſatia, and on the frontiers of Sileſia, threaten'd ſometimes to penetrate to Berlin, ſometimes by a bold ſtroke to effect a junction with the Ruſſians, and attack Prince Henry, ſometimes to ſit down before Glatz, Schweidnitz, or Breſlau; and thus the alarm was ſpread upon every ſide, not knowing where the ſtorm would fall.

At length he declared himſelf. Having by ſeveral feints perſuaded General Fouquet that his intentions were againſt Schweidnitz, that general marched thither a conſiderable body of his troops, and left Glatz uncovered. As ſoon as Laudohn perceived this movement, he on his ſide made another, and poſſeſſed

poſſeſſed himſelf of Landſhut; and when he had taken Landſhut; he pretended a deſign of ſecuring this poſt by leaving a ſmall body of troops there. This feint alſo ſucceeded, and drew General Fouquet from Schweidnitz back again to Landſhut. He drove the Auſtrians from that place without difficulty; but in the mean time Laudohn made himſelf maſter of ſeveral important paſſes, by which he was in ſome ſort enabled to ſurround the corps of General Fouquet.

That commander, finding himſelf in thoſe dangerous circumſtances, had nothing left but to fortify his poſt, formerly made a very ſtrong one, with additional works; which he did with ſuch effect, that it had more the reſemblance of a regular fortification than an entrenchment. However, the army he commanded was far from numerous; and he was obliged to weaken it ſtill farther by a detachment of 2000 men, to preſerve, if poſſible, a communication with Schweidnitz.

Laudohn longed to diſtinguiſh himſelf by ſome capital ſtroke; and he had now by a ſeries of very artful movements procured a moſt favourable opportunity. Firſt, therefore, he ſhut up with great dexterity the paſſes on every ſide, and rendered his adverſary's retreat impracticable. Then he began an attack on the Pruſſian entrenchments in the dead of the night in three different places. The ſignal for the aſſault was given by four hawbitzers fired in the air. The Auſtrians ruſhed to the attack with uncommon fury, and maintained it with ſo ſteady a reſolution, that in three quarters of an hour the two ſtrongeſt entrenchments were carried, and the line of communication forced. The Pruſſians at day-break found themſelves puſhed back from hill to hill, and line to line, to their laſt entrenchments. Their reſiſtance was all along brave, and their retreat regular. The enemy purchaſed every advantage at the deareſt rate; but at laſt preſſed upon every ſide, worn down by a terrible ſlaughter, their general diſabled by two mortal wounds, at eight in the morning the remnant of the army threw down their arms, and ſurrendered on the field of battle.

June 23.

On the ſide of the vanquiſhed, the ſlain were about 4000. The priſoners were, one general of foot, namely General Fouquet; two major generals; four colonels; two hundred and thirteen officers of the inferior ranks; and upwards of 7000 private ſoldiers, fifty-eight pieces of artillery, with a number of colours. Never was a more entire and deciſive victory. The whole army, general, officers, every thing was deſtroyed. Scarce three hundred of the body intrenched by Landſhut eſcaped. The corps alone which was to preſerve the communication, together with ſome bodies of cavalry who had not been engaged, with difficulty got into Schweidnitz, where they expected every moment to be beſieged. This advantage coſt the Auſtrians above 12000 men killed and wounded.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

The Auſtrians take Glatz. Situation of the Pruſſian armies. King of Pruſſia marches towards Sileſia and deceives M. Daun. King of Pruſſia returns to Saxony. Siege of Dreſden. Town burned. Return of Daun. Siege raiſed. Breſlau beſieged by the Auſtrians. March of Prince Henry. Laudohn retreats.

THIS victory was purſued with as much rapidity as it was obtained with courage and addreſs. Baron Laudohn immediately turned back from Landſhut, and fell like a ſtorm upon Glatz. Glatz conſiſts of two fortreſſes, the old and the new. The old was taken by ſtorm; the new ſurrendered at diſcretion. Two thouſand brave men and ſome good works could not defend it againſt the impetuoſity of the Auſtrians. One hundred and one pieces of braſs cannon were taken. Immenſe magazines of proviſion and military ſtores piled up in this frontier place to favour in better times an irruption into Bohemia, fell into the hands of the conqueror. Every thing gave way. The poſſeſſion of Glatz laid all Sileſia open, and the Auſtrians might turn their arms upon any ſide without the leaſt danger to the freedom of their retreat. Neither was there any ſort of army to give the leaſt obſtruction. The King of Pruſſia held down by M. Daun, was in Saxony. Prince Henry was alſo at a great diſtance towards Cuſtrin. If that prince attempted to move to the relief of Sileſia, he laid open Brandenburgh, and even Berlin itſelf to the irruptions of the Ruſſians. If he remained in his poſt, Sileſia was inevitably loſt. Even his ſpeedieſt march ſeemed by no means a certain way to relieve it. The king was yet further diſtant; and any motion of his threatened to ſhake and unhinge the whole ſcheme of his defence; expoſing at once Saxony and Berlin. The loſs of his third army, ſmall as that army was, laid him under difficulties that ſeemed inſuperable.

Favoured by theſe circumſtances, Laudohn had only to chuſe what direction he ſhould give his arms. Sileſia, as has been obſerved, lay open before him. He had threatened Schweidnitz; but he ſaw that Breſlau was a place of greater conſequence, much more eaſily reduced, and that the poſſeſſion of it facilitated a junction with the Ruſſians; a point on which the ultimate improvement of his victory wholly depended. The place beſides is of ſo great extent, and the works of ſo little comparative ſtrength, that he had no ſmall hopes of maſtering it before Prince Henry could come, if he ſhould at all attempt to come to its relief.

He therefore delayed no longer than the march of his heavy artillery and the neceſſary preparatives required, to lay ſiege to the capital of Sileſia, of whoſe ſafety the moſt ſanguine friends of his Pruſſian majeſty began to deſpair.

But in the interval between the battle of Landſhut and the commencement of the ſiege of Breſlau, the King of Pruſſia was not idle.

idle. His thoughts were continually employed to repair this diſaſter; all ordinary reſources were impracticable or ineffectual. His genius alone could enter the liſts with his ill fortune. Placing therefore his hopes in himſelf, he aimed by a daring and unexpected ſtroke, to draw even from ſo ſevere a misfortune ſome new and more brilliant advantages.

In purſuance of the plan
2d July. he had laid, he diſpoſed all things for a march towards Sileſia, and had paſſed the Elbe and penetrated through a woody country without oppoſition; had the enemy been appriſed of his march as early as he began it, it had been attended with great and unſurmountable difficulties. Marſhal Daun no ſooner had advice of his march, than he alſo immediately moved with the utmoſt expedition at the head of his main army towards Sileſia, leaving the army of the Empire, and a body under General Lacy, to awe Saxony in his abſence.

The two armies continued their rout through Luſatia; that of the King of Pruſſia a little to the northward, that of Marſhal Daun to the ſouthward; both apparently puſhing towards the ſame object, and with equal eagerneſs. But as the army of the marſhal had rather the ſhorter cut to make, and as he moved with far greater and more unaffected diligence, he got very conſiderably the ſtart of the king.

8th July. When his majeſty was appriſed that Marſhal Daun had gained full two days march upon him; that he had actually arrived at Gorlitz, and was puſhing by forced marches to Lauban; his great purpoſe was obtained. Immediately he ſtruck into Marſhal Daun's track, but wheeled into the oppoſite direction, repaſſed the Spree near Bautzen, and whilſt every one imagined him on the frontiers of Sileſia, he ſuddenly ſprung up like a mine before Dreſden. The army of the Empire retired. Lacy's corps was obliged to ſhift its ſituation. The Pruſſian generals Hulſen and Ziethen, who had probably been prepared to act in concert with the king, joined him before that place,
13th July and knowing there was no room for delay, began the ſiege with the utmoſt vigour.

Then was this moſt unfortunate city a third time expoſed to the fury of war. The inhabitants ſuffered in their habitations for the weakneſs of the works; and there were armies both without and within of ſuch mutual and determined rage, and ſo careleſs of all things, but their enmity, that they little ſcrupled to ſtrike at each other through the bodies of the ſuffering Saxons. All Europe had now its eyes turned to the event of this maſterly manœuvre; and certainly through the whole courſe of this eventful war, nothing appeared more worthy of regard, nor at any time had there been exhibited a piece of generalſhip more compleat, than the conduct of the King of Pruſſia's march.

Since Dreſden had fallen into the hands of the Auſtrians, it had been ſtrengthened with the addition of ſeveral new works. The burning of the ſuburb by the Pruſſians, in order to keep them out, became an advantage to them when they came to poſſeſs the town. In ſhort, the place was rendered in all reſpects more defenſible than formerly. It had alſo a very

very large garriſon under General Macguire, an officer of courage and experience, who reſolved to maintain it to the laſt extremity: when he was ſummoned to ſurrender, he made anſwer, "That it was impoſſible the king could have been appriſed of his being entruſted with the command of that capital; otherwiſe ſo great a captain as his majeſty would not make ſuch a propoſal to an officer of his ſtanding: that he would defend himſelf to the laſt man; and wait whatever the king ſhould think proper to attempt."

Both parties being therefore inſpired with the utmoſt reſolution, the one to attack, the other to defend, the ſiege was puſhed on by every method of force and addreſs; there was ſcarce any intermiſſion of aſſaults, ſurprizes, coup de mains, ſallies, and all kinds of actions uſed on ſuch occaſions; and all the moſt vigorous in their way. In the mean time three batteries of cannon and mortars played continually, but with much greater damage to the buildings than effect on the fortifications.

Marſhal Daun was in Sileſia when he heard all at once of the deceit put upon him by the King of Pruſſia, of his return to Saxony, of the ſiege, and the extreme danger of Dreſden. His return was as rapid as his march had been. On the 19th he appeared within a league of Dreſden. His approach only cauſed the Pruſſians to redouble their efforts; that day they had received reinforcements of heavy cannon and mortars, and battered the place with new fury. The cathedral church, the new ſquare, ſeveral principal ſtreets, ſome palaces, the noble manufactory of porcelain, were all entirely reduced to aſhes.

The ſiege continued till the 22d. The night of the 21ſt M. Daun had thrown ſixteen battalions into Dreſden. It was in vain to continue any longer the pretence of beſieging a whole army within the town, whilſt at the ſame time there was another army to reinforce it without. The king withdrew his forces without moleſtation from the ſuburbs, tho' there were three conſiderable armies of the enemy in the neighbourhood, beſides that which was within the walls.

Thus ended, without the ſucceſs ſo maſterly a proceeding deſerved, the King of Pruſſia's famous ſtratagem. But the want of ſucceſs can detract nothing from the merit of the meaſure. By drawing Marſhal Daun from Saxony to Sileſia he gained the uſe of eight days, free of obſtruction from the enemy's grand army; eight days at a time when hours and even moments were critical. In this time he had certainly a chance at leaſt of reducing Dreſden; and by the poſſeſſion of that place he would have found himſelf infinitely better able to carry his arms to the defence of every part of his territories for the preſent, and for the future would have that great place of retreat in caſe of any misfortune. If he failed in this attempt, his affairs were preciſely in their former condition; and he could not ſuffer in reputation by having made it.

As the King of Pruſſia could not be blamed for the ſpeedy return of Marſhal Daun, and the conſequences of that return; ſo neither in effect could the marſhal ſuffer any juſt imputation in having been deceived by the king's march. He

knew that there were very plauſible motives to call, and even to preſs him to move that way. He knew that if the king ſhould get into Sileſia without any oppoſition from him, Laudohn might not only be deprived of all the advantages he could hope for from his late victory, but by being attacked by the united armies of the king and his brother, would run the riſque of a defeat that might fully revenge that of Landſhut.

Whatever the merit of either of the commanders might be on this occaſion, it is certain that Laudohn met no conſiderable obſtruction.

He appeared before Breſlaw the 30th of July; the following day the town was completely inveſted; and on the firſt of Auguſt they had erected their batteries of cannon and mortars.

But Laudohn, who ſaw all things prepared for an obſtinate defence, did not wholly truſt to his military manœuvres. He ſent a letter to the governor Count Tavenzien, to intimidate him by the diſplay of his ſtrength. He ſet forth, that his forces conſiſted of 50 battalions and 80 ſquadrons; that the Ruſſian army of 75,000 men were within three days march; that it was in vain for the governor to expect ſuccour from the King of Pruſſia, who was then at the other ſide of the Elbe; that it was ſtill more vain to look for relief from Prince Henry, who could ſcarce hope to ſtand his own ground againſt the grand army of the Ruſſians; that in caſe of obſtinacy he could expect no reaſonable terms; and that theſe were the laſt that ſhould be offered. Moreover he reminded him, that the place was a mercantile town, not a fortreſs; and that he could not defend it without contravening the laws of war.

Theſe rules, by which honour is reduced to act, not by its own feelings but according to extrinſical circumſtances; rules by which they have attempted to determine exactly and mechanically that niceſt of all lines which diſcriminates courage from raſhneſs, form one of the ſtrongeſt inſtances of the great difference between the ancient and modern methods and ideas of war. In the ancient times, a brave commander would have anſwer'd this threatning meſſage in general terms of defiance. But Count Tavenzien reſpected theſe imaginary laws. He took care to prove that in defending the town he did not infringe them; and ſpoke as Laudohn had done in the character of a military juriſconſult, as well as a ſoldier; he gave for reply, "That the town of Breſlaw being ſurrounded with works and wet ditches, was to be conſider'd as a place of ſtrength, and not ſimply as a mercantile town. That the Auſtrians themſelves defended it as ſuch in 1757, after the battle of Liſſa. That the king had commanded him to defend it to the laſt extremity, that therefore General Laudohn might ſee it was not from humour he had refuſed to liſten to his ſummons. That he was not frighted with the general's threats to deſtroy the town; for he was not entruſted with the care of the houſes, but the fortifications."

Laudohn had alſo ſent in a memorial in the ſame menacing ſtile, where he thought it might have a greater effect, to the civil magiſtrates, hoping that the ruin with which the town was threatened, might induce them to join with the inhabitants, to perſuade the governor to a ſpeedy ſurrender.

All theſe menacing meaſures ſeemed to argue a fear in Baron Laudohn, that the Ruſſians were not

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ſo near as he pretended, and that the town might poſſibly be relieved before their arrival. However he ſhewed them, at nine of the very evening of the meſſage, that his threats were not vain, by a terrible diſcharge of mortars and red hot balls that fell in an uninterrupted ſhower upon the city until midnight. During this fierce bombardment, that made a dreadful havoc in the town, he attempted the outworks by aſſault. His Croats attacked the covered way in many places at once, with the uſual impetuoſity of thoſe brave irregulars; but they were received and repulſed with reſolution equal to their own, and with more ſteadineſs.

The operation of this dreadful night having made no impreſſion on the inflexible determination of the governor, Baron Laudohn had once more recourſe to negotiation. He now changed his ſtile, and held out the moſt flattering propoſitions; offering to grant him what capitulation he ſhould think proper to aſk, and even to leave himſelf to draw up the articles. The governor replied that the firing the town had made no change in his reſolution; that he would wait with firmneſs for the enemy upon the ramparts; but that he could not help obſerving, it was contrary to the laws of arms to begin the ſiege of a fortreſs by ruining its inhabitants. The meſſenger made anſwer, that the trenches would be ſoon opened. The governor ſaid, it was what he had long expected.

The Auſtrians, foiled in their hopes from treaty, continued to batter the town, and made ſeveral attempts upon the outworks for three days ſucceſſively. They found every poſt bravely defended; the Ruſſian army did not appear, but they now began to perceive the approach of another army leſs agreeable; that of Prince Henry; which having marched with the utmoſt diligence from Great Glogau, now came faſt upon him; and on the 5th of Auguſt, reached within a few miles of the town.

Laudohn did not think it expedient to put the advantage he had gained, and thoſe which he had yet to expect from the management of time, to the iſſue of a battle; he therefore decamped and made his retreat in good order, but with ſufficient quickneſs; having procured from this enterpriſe only the wretched ſatisfaction of reducing a great part of the city to a heap of rubbiſh, and of having revenged upon Breſtaw ſome part of the ſufferings of Dreſden.

CHAP. V.

Cauſe of the ſlowneſs of the Allies and French. Advantages on the ſide of the French. Difference between Broglio and St. Germain. Marburg and Dillenburg taken by the French. Battle of Corbach. Hereditary Prince wounded. Surprize and defeat of Monſ. Glaubitz at Ermſdorf. The Allies change their camp. Action at Warbourg.

THE French and allied armies had been reinforced in the manner we have already mentioned. But the vigour of their operations did not altogether correſpond with what might have been expected from their ſtrength and mutual animoſity. The campaign, at leaſt in any effective manner, opened late. A country which had been ſo long

the theatre of ſo ruinous a war, had been too much waſted to make the ſubſiſtence, and conſequently the free motion of the armies eaſy. The winter had been ſevere and long; and it was not until the green forage appeared plentifully above ground, that thoſe great bodies of cavalry, which make ſo large a part in our modern armies, were in a condition to act. The ſufferings of the Engliſh horſe, from a want of dry forage, during a great part of the winter and the ſpring, had been extreme; this obliged them to fall much further back from the French cantonments; and to moleſt them leſs than they otherwiſe would have done. It was beſides a loſs, that at the opening of the campaign, they had not ſo extenſive a tract between them and Hanover; which by an artful choice of poſts might have been yielded ſtep by ſtep, and the campaign ſo managed and ſpun out, that the ſeaſon of action muſt have expired, before the French could have reaped any deciſive advantage from their ſuperiority.

Altho' the French were during the winter ſupplied far better than the allies with all neceſſaries by the command of the Maine, the Moſelle and the Rhine; and that the countries at their back had been much leſs conſumed by the war; yet the ſame difficulties embarraſſed them as ſoon as they thought of taking the field, and quitting their advantageous cantonments. Therefore there was a ſlowneſs in the principal armies upon both parts, until the middle of ſummer.

Not however, but that ſomething was attempted in this interval, by leſſer parties. On the ſide of the Rhine, ſome actions happened between the army of St. Germain, and the corps of Gen. Sporken, who was poſted at Dulmen, to obſerve the French in that quarter. Dulmen formed the right flank of the chain of cantonments made by the allied army, which extended its left to the ſouth-eaſt frontiers of the country of Heſſe, above an hundred and fifty miles diſtant. The Hereditary Prince who was on that wing exerted as much as circumſtances would permit his uſual activity and enterprize. He threw himſelf into the diſtrict of Fulda; he laid it under an heavy contribution, and broke up ſeveral French corps that were poſted there.

Theſe actions decided nothing. The French army, ſuperior in number, and in ſituation, advanced; and the allies, who ſeemed to have choſen the defenſive, gradually retired. In effect, if the French had purſued their original plan, it would have proved almoſt impoſſible for the allied army to maintain its ground. If St. Germain, poſſeſſed of Cleves, Weſel, and Duſſeldorp, had advanced on the ſide of Munſter; and M. Broglio moving forward through the country of Heſſe, had made a ſtrong detachment to the eaſtward of the Weſer, whilſt with his main body he engaged the attention of Prince Ferdinand, the allies would ſhortly have found themſelves encloſed upon three ſides; and nothing could have extricated them but a capital victory obtained under every diſadvantage.

The French army was ſufficiently numerous for theſe operations. But it was ſuſpected that the jealouſy which ſubſiſted between M. de St. Germain and the Duke of Broglio prevented their being carried into execution. This miſunderſtanding

ing daily increaſed. Inſomuch, that M. Broglio thought fit to order the corps of St. Germain to unite itſelf with the grand army. The count, who could not brook obedience to a younger officer, and one beſides with whom he was not on the beſt terms, retired from the ſervice. He had only
June 23. ſerved before upon condition of commanding an army entirely diſtinct, and under his own particular orders. This difference deprived France of one of its moſt able generals, and diſconcerted one of its moſt promiſed ſchemes of operation.

Before this miſunderſtanding had produced theſe effects, the affairs of the French went on with all imaginable proſperity. The principal army not retarding itſelf, by conſideration of the places of ſtrength which the allies poſſeſſed in their front, the caſtles of Marburg and Dillenbourg, puſhed forward into the landgraviate of Heſſe, leaving detachments to reduce thoſe fortreſſes. The firſt of which ſurrendered on the 30th of June, the latter held out to the 16th of July; but the garriſons of both ſurrendered priſoners of war.

In the mean time whilſt
July 10. M. Broglio advanced on the ſide of Heſſe; the corps of St. Germain had penetrated through the dutchy of Weſtphalia, and the two armies joined near a place called Corbach. The allied army had fallen back from the poſt they occupied at Fritzlar, and were retreating towards the river Dymel. As yet they had received no advice of the dreaded junction of the French armies; but as it was imagined that the corps of St. Germain only moved that way, and the vanguard only of that corps could be arrived at Corbach, which could not be eſtimated at more than 10,000 foot, and 17 ſquadrons at the utmoſt, the Hereditary Prince formed a ſcheme of attacking and driving them from that poſt.

When he had begun the attack, contrary to his expectation he found the enemy already formed; but it was now impoſſible to recede. The action grew every moment more furious and bloody. The French ſtood their ground with firmneſs, and the main army being extremely near, inſtead of being waſted in the action, they grew more numerous by the reinforcements that were continually ſent.

In this ſituation it was neceſſary that the prince ſhould make as ſpeedy a retreat as poſſible, but the difficulty of drawing out of the field in the middle of the day, before an enemy quite freſh, and every inſtant reinforced, may be eaſily imagined. To compleat this difficulty, ſome bodies of the German troops both horſe and foot, fell into great confuſion. The enemy ſaw it at the firſt glance, and to increaſe it to the utmoſt diſorder, puſhed forward upon them with a numerous artillery and a large body of cavalry. The allied army ſeemed to be in the way of inevitable ruin.

In this exigence, the Hereditary Prince, as his laſt reſource, put himſelf at the head of a ſquadron of Bland's and Howard's regiments of dragoons. By theſe the uncommon heroiſm of their young leader was perfectly ſeconded. They charged the enemy with the utmoſt fury, ſtopped the career of their victorious horſe; and enabled the allied battalions to make an undiſturbed retreat.

The Hereditary Prince was wound-

ed in this action; about 900 men were killed, wounded, or prisoners. Fifteen pieces of cannon, the whole of the artillery, was left to the enemy: but still in their circumstances to have avoided a total defeat, was in some sort victory. The well-timed impetuosity of the Hereditary Prince, and the spirit of the English horse, could not be too highly praised. The prince retired to the main army of the allies, who had now possessed themselves of the strong post of Saxenhausen; whilst the French continued opposite to them in the no less strong post of Corbach, which they had acquired by their victory; and here for some time they watched each other.

The Hereditary Prince suffered more by this check than from the wounds he had received. His mind, forgetful of his pain and weakness, only brooded over his defeat, seeking out with anxiety an opportunity of revenging his loss by some bold, signal, and unexpected stroke against the enemy. It was not long before an occasion presented itself.

Advice had been received, that among the detachments which the French employed to reduce those fortresses which the allies had garrisoned on their retreat, there was one very considerable formed of French and Saxons, under Monf. Glaubitz, moving toward Ziegenhagen, a place of importance in the landgraviate of Hesse. The Here-
14 July. ditary Prince undertook to relieve it, and for that purpose selected six battalions of the German troops, two brigades of hunters, a regiment of hussars, and Elliot's light dragoons. Although this last corps was but just arrived, had been newly raised, and had never seen any kind of service, the prince was so well pleased with their countenance, that he chose them preferably to all other for this difficult enterprize; and the event proved that he was not mistaken.

Monf. Glaubitz remained in the most perfect security; he was under no sort of apprehension of being molested by a detachment of an army at sixty miles distance, under the eye, and as it were guard of a superior body which demanded all its attention; when on a sudden he found himself attacked with the July 16. utmost violence. The Hereditary Prince having reconnoitred his position, made a detour of two leagues through woods and mountains, fell upon his left, whilst the rest of his troops climbed the mountains on the opposite side, and rushed with the same spirit upon the right.

Glaubitz had scarce time to form his troops; and they were only formed to be immediately broken. They retired with precipitation, leaving their camp, and all it contained, to the enemy. The prince had so disposed his cavalry as to cut off the retreat of some; but the most considerable part gained ground upon him. On this occasion he relied entirely on Elliot's horse, as it was altogether impossible for the infantry, already harassed by the action, and a most fatiguing forced march of two days, to follow them. At the head of this horse he overtook the fugitives as they came out of a wood, charged and broke through them five different times, separated a body of 500 from the rest, surrounded them and obliged them to throw down their arms. Having routed this, with the like rapidity he flew to another

another body who had taken poſt near a wood, ſurrounded them in the ſame manner; ſummoned and received them all priſoners of war. A regiment of the enemy's huſſars was entirely cut to pieces. Nothing was wanting to compleat his victory. Elliot's light horſe, proud to be led on by the prince himſelf, and worthy of that honour, had the greateſt ſhare of the glory and ſufferings of that day. So young a corps had never ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed itſelf. No more than 79 of the allies were killed in this action, but of theſe 71 were of this ſingle regiment.

The numbers of the enemy killed is not known, but for a time the ſlaughter was terrible. General Glaubitz himſelf was made priſoner, together with the Prince of Anhalt. There were beſides 177 officers, and 2482 private men. A greater number of priſoners could ſcarcely be expected from a victory in a general engagement. The trophies were nine pair of colours, and ſix pieces of cannon. In all the *Petite Guerre* of this campaign, (and the campaign between the French and the allies was almoſt wholly made up of ſuch,) this was by far the moſt brilliant action; and alone might have eſtabliſhed the reputation of the Hereditary Prince, if any thing had been wanting to eſtabliſh him the firſt man of his age, in that ſpecies of war. He returned to the camp of Saxenhauſen, without moleſtation, having fully revenged the affair of Corbach.

Prince Ferdinand did not remain long after this action in his camp at Saxenhauſen. By ſo advanced a poſition, the landgraviate, and even Hanover, lay too open to the enemies incurſions. He therefore took his camp at a place called Kalle, in a ſituation nearer to Caſſel. On this M. Broglio formed a plan, which the greatneſs of his army in ſome ſort enabled him to execute. The Chevalier de Muy, who commanded in the room of the Count St. Germain, was ordered to croſs the Dymel at Statbergen, with his reſerve, conſiſting of 35,000 men, in order to cut off the allies from their communication with Weſtphalia. Whilſt the reſt of the French, dividing themſelves into two bodies, moved, the main army under M. Broglio towards Duke Ferdinand's camp at Kalle, the reſerve under Prince Xavier of Saxony towards Caſſel.

Theſe important movements obliged Prince Ferdinand to ſet himſelf alſo in motion; and as he was not in a condition to make detachments of ſufficient ſtrength, he croſſed the Dymel with his grand army, in order to fight the Chevalier de Muy.

His ſerene highneſs formed his main body on the heights of Corbach, and moved towards the enemy, who were advantageouſly poſted near Warbourg; in the mean time the Hereditary Prince with two columns wheeled round the enemies left, and began a vigorous attack at once upon that flank, and upon their rear. The French commander poured reinforcements on that quarter. An hot engagement was there maintained with equal obſtinacy for near four hours. Whilſt this combat continued with uncertain fortune on the left, Prince Ferdinand cauſed ſome bodies to file off towards the French bridges on the Dymel to their right, by which he propoſed to attack alſo on that ſide, and intercept them on their re- 31 July.

treat; at the ſame time the main of his army advanced with the utmoſt expedition to charge the enemy in front.

The French now ſaw themſelves in the moſt imminent danger of being ſurrounded. Already their left, attacked in flank and rear by the Hereditary Prince, began to give way: his fire became every moment ſuperior; and the earlieſt retreat was the ſafeſt.

As ſoon as Prince Ferdinand perceived the enemy to retire, he ſaw it was abſolutely in vain to think of bringing his infantry upon their front. The Engliſh cavalry alſo, upon which he chiefly confided, was too diſtant to give almoſt any hope that they could be made to act. But the Engliſh cavalry outdid his expectations, and indeed all former examples. They conſidered themſelves as defrauded of their ſhare of the glory of Minden: and they panted for an occaſion of ſignalizing their courage; and their commanders, Lord Granby and Moſtyn, forwarded their ardour, knowing that great actions are commonly tranſgreſſions of ordinary rules.

They came up five miles on a full trot, (the Germans called it a gallop) without being blown, without the leaſt confuſion, or diſorder, and attacked the enemies cavalry and infantry ſeveral times. The greateſt part of the enemy's horſe fell back and did not ſtand the charge. The Engliſh artillery were brought up with the ſame ſurprizing quickneſs, and employed with the ſame powerful effect. Captain Phillips had done more with artillery than had been thought poſſible at Minden; and he exceeded it at Warbourg. The Engliſh foot vied with the cavalry and artillery, and made ſuch earneſt efforts to come to action, that in ſtraining their paſſage thro' moraſſy ground and in burning weather, ſeveral ſoldiers dropped down on their march. But they were too late to engage, and probably in their waſted condition it was well that it ſo happened.

The French made a precipitate retreat towards Statberg; ſeveral were drowned in paſſing the Dymel; 1500 were left on the field of battle; as many were made priſoners. Ten pieces of cannon were taken; but they conſoled themſelves in having loſt no colours. The loſs of the allied army in general has not been, that I can find, publiſhed. That of the Engliſh in killed, wounded, and miſſing, was 590, but then the battle lay chiefly on them, and the killed included in that number were but about 130.

So brilliant a ſucceſs following cloſe on the heels of the former, raiſed the reputation of the allied arms. As conſiderable an advantage might have well been expected from it; but according to the uſual play of fortune in this war, the firſt account that followed the defeat of ſo large a part of the French army, was, that with a rapid and unreſiſted tide of ſucceſs, they had reduced Caſſel, Eimbach, and Ziegenhayn; by which they became maſters of the whole landgraviate of Heſſe; that they had puſhed into the king's territories, ſeized upon Gottingen and Munden, and threatened Hanover itſelf. In ſhort, almoſt the worſt conſequences which could have ariſen from a defeat followed a victory; and whilſt in England we gave a looſe to our joy on the ſucceſs of our arms, the French were taking the moſt important places of our allies.

The

The fact was that Prince Ferdinand must have been sensible, that in quitting his camp at Kalle and taking post to the northward of the Dymel, he in a great measure laid open Cassel and the whole territory of Hesse to the French; nay, that by this movement nothing was left to hinder their entering the Hanoverian dominions on the right of the Weser. But notwithstanding these risques, the step he took was prudent, and even necessary. Had he suffered the progress of the Chevalier de Muy, on the Dymel; had he permitted him to strengthen his posts upon that river, his communication with Westphalia had been inevitably cut off, and of course his sphere of subsistence greatly streightened. It would have had a worse effect. For he must have entirely lost the command of the Weser, without which he could not have stood his ground a moment; and he would on that loss have found himself compelled to retire into the heart of Hanover, where he must necessarily be streightened in his winter cantonments, and where a blow of any consequence must be decisive against him.

He therefore fought the battle of Warbourg though he lost all Hesse by his victory; and he would not quit his posts on the Dymel though he saw Gottingen and Munden in the hands of the French. He was not to be frighted from his steady and well-chosen plan, by vain rumours or threatening appearances. He was by no means in a condition to make large detachments; it was therefore necessary to sacrifice something; and he made the smallest sacrifice that circumstances would admit. For he foresaw that the French army whilst he kept his position on the Dymel, could not possibly take up their quarters in Hanover, or even act there in any considerable body, and for any considerable time, without subjecting themselves to the same or greater inconveniencies than those to which he would have been himself liable, had he in defending Hesse suffered them to occupy those critical posts on the Dymel. He knew farther, that it would prove extremely dangerous for them to hazard themselves beyond Gottingen; and that it would be more difficult for the French army to support themselves in that advanced post, than for him to annoy them there.

It is possible that reasons somewhat like the foregoing, together with others probably far more cogent, might have determined that great commander to this conduct. But whilst he secured that middle communication, and acted upon the defensive plan, the troops were not idle; his detachments acted in many parts with spirit and effect. But we must defer for a while the narrative of these actions, being called from this part of the theatre to the eastern parts of Germany, where about this time scenes of greater eclat were opened.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Laudohn blocks up Schweidnitz. Ruſſians enter Sileſia. March of the King of Pruſſia from Saxony to Lignitz. Junction of the Auſtrian Armies in Sileſia. The Ruſſians paſs the Oder. Plan of M. Daun. Laudohn defeated near Lignitz. Daun forms the blockade of Schweidnitz. Compelled to raiſe it. Action between General Hulſen and the army of the empire. Intercepted letter from the King of Pruſſia to the Marquis of Argens.

FROM the time that the King of Pruſſia found himſelf compelled to raiſe the ſiege of Dreſden, it was evident that he could have no hope of acting in Saxony to any good purpoſe. The buſy part of the campaign came on faſt. Tho' Prince Henry had obliged Laudohn to retire from Breſlaw; that general, able and lately victorious, was ſtill formidable; he kept Neiſſe and Schweidnitz blocked up; and waited to effect a junction with the Ruſſians, by which he propoſed to give the final blow to the king's power in Sileſia. The Ruſſians had now actually arrived in the frontier parts of that province, and wanted but a very few days eaſy march to compleat that fatal and long dreaded junction. At the ſame time another body of Ruſſians had penetrated into Pomerania; laid all the defenceleſs parts under contribution; and threatened the ſiege of Colberg. The Swediſh army, ſaid to conſiſt of 22,000 men, commenced alſo, tho' with leſs vigour, their operations. In all that country the King of Pruſſia had not 5000 men to oppoſe them.

In theſe circumſtances a plan of mere defence would have proved altogether without effect. The King of Pruſſia had but two armies; and it was neceſſary that one of them, at leaſt, ſhould make the moſt rapid and ſudden movements to oppoſe ſo many combinations. On the ſide of Sileſia the danger ſeemed moſt preſſing, and accordingly he marched to its relief; advanced near two hundred miles, and left Marſhal Daun, who had conſiderably the ſtart, far behind him. 30th July. This march would have been thought an aſtoniſhing exploit in a partizan at the head of a ſmall and diſencumbered corps: but that a numerous army, clogged with its artillery, with above two thouſand waggons, ſhould in that time traverſe ſuch a ſpace, ſhould paſs the Elbe, the Spree, the Neiſſe, the Queiſs, and the Bober, five conſiderable rivers; that they ſhould effect all this, with one army of the enemy on one ſide of its flanks, another behind, and with a third in its front (the actual poſition of the Auſtrians in Luſatia) was an action reſerved for, and only to be expected from the King of Pruſſia. The attempt itſelf could have been juſtified only by neceſſity; and the neceſſity was urgent. The Ruſſians approached. M. Daun followed towards Sileſia; and the king could hardly promiſe himſelf ſucceſs but from a march of ſuch rapidity as might enable him to try his fortune with Gen. Laudohn, before the tripple junction he apprehended had made his enemies irreſiſtible.

But

But notwithſtanding the hopes conceived from this march, before the king could come to an action three bodies of Auſtrians had joined, Laudohn's, Daun's, and Lacy's; and extending themſelves along the Katſbach, a river which falls into the Oder, occupied all the ground from Parchwitz to Coſſendau, a ſpace of little leſs than thirty Engliſh miles. But in this extent, their poſts were every where ſtrong, and their communications eaſy. The king's camp was at Lignitz. It was in vain that for ſeveral days he attempted, by various devices, to detach one body of the enemy from the reſt, or to turn their flanks and attack them at diſadvantage. The nature of the ground or the ſkill of the oppoſite generals always diſappointed him.

At length M. Daun took himſelf the offenſive party. The advantage of his ſituation, and the ſuperiority of his numbers, prevailed over his cautious nature to riſque an attack. It was therefore reſolved, after the ſituation of Lignitz had been well reconnoitred, all circumſtances maturely weighed, and the deſign communicated to the other generals, to attempt the King of Pruſſia in his camp, with the united ſtrength of the three armies. To enſure ſucceſs beyond a doubt, it was determined that this attempt ſhould be made by ſurprize, and therefore in the night. M. Daun remembered the bad guard which had been kept by the Pruſſians; and the advantage, which in the year 1758 he derived from a night-attack at the battle of Hohkirchen.

In conſequence of this plan the whole army, as ſoon as it ſhould begin to grow dark, was to march from their ſeveral poſts to ſuch ſituations as were marked out for each corps; they were to ſtrike their tents, but yet to keep up the fires in their camps, and to have the drums beat the tattoo as uſual.

Some time after Marſhal Daun had began to move, to his aſtoniſhment the patroles he had ſent out returned with the account, that they had met no out-poſts. As ſoon as day broke, and the army had advanced, their apprehenſions were confirmed. They were diſappointed in their deſign, there was no enemy on the camp; but when they caſt their eyes from thence, they could perceive at a diſtance the riſing of a thick ſmoke, which left them no room to doubt that their fortune was then on the point of deciſion, by a part of their forces only, and that the king and Baron Laudohn were on that moment hotly engaged: Daun could only look on and wait the event.

On the 13th of July the king was in his camp at Lignitz, when he received advice that the Ruſſian army of 24,000 men, under Count Czernichew, had thrown bridges over the Oder, at a place called Auras, and that they were to paſs the river on that very day. He ſuſpected alſo, that the enemy had formed the deſign of a general attack. Troops which have been a long time oppoſed to each other can reciprocally gueſs at each other's deſigns; the method uſed by the enemies generals grows familiar, and the leaſt motion they make diſcloſes their deſigns.

This is the account the Pruſſians gave of the means by which they came to a knowledge of M. Daun's projects. The Auſtrians attributed this diſcovery, not to the Pruſſian ſagacity, but to intelligence given by deſerters.

What-

Whatever the means were by which the King of Pruſſia became ſuſpicious of this deſign, it is certain, that he took the moſt early, the moſt vigorous, and the moſt effective meaſures to defeat it. He was thoroughly ſenſible of the danger he ran of being ſurrounded, if he continued in his poſt at Lignitz. Out of that very deſign which was calculated for his ruin, his genius drew a new means of ſafety. He ſaw at a glance, that the plan which the enemy had formed to ſurround him, at the ſame time, neceſſarily divided their own armies. And this diviſion was the great object he had purſued ſo long, and thro' ſuch diſcouraging diſappointments. His only buſineſs was to prevent their reuniting in a general attack upon his quarters. Therefore in the very evening calculated for the attempt on his camp, he quitted it with as much privacy as the enemy had propoſed to attack it, marched and took an advantageous poſt on the way through which Laudohn was to paſs.

And now the deciſive hour approached, in which he was to put to the riſque as great a ſtake as had been play'd for ſince the beginning of the war. No vulgar advantage would ſuffice in his ſituation, and that very ſituation in ſome ſort diſabled him from attaining a great one. After four bloody campaigns, and the viciſſitudes of a ſucceſs in all its changes exhauſting, his old corps was nearly annihilated. Thoſewho ſucceeded to their places, had ſcarcely ſeen the brilliant times of the king's fortune; and they inherited neither the ſevere diſcipline, nor the undaunted ſpirit of the firſt companions of his hopes; they were new to ſervice, yet diſpirited with defeats. The king himſelf gave life to the whole, he alone was to rectify a thouſand faults, and to ſupply a thouſand deficiencies.

The poſt which he choſe, was ſuch, as whilſt it ſtopped the progreſs of Laudohn in front, if Daun ſhould attempt his rear, would from the nature of the ground, lay him under great difficulties. This rear he further ſtrengthened with ſeveral batteries. As ſoon as his army was drawn up, he divided it, leaving his right on the ground, where it had been formed to obſerve Marſhal Daun and to maintain that poſt; whilſt with his left he turned in order to fall upon the corps under Laudohn. No diſpoſitions could have been made with a more perfect ſkill.

Mean time Laudohn was advancing faſt to the ſnare which had been laid for him. Already he had paſſed the Katſbach, and was moving towards Lignitz, full of the hopes of no ſmall ſhare in the glory of giving the final blow to the King of Pruſſia, and had advanced as far as the village of Pfaffendorf, when by three in the morning, the day-light began to dawn; a thick fog that had covered all the adjoining grounds ſuddenly cleared up, and like the opening of a great ſcene diſcloſed at once the whole Pruſſian army, regularly embattled, advantageouſly poſted, furniſhed with a dreadful and well-placed artillery.

He was now come full upon his enemy. It was impoſſible to recede; the ſurprize he intended was turned upon himſelf. But this able general, though ſurprized, was not diſordered. The beſt diſpoſitions were made that the time would admit; a ſharp and obſtinate combat began; which continued without giving way on either ſide, until ſix. The King 15th Aug.

of

of Pruſſia exerted himſelf with incredible diligence to preſerve an uniform ſtrength in every part of his line, and hazarded his own life with a daring, which nothing but his ſituation could excuſe from temerity. His cloaths were ſhot through in ſeveral places, his horſe was killed under him. But all theſe troubles and dangers were fully compenſated by the efforts of his troops, who maintained ſo ſteady a fire, and puſhed the Auſtrians with ſo much ardour, that they at laſt gave ground, and retreated with precipitation, though not without ſome order, towards the Katſbach.

The king purſued them to this river, and no further. His advantage as it was gained by the moſt vigorous ſteps, ſo bounds were ſet to the ardour of improving it with the moſt guarded caution. He feared, if he purſued his ſucceſs too far, it might disjoin the part of the army engaged from that which he had left to obſerve M. Daun; and perhaps give that general an opportunity of taking a ſevere revenge on the right, for the ſucceſſes of the left. Notwithſtanding this reſerve of the king, (a reſerve, the want of which was formely the only failings in his military character, but which his misfortunes had now perfectly taught him,) notwithſtanding, I ſay he did not puſh his good fortune againſt Baron Laudohn to the utmoſt, the victory was compleat, glorious, and adorned with all the trophies. By their own confeſſion, the Auſtrians loſt upwards of 6000 men, killed, wounded, and priſoners. The Pruſſians made it amount, and not without probability, to 10,000. Among the priſoners, were two generals, and 84 officers; 82 pieces of cannon, and 23 pair of colours were taken. On the ſide of the conquerors, five hundred were killed, and 1200 wounded.

With regard to Sileſia, the victory near Lignitz produced ſome moſt immediate, and moſt uſeful effects. Although M. Daun, not diſpirited with his late miſadventure, and only ſollicitous to repair his loſs, had detached a ſtrong corps under Prince Lowenſtein and Gen. Beck to ſtrengthen the Ruſſians and encourage them to advance, Count Czernichew was ſo intimidated with the late defeat of the Auſtrians, that he repaſſed the Oder by the ſame bridges on which he had lately croſſed it.

Thus one great end of the King of Pruſſia's march was obtained. He prevented the dreaded junction of thoſe two powers. In the other part of his deſign, he did not ſo perfectly ſucceed. M. Daun ſince the action of Pſaffendorf, could indeed make no progreſs in Sileſia; but on the other hand, the king was not able entirely to drive him out of that province. The Auſtrians even after their defeat, far ſuperior to the king, had been beſides largely reinforced. The empreſs exerted all her power, to remove the ill effect this late check might have had on the reputation of her arms: at the ſame time that ſhe augmented her troops, ſhe comforted and encouraged Baron Laudohn, and by a very generous and gracious letter let him ſee, that ſhe was not a ſovereign, in whoſe mind a late misfortune cancels the memory of paſt ſervices. In the praiſes which this letter beſtowed on Laudohn, ſeveral were of opinion, was couched an indirect cenſure on the conduct of Count Daun, the ſlowneſs of whoſe temper ſo all agreed

agreed with the ardour of her ambition, and with these great hopes, which the number of her forces, and the strength of her alliance had encouraged her to entertain.

The king after this victory joined his brother Prince Henry at Newmarcke. One part of that prince's army under Gen. Goltze had passed the Oder to observe the Russians, who since the repassing that river, seemed to direct their motions northward. The king being strengthened by this junction, and having his communication with Breslaw clear, marched against Daun, who had begun to form the blockade of Schweidnitz, fell upon a corps under General Beck; made two battalions of Croats prisoners, dispersed several squadrons, and by this lively affair obliged the enemy's grand army to raise the blockade, and by a precipitate retreat, to take refuge in the mountains of Landshut.

Whilst his majesty was thus exerting the most heroic efforts in defence of Silesia; Gen. Hulsen, who commanded for him in Saxony, seconded his endeavours in that quarter with uncommon bravery and success. The army of the empire had formed a design of cutting him off from Torgau. To frustrate their intentions, that general quitted his camp at Meissen, and marched to Strehla. The enemy divided into two bodies; one attacked an advanced post about a cannon shot from his camp upon every side, with the greatest fury from day break to fix in the morning, whilst an-
20 Aug. other corps was so placed as to keep his camp in awe, and to prevent his attempting any thing for the relief of the advanced post, Gen. Hulsen saw that unless he could speedily do something for its succour, that body must inevitably perish. He therefore in this exigency, gave orders to his cavalry to make a circuit round an height; and to charge if possible the enemies flank. This order was executed with the utmost promptitude and spirit. The Imperialists were charged on their flank; their battalions and horse were thrown upon one another in confusion, and 41 officers and 1200 men were made prisoners. The loss of the Prussians was inconsiderable. General Hulsen by this advantage, was enabled to encamp under Torgau, while he retreated through an apprehension, as the grand army of the Imperialists was coming up, that he might be cut off from his communication with the Elbe. This retreat made the Austrians magnify the affair into a victory on their side; but the circumstances render the Prussian account much more probable.

Fortune seemed once more to have smiled, after a long interval of gloom, on the King of Prussia's affairs; and the reputation of his arms began to revive. But the victories he obtained, though glorious, were decisive of little more than the field upon which they were fought. They were far from having lowered the power of the enemy to an equality with his. And the movements he made to gain those advantages, and to protect one part of his dominions necessarily exposed the rest. The enemy was able to detach without end; and whilst bodies of Russians traversed the Lower Silesia, several corps of Austrians scoured Lusatia; and thus together they broke off all regular communication between the king's army and his hereditary dominions, and of course between him and

and his general Hulſen, who with very unequal forces was ſtruggling to ſecure Saxony; a country in which there are towns indeed fortified; but fortified for the greater part in ſuch a manner as to be little more than ſnares for increaſing the number of priſoners, by betraying defenceleſs garriſons into the hands of an enemy ſuperior in the field.

In this ſituation, the king is ſaid to have wrote a letter to the celebrated (1) Marq. d'Argens, very pathetick, and very deſcriptive of his condition, and of his frame of mind under thoſe preſſures. This letter is ſaid to have been intercepted by a Ruſſian detachment, and induſtriouſly ſpread about in order to diſpirit his friends. On that account ſome have ſuſpected its authenticity. But the letter is ſurely highly conſonant to his circumſtances, and ſufficiently agreeable to his general manner of writing: ſo that we do not think ourſelves diſpenſed with inſerting it in this place.

"Formerly, my dear marquis, the affair of the 15th of Auguſt would have decided a campaign. At preſent that action is no more than a ſcratch; a great battle muſt determine our fate. We ſhall have one, according to all appearances, very ſoon, and then, if the event is favourable to us, we may rejoice. It required many ſtratagems and much addreſs to bring things to this paſs. Don't talk to me of danger; the laſt action coſt me only a ſuit of cloaths and a horſe. This is buying victory very cheap.

I have not had the letter which you mention. We are in a manner blocked up, in regard to correſpondence, by the Ruſſians on one ſide the Oder, and by the Auſtrians on the other. A ſmall ſkirmiſh was neceſſary to clear the way for Cocceii (2); I hope that he will deliver you my letter; I never was, in the courſe of my life, in a more embarraſſing ſituation than in this campaign. Believe me, nothing leſs than a miracle is ſtill neceſſary to extricate me from the difficulties that I foreſee. I ſhall certainly do my duty when occaſion offers, but, my dear marquis, always remember that I pretend not to command fortune, and that I am obliged, in my projects, to leave too much to chance, for want of being able to form any more ſolid. I have the labours of a Hercules to undergo, at a time of life when my ſtrength fails me, my infirmities increaſe, and, to ſpeak the truth, when hope, the only conſolation of the unhappy, begins to deſert me. You are not ſufficiently acquainted with the circumſtances of affairs to have a clear idea of all the dangers which threaten the ſtate; I know, but conceal them; I keep all my fears to myſelf, and only communicate to the public my hopes, or the little good news that I can acquaint them with. If the blow that I meditate ſucceeds, then, my dear marquis, it will be time enough to expreſs our joy: but till then, let us not flatter ourſelves, for fear ſome unexpected bad news ſhould deject us too much.

(1) Author of the Jewiſh Spy, &c. and now reſident at Berlin.

(2) The aid-de-camp, who was charged with this letter, and who came to England with the news of the above mentioned action: In our papers, it is tranſlated Stage Coach, from the ſimilitude, probably, of the word Cocher.

I lead

I lead here the life of a military monk. I have much to think of about my affairs, and the reſt of my time I devote to literature, which is my conſolation, as it was of the conſul, the father of his country and of eloquence. I know not if I ſhall ſurvive this war, but I am determined, in caſe it ſhould happen, to paſs the reſt of my days in retirement, in the boſom of philoſophy, and friendſhip.

When our correſpondence ſhall be more open, you'll oblige me by writing more frequently. I know not where we ſhall have our winter-quarters. My houſes at Breſlaw were deſtroyed by the bombardment. Our enemies envy us every thing, even day-light and the air that we breathe. They muſt however leave us ſome place, and if it is ſafe, it will be a treat to receive you there.

Well, my dear marquis, what is become of the peace with France? Your nation, you ſee, is more blind, than you imagined. Thoſe fools loſe Canada, and Pondicherry, to pleaſe the queen and the Czarina. Heaven grant that Prince Ferdinand may well reward them for their zeal. The officers, innocent of theſe evils, and the ſoldiers, will be made the victims, and the illuſtrious offenders will ſuffer nothing.

Theſe are the ſubjects which offer themſelves to me. I was in a writing vein, but I ſee that I muſt conclude, leſt I ſhould tire you and neglect my own buſineſs. *Adieu, my deareſt marquis,——I embrace you, &c.*" *

CHAP. VII.

Situation of the French and Engliſh armies. Hereditary Prince ſurpriſes a body of French in Zierenberg. Gen. Bulow takes Marpurg. Defeated by Monſ. Stainville. Gen. Wangenheim paſſes and is obliged to repaſs the Weſer. French retire from Mulhauſen to Caſſel. Hereditary Prince marches to the Rhine, paſſes that river. Cleves taken. Weſel beſieged. Engliſh expedition. M. Caſtries forms an army on the Rhine. Battle of Campen. Allies defeated. Hereditary Prince repaſſes the Rhine. Siege of Weſel raiſed. Death and eulogium of George the II. *Acceſſion of George* III. *and his reſolution of ſupporting his Allies.*

WE leave the King of Pruſſia to theſe thoughts, in order to return to the armies on the Weſer. Pr. Ferdinand was not miſtaken, in imagining that Gottingen would prove the utmoſt bound of the French progreſs into Hanover. After they had ſecured that place with a ſtrong garriſon, the grand army of M. Broglio moved towards the reſerve which had been defeated, and pitched his camp at Dierenberg, a place within

* To authenticate the above it may be proper to add, 1. That this letter was ſhown at Bath and London by M. Cocceii himſelf. And, 2. That the copy here printed was ſent to the tranſlator by a friend at Magdebourgh belonging to the court.

AN RAFAE

within a ſmall diſtance of the allies, who ever ſince the battle continued to occupy Warbourg, the Dymel running between the two armies. In this ſituation they continued for about a month.

The Hereditary Prince, who was ever in motion, and continually hovering now on one ſide, now on the other of the French camp, in one of his excurſions had perceived that the French, according to their uſual negligence, were not very exact in their out-poſts and patroles. He had alſo received intelligence, that they had thrown a corps of horſe and foot, conſiſting of ſomething more than two thouſand men, into the town of Zierenberg, a place ſurrounded with ſome damaged walls.

From theſe lights, he reſolved upon the ſurprize of this body, and accordingly made his diſpoſitions for this bold attempt, in the manner following; firſt, he ordered a body of his light troops to turn the town of Zierenberg, and to take poſt between it and Dierenberg, in order to intercept any that ſhould attempt paſſing to the camp of the enemy. Next he poſted at proper diſtances eight ſquadrons of dragoons, two battalions of grenadiers, and one regiment of foot, on the road between his own camp and the place which was to be attacked, with a view to cover his retreat, in caſe he ſhould be repulſed and purſued. With the reſt of his foot, conſiſting for the greater part of Engliſh, he marched with the utmoſt caution and diligence towards the town.

5th Sept. When they had arrived within two miles, they divided into three bodies, which took three different routs, by which the place was compleatly ſurrounded. At eight in the evening, they ſet out from Warbourg, and came before this place at two the following morning. Notwithſtanding the precautions taken, the trampling of the troops over the gardens gave the alarm to a guard of the enemies dragoons, who immediately began to fire. Strict orders had been given to proceed with as little alarm as poſſible, and to reſerve their fire; and ſuch was the deliberate courage, ſuch the perfect diſcipline of the Engliſh grenadiers, that they ſuſtained this fire, puſhed on with bayonets, drove back the enemies picquets, killed the guard at the gate, and entered the town along with the fugitives, without the leaſt noiſe, hurry, or confuſion. Never was ſurprize more compleat.

The column of the Engliſh grenadiers having forced the gate, advanced regularly with their bayonets fixed, and without firing a muſquet, by the two ſtreets that led to the churchyard, (which being the only open part of the town, ſerved the French as a place of arms,) killing or taking a great number of thoſe who ran from the houſes towards this rendezvous; and thus they advanced with the greateſt order and the moſt profound ſilence, until they reached the church-yard. The night was ſo dark that they formed by the ſide of the French, who for awhile took them to be their own picquets that had aſſembled; but they were ſoon undeceived; a fierce encounter with bayonets enſued, in which the French were quickly obliged to give way.

Two regiments of the enemies dragoons

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goons endeavour'd to fly to the gate that led to their camp; but they found it occupied by 400 grenadiers, who drove them back with their bayonets; forced from hence, they fled to another gate; there they were repulsed with a sharp fire of small arms. Then they were compell'd to separate; and flying at random as fortune and the night directed, made their escape at the several breaches of the wall. The prince was master of the place in about an hour; but the nearness of the French camp and the approach of day prevented as long a continuance in the place as he wished for reaping the full fruits of his victory; therefore about three o'clock he began his retreat, carrying off 2 pieces of cannon, 36 officers, and between 4 and 500 private men. The slaughter also of the enemy was considerable. The prince reached his camp without the least molestation in his retreat.

If we consider the difficulty of this attempt, very few have been bolder; if we examine the disposition, none could be conducted with greater wisdom; if we attend to the behaviour of the troops, we shall no where find an example of more exact obedience, discipline and courage. To attack so large a body of the enemy, so strongly posted, within a little league of their grand camp, to march so far in that critical situation, and in a very dark night, to divide into so many parts, yet to act with so much order, and so entire a concert, was certainly an exploit of the very first rank; and tho' not of any great importance in its consequences, is so admirable in its conduct and execution, that it well deserves to be told at the length we have given it. This added greatly to the reputation of the British soldiers as troops, and no less to their honour as men, by the humanity they shewed to their prisoners, and the generous sentiments of the common sort with regard to money; as there were several noble instances that night of their refusing to take any thing from their prisoners, who had offer'd them their purses. They lost but ten men.

From this time the operations of the two armies, which for a time seemed to languish, were renewed with fresh vigour. Prince Ferdinand perceived, that whilst the French communication with the Rhine and with Frankfort on the Maine continued open, it must prove to little purpose to attempt any thing either for the relief of Gottingen or Cassel. Their progress indeed into Hanover had been checked; but whilst ever they continued in so advanced a position, it was evidently impossible to prevent their making very ruinous inroads into that country. To force them to a battle against their inclination, would be difficult, and the attempt itself dangerous. There remained but one method, which was to make frequent and strong detachments into the southern parts of Hesse and Wetteravia, and thus render precarious the French communication with the Rhine and Maine, from whence they drew the greatest part of their supplies of all kinds.

With this intention, he detached General Bulow at the head of a strong corps, who pushed forward toward Marpurg, surpriz'd the town, destroyed the French ovens, with several hundred waggons of flour, and carried off a considerable quantity of cloathing and military stores. In the mean time, his light troops scoured the country in such a manner

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as for a while anſwered the great end of the expedition in breaking the French communication with Frankfort. Proceeding on this plan he made a further movement towards Frankenau, which, at length, neceſſitated the French general Stainville, who commanded in thoſe parts, to quit his poſition, and endeavour to ſtop the progreſs of this detachment. He came up with their rear as they were paſſing the river Orcke, and falling upon them at this diſadvantage with ſuperior numbers and great fury, he entirely routed the rear; and took ſome men and a very great number of horſes. 13. Sept.

It was to be apprehended that he might have purſued this advantage, to the entire ruin of M. Bulow's detachment; if the Hereditary Prince by a forced march of five German miles had not arrived time enough to ſupport him. On the prince's arrival M. Stainville fell back, and took poſſeſſion of a ſtrong poſt in which it was in vain to attack him.

Whilſt theſe meaſures were taking with mixed ſucceſs for diſquieting the French, and interrupting their communication to the ſouthward of their quarters, like movements were made to the northward, to oblige them, if poſſible, to relinquiſh their hold on Gottingen. But General Wangenheim, who with that deſign had croſſed the Weſer, and in the beginning had proceeded with no ſmall expectations; but at length he receiv'd a ſevere check, which forced him to repaſs the river with ſome precipitation. However theſe frequent detachments anſwered ſo well the end of harraſſing the French, that on the 20th they retired from Immenhauſen, and fell back upon Caſſel where they began to entrench themſelves. Prince Ferdinand followed them cloſe; and the better to obſerve their motions, fixed his quarters as near as he could to thoſe of the enemy. 19. Sept.

But whilſt the grand armies thus watched each other, the eyes of Europe were drawn to a different quarter, by a movement equally aſtoniſhing for its rapidity and myſterious for its deſign. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, whom we have ſeen but a few days before in the furtheſt part of Heſſe, ſuddenly appeared on the frontiers of the United Provinces, with an army of twenty battalions and ten ſquadrons. One detachment of his troops which had proceeded on the ſide of Duſſeldorp, paſſes the Rhine above Roeroot; another which had marched through Munſter paſſes it nearly about the ſame time, but a great diſtance below, at Rhees; theſe two detachments move to meet each other, and as they proceed, ſeize all the French poſts along the Rhine; the enemy's guards are every where taken or abandon their redoubts. This puts into their poſſeſſion a number of boats, by which they are enabled to tranſport all the reſt of the troops which are intended to act upon the left of the Rhine. Then they proceed without delay or oppoſition directly to Cleves; the garriſon takes refuge in the caſtle, which is vigorouſly attacked, and in three days ſurrenders 500 men priſoners of war. Whilſt this was performed by one body, another had laid ſiege to Weſel, and battered the place with ſo much fury, that the reduction of it appeared certain; and with it the entire poſſeſſion of the Lower Rhine almoſt from Duſſeldorp to Cleves. 3d Oct.

The ſecrecy, and the rapidity of the march, together with the vigour of the ſubſequent operations, were ſuch as might be expected from the character of the Hereditary Prince; but on what deſign this rapid march was made, and theſe vigorous ſteps taken at that particular time, gave room for a great deal of reaſoning. During a good part of the ſummer, very great preparations had been made in England for a conjunct expedition; a powerful fleet was in readineſs; and they had embarked a large train of field and battering artillery, a conſiderable body of foot, and a regiment of light horſe.

As this armament was ſuppoſed in readineſs to ſail about the time of the Hereditary Prince's march to the Rhine, conjecture united theſe two deſigns together, and ſuppoſed the fleet at Portſmouth and the army in Weſtphalia, were to act on the ſame plan. On this ſuppoſition it was judged that the ſtorm would probably fall on the Auſtrian Netherlands; and that Oſtend, which the Empreſs ſo unpolitically for herſelf, and ſo ungratefully to her former friends, had given into the hands of France, would be the firſt object of thoſe forces which were to unite from ſuch a diſtance.

This deſign of the expedition from Portſmouth has, we underſtand, been formally diſavowed. Whether in ſtrictneſs, not being a principal in the war with her imperial majeſty, England ought to have made ſuch an attempt, though Oſtend was defended by a French garriſon, we ſhall not take upon us to determine; but without the aid of ſuch conſiderations it is evident there were ſufficient objections to it from the ſide of mere prudence. Almoſt inſuperable difficulties occurred in ſuch a ſcheme; and it would ſcarcely appear to moſt men adviſeable to add a Flemiſh to our German war.

But we think it poſſible to give ſome reaſonable account of the expedition of the Hereditary Prince, independent of any connection with the Britiſh armament. For a conſiderable time the French had ſeemed reſolved to reſume their former plan of an army on the Lower Rhine; ſuch motions were made as ſtrongly indicated that this deſign would ſhortly be put in execution; and the allied army had every thing to fear from it. For as the French were checked from proceeding to the complete conqueſt of the electorate by the allied army on the Dymel, if this army ſhould itſelf be ſo checked, by one of the enemy advancing from the Lower Rhine, there would be then nothing to hinder M. Broglio from ſending forward ſo ſtrong a reſerve as might finally reduce Hanover. In theſe circumſtances nothing but a very deciſive victory could poſſibly ſave the allied army, thus ſurrounded and deprived of its ſubſiſtence, from periſhing in the moſt miſerable, or ſurrendering in the moſt ſhameful manner.

There was one ſtep only which might with certainty prevent this deſign, and even in ſome meaſure turn it upon the enemy; the taking Cleves and Weſel into the hands of the allies. This would not only defeat the ſcheme of the French for acting upon the Lower Rhine, but greatly embarraſs their operations in every other quarter. Even the attempt, though it ſhould not be attended with ſucceſs, would neceſſarily draw the attention of the French that way, and thus ſave Hanover at leaſt for one cam-

campaign. This alone had been a ſufficient reaſon for the march. But had the Britiſh armament at the ſame time been intended for ſome part of the coaſt of France, or had England politically kept up ſuch a rumour, when ſhe had in reality a more remote object for her armament; in either of theſe caſes it would undoubtedly have co-operated with the Hereditary Prince's deſigns, by detaining a greater body of the French troops at home to defend their own coaſts.

We do not pretend to penetrate into all the motives. But it is evident that in the German enterpriſe every thing depended on the celerity of the operations. The ſiege of Weſel was carried on with great vigour, by that part of the prince's army which was on the right of the Rhine, whilſt the prince covered it on the left. But before the enemy could diſturb him, nature declared againſt his ſucceſs by the fall of immenſe rains, which ſwelled the Rhine and Lippe to ſuch a degree as greatly interrupted the progreſs of the ſiege, having rendered the roads of Weſtphalia impaſſable, and therefore prevented the arrival of the reinforcements which were intended to puſh the ſiege with the greater effect. Theſe rains alſo made it very difficult for the prince to preſerve his communication with the beſiegers, which however he made a ſhift to keep open by one bridge above and another below the town.

In the mean time, the French with all the expedition they could uſe, had collected an army under M. de Caſtries of thirty battalions and thirty-eight ſquadrons, partly from the great army in Heſſe, partly from the Low Countries. This body advanced as far as Rheinberg, and after a ſtrenuous reſiſtance drove out a detachment of the allies which had been poſted there. From thence they marched by their left, and encamped behind the convent of Campen. The Hereditary Prince now ſaw at the ſame time the ſeaſon, and a ſuperior army acting againſt him; to fight this enemy, fully prepared to receive him, with the troops which he could ſpare from the ſiege, might be a deſperate attempt. To break up the ſiege would have of itſelf anſwered the intention of the enemies march. There was no medium but a ſurpriſe; which was reſolved, and all the diſpoſitions for it made with the judgment by which the great prince who commanded is diſtinguiſhed upon ſuch difficult occaſions. This attempt became the more neceſſary, and the leſs time was to be loſt in making it, as intelligence had been received that the French army was ſhortly to be augmented by powerful reinforcements. The prince began his march at ten in the evening.

To reach the enemies camp, it was neceſſary to diſlodge Fiſcher's corps of irregulars, who had occupied the convent of Campen in their front. This produced ſome ſhot, and this ſhot alarmed the whole French army, which immediately got under arms and poſted themſelves in a wood. 16th Oct. The allied troops puſhed forward, twice repulſed the French, and with the moſt noble perſeverance reiterated their attacks on the wood, and kept up a terrible and well ſupplied fire for ſixteen hours without intermiſſion, that is, from five in the morning to the ſame evening at nine. There have been few examples of ſo obſtinate a combat. But at length finding night approach, the troops harraſſed, their

ammunition ſpent, and all hopes vain of diſlodging a ſuperior enemy from an advantageous poſt, the Hereditary Prince having had an horſe killed under him, and being himſelf wounded, was with regret compelled to retire. Eleven hundred and ſeventy of the allies were killed and wounded in this bloody action; about 500 were made priſoners. The loſs of the French was far greater; but they had the field.

On this occaſion the Engliſh nation regretted the loſs of one of its moſt ſhining ornaments in the death of Lord Downe, who whilſt his grateful ſovereign was deſtining him to higher honours, received a mortal wound in this battle. He was a perſon of free and pleaſureable life; but of an excellent underſtanding, amiable manners, and the moſt intrepid courage. In the beginning of this war he had a conſiderable ſhare in rouſing a martial ſpirit amongſt the young people of rank in England, and having long ſhewed them by a gallant example how to fight, he at laſt by a melancholy one, ſhewed them how to die for their country.

As the Britiſh troops had been the greateſt ſufferers in this as well as in moſt other actions of the campaign, great murmurs were raiſed againſt the commander of the allied army, as if upon all occaſions, even the moſt trivial, he had wantonly expoſed the lives of the Britiſh, in order to preſerve thoſe of the German ſoldiery Some carried this complaint to a ridiculous length. But could it with reaſon have been expected, that where 25000 Engliſh had ſerved for a whole campaign, were engaged in five ſharp encounters (ſome of them a ſort of pitched battles) in all which they acquired the whole glory, that they ſhould loſe a ſmaller number than 265 killed, and 870 wounded, which is the whole of their loſs in all the encounters of this campaign? It is true, the life of a man is a ſacred thing, and of value to his country. But in ſome circumſtances it is ridiculous for a nation to think of ſparing even a greater effuſion of blood to acquire reputation to their arms, and experience to the troops and the officers. The Engliſh deſired the poſt of honour with equal ſpirit and wiſdom, they were entitled to it, they had it, and they purchaſed it more cheaply, than on the whole might have been expected. Neither was their blood laviſhed on every trivial occaſion, as had been falſely ſuggeſted. The only affairs in which they ſuffered any thing worth notice, were thoſe of Warbourg and Campen; both actions of the higheſt conſequence.

After the diſappointment and loſs the Hereditary Prince had ſuffered in the late engagement, he was ſenſible that a ſiege could no longer be carried on with any proſpect of ſucceſs, in ſight of an army ſo much ſuperior; the Rhine every day ſwelled more and more, and his communication with the troops before Weſel became every hour more difficult. Beſides, as the whole country was by this time overflow'd, his men muſt have been expoſed to the greateſt hardſhips and the moſt fatal diſtempers. Theſe conſiderations determined him to repaſs the Rhine without delay. Notwithſtanding the extreme nearneſs of the French army, the late repulſe the prince had met, and the great ſwell of the waters, ſuch was the impreſſion he had left on the enemy, and the excellence of his diſpoſitions, that they did not even attempt

tempt to distress his rear; and he passed the Rhine without the least molestation, not only under the eye, but as it were within the grasp of a superior French army.

From this the operations of the armies became gradually more languid; for as nothing decisive happened on either side during the whole campaign, it was impossible to think at this advanced season of undertaking any very signal enterprise. As if by common consent they began to move towards winter quarters. So that whatever happened after this was not connected with the general plan of the campaign; and were the sudden acts of detached parties who attempted some advantages of surprize. Of these we shall take some notice before we conclude, but we pass them by at present; the attention of all men being at this time more engaged by an event of the greatest importance, and which many were of opinion would make no small change in the nature of the war, and above all in the general system of pacification. This was the death of George II. king of Great Britain.

He died suddenly in his palace at Kensington in the 77th year of his age and 33d of his reign. The immediate cause of his death was the rupture of the substance of the right ventricle of his heart, by which the circulation was stopped in an instant. This was preceded by no sort of apparent illness. His majesty enjoyed an uncommon degree of health and strength for that age; but it was believed that he had suffered, by exposing himself too much to the cold, in reviewing some troops that were to be embarked for the expedition. He had been extremely sollicitous about the fortune of this expedition. He had been no less anxious for the fate of the enterprize under the Hereditary Prince, an account of the ill success of which he had received, tho' it was not at that time made public. This was believed to have touched him deeply, and to have been one of the causes of a death so afflicting to all his people.

When future historians come to speak of his late majesty, they will find both in his fortune and his virtue, abundant matter for just and unsuspected panegyric. None of his predecessors in the throne of England lived to so great an age; few of them enjoyed so long a reign. And this long course was distinguished by circumstances of peculiar felicity, whether we consider him in the public or the private character. His subjects, allowing for one short and as it were momentary cloud, enjoyed perpetual peace at home, and abroad on many occasions acquired great glory. There was to the last a considerable increase in their agriculture, their commerce, and their manufactures, which were daily improving under the internal tranquility they enjoyed, and the wise regulations that were made in every session of his parliaments. By a wonderful happiness, he left these improvements no way checked, but rather forwarded, in one of the most general and wasteful wars that has raged in the world for many centuries.

He lived entirely to extinguish party, and the spirit of party, in his kingdoms; it was not till the close of his reign, that his family might have been considered as firmly and immoveably seated on the throne; but he, having baffled all the private machinations of his enemies

policy, ſubdued at length the utmoſt effort of their force: and tho' on that menacing occaſion, he experienced in the fulleſt meaſure the affection of his people, yet the completion of this great ſervice to his family, he owed ſolely to the capacity and bravery of his own ſon.

He lived with his queen in that kind of harmony and confidence, that is ſeen between the beſt ſuited couples in private life. He had a numerous iſſue, in which he had great cauſe of ſatisfaction, and very little of diſquiet, but what was the almoſt neceſſary conſequence of a life protracted to a late period. He ſurvived ſeveral of his children. He had the ſatisfaction to ſee in his ſucceſſor, what is very rare, the moſt affectionate obedience, the moſt dutiful acquieſcence in his will; and what is no leſs rare, contrary to the fortune of moſt old kings, he never poſſeſſed more perfectly the love of his ſubjects than in the laſt years of his life. And he died at the very point of time when the terror of his arms, the power of his kingdoms, and the wiſdom of his government, were all raiſed to almoſt as high a pitch as they could poſſibly arrive at; they were indeed at that height of proſperity and glory, as never had been exceeded in the reign of the moſt fortunate of his predeceſſors.

His parts were not lively or brilliant; but the whole of his conduct demonſtrates that he had a judgment both ſolid and comprehenſive. He underſtood the intereſts of the other ſovereigns of Europe; and was particularly ſkilled in all the receſſes of that political labyrinth, the ſyſtem of Germany; of the liberties of which he was through his whole life a moſt zealous aſſertor. In the year 1741, he took up arms, and even riſqued his own perſon, when by the projected diſmemberment of the houſe of Auſtria, they were in danger of falling a ſacrifice to a French faction. He afterwards reſiſted with equal firmneſs that very houſe of Auſtria, which he had expoſed his life to defend, when the liberties of the empire were threatened from that quarter.

The acquiſitions of his father, were by him confirmed, improved and enlarged. He was enabled by his oeconomy always to keep up a conſiderable body of troops in Hanover; by which means, when the war broke out, there was a diſciplined force ready to oppoſe the common enemy; and we do not hazard any thing in aſſerting, that if it had not been for the prudent foreſight of that meaſure, the army which has ſince been formed, and the great things which have ſince been done, could never have had exiſtence. So that if we only examine what he has done in Germany, when we reflect what enemies ſecret and declared he had at different times to manage and to fight in that country, he muſt in every fair judgment be allowed the greateſt prince of his family.

He was in his temper ſudden and violent; but this, though it influenced his behaviour, made no impreſſion on his conduct, which was always ſufficiently deliberate and attentive to his own intereſts and thoſe of his ſubjects.

He was plain and direct in his intentions; true to his word; ſteady in his favour and protection to his ſervants, and never changed them willingly; this appeared clearly in thoſe who ſerved more immediately on his perſon, whom he ſcarce ever removed; but they grew old along with him, or died in their places. But having been in a ſort compelled by

by a violent faction, to relinquish a minister for whom he had great affection, and in whom he reposed an unlimited confidence, it afterwards became a matter of mere indifference to him by whom he was served in the affairs of his government.

He was merciful in his disposition, but not to such a degree as in any sort to encourage offences against his government. On the suppression of the rebellion in 1746, he behaved without any remarkable display either of severity or clemency. Many were pardoned, many punished; and this, perhaps, is the most proper conduct on such occasions, where offended majesty requires victims, justice examples, and humanity pardons. But though the law in many instances had its free course, the excesses committed in the rage of war, were by him neither commanded nor approved. And after that rebellion had been suppressed, he retained no bitter remembrance of it, either to the country in which it unfortunately began, or even to many of the persons who were actually concerned in it.

As he came into England in a riper age, and of consequence never had been able to attain a perfect knowledge of the force and beauties of our language, he never shewed a sufficient regard to the English literature, which in his reign did not flourish: and this must be considered as the greatest, or rather the only blemish that lay upon his government.

He has been censured, as a little too attentive to money; and perhaps in some minute things this censure was not wholly without foundation. But there are two considerations which greatly enervate this objection to his character. First, that this disposition never shewed itself in one rapacious act; and 2dly, that it never influenced his conduct on any important occasion. For it is now well known that he shewed no improper parsimony, when this war broke out. In fact, he expended so much on that occasion, that on his decease, his private wealth was found to be far inferior to what had commonly been imagined.

Though it is true, that during his whole life, he had shewn a remarkable affection to his Hanoverian subjects, yet the last act of it demonstrated that they were far from engrossing the whole of his regard; and that in reality his German possessions held no other place in his consideration than what their relative importance to the rest of his dominions naturally claimed. For when that truly severe trial came, in which the interests of England and Hanover were separated, when a war began for an object wholly foreign to that country, a war in which Hanover must suffer much, and could hope no advantage, even there his majesty did not hesitate a moment to expose his German dominions to almost inevitable ruin, rather than make or even propose the smallest abatement from the immensity of the English rights in America. A conduct that more than wipes off every suspicion of an improper partiality; and which surely ought never to be mentioned without the highest gratitude to the memory of that magnanimous monarch.

If the authors of these sheets were equal to such a design, it would perhaps be impossible to exhibit a more pleasing picture than that which might be formed from a just view of his late majesty's conduct, to these two so differently constituted parts of his dominions. His virtue was proved

proved by two of the greateſt trials to which the nature of man is liable; the truſt of abſolute and unbounded power; and the moſt exalted ſtation limited by the ſtricteſt laws. For theſe two ſo very different ſituations, very different and almoſt oppoſite tempers and talents have been always thought neceſſary, But that king had a mind perfectly adapted to both; for whilſt in England he kept the liberties of his people inviolate, and like a wiſe magiſtrate, was ſatisfied to make his authority co-operate with law, and his will freely ſubſervient to the wiſdom of ages, in Hanover, like an indulgent father, acting only from the ſentiments of a paternal heart, his affection and his equity ſupplied the want of law and conſtitution. He has indeed left to his illuſtrious ſucceſſor an admirable example; which he not only promiſes to follow but in many reſpects to exceed; and his ſubjects take the greater intereſt in his virtues, as they look upon them as more peculiarly their own; and they now boaſt of a prince, who neither has, nor can have any partiality but the beſt, and who is in birth as well as inclination Britiſh.

As ſoon as his preſent majeſty came to the throne and had met his parliament, 18 Nov. he in the moſt public and ſolemn manner confirmed the hopes of his allies, and gave the moſt undoubted aſſurances of his reſolution to continue the war on the former plan, and with the former vigour; and he found his parliament no ways changed in their reſolution of ſupporting it with the ſame liberality and ſpirit. Inſomuch that as there was no apparent change either in the ſyſtem of the alliance, in the diſpoſition of the king, or in that of the nation, or in the general plan of the war, we have only to paſs again to the tranſactions of the continent, thinking it unneceſſary to apologize to our readers for having been diverted from the courſe of the narrative for a ſhort time, by an event of ſuch melancholy importance to Great Britain and to all Europe.

CHAP. VIII.

Ruſſians and Auſtrians enter Brandenburg. General Hulſen retreats from Saxony to Berlin. Evacuates it. The city capitulates. Berlin deſcribed. King's palaces plundered. Enemy retires out of Brandenburg after having pillaged it.

THE King of Pruſſia's letter, with which we cloſed the 6th chapter, exhibited a true picture of that monarch's apprehenſions; the events which immediately followed proved that theſe apprehenſions were but too well grounded. The victory near Lignitz, indeed, gave ſome relief to Sileſia; but whilſt the enemy had ſo many and ſo numerous armies in the field, even ſhame independent of their intereſt exacted from them ſome ſtroke of conſequence.

The late manoeuvres had neceſſarily drawn the King of Pruſſia into the ſouthern parts of Sileſia, and conſequently to a great diſtance from Brandenburg, with which country his communication was much interrupted, or rather wholly cut off. The Ruſſian army, which after it had repaſſed the Oder at Auras, began to move out of Sileſia, puſhed

puſhed forward a powerful detachment under Count Czernichew towards the March of Brandenburg. A body of 15,000 Auſtrians under the Generals Lacy and Brentano from the army of Count Daun, and the whole united corps of Auſtrians and Imperialiſts which acted in Saxony, began their march in concert with the Ruſſians, and propoſed to unite at the gates of Berlin. Theſe armies amounted to forty thouſand men.

General Hulſen, who was altogether too weak to oppoſe the Imperialiſts in Miſnia, fell back upon Berlin. General Werner who had lately been ſent into Pomerania, returned with incredible ſpeed and joined the troops under Hulſen; but when they viewed their combined ſtrength, they found it conſiſted of no more than 15 or 16,000 men, a force far too weak to oppoſe to thoſe powerful armies that were marching againſt them. Wholly unable to protect a place of ſuch immenſe extent, and ſuch imperfect fortification, they ſaw that to attempt a defence, would be only to involve the troops in the inevitable fate that waited the city, without being able to add any thing effectual to its ſecurity; therefore after having defended it againſt the advanced guard of the Ruſſians under Tottleben, who attacked the gates and bombarded the town, when they found the grand armies advancing; they made their retreat; leaving only three weak battalions in the place to enable it to make ſome ſort of capitulation with the enemy.

Berlin is compoſed of five towns, which have ſtretched to each other and grown into one vaſt city upon the banks of the river Spree. It has been augmented to this grandeur, by having long been the reſidence of the electors of Brandenburg and kings of Pruſſia, who as they have enlarged their dominions by inheritance, force, or policy, have all contributed ſomething to the grandeur and magnificence of this their capital. The ſituation of the town on ſo noble and navigable a river as the Spree, communicating on one ſide with the Oder, by a canal (the moſt princely work of her ſovereigns) and on the other falling into the Elbe, has added not a little to its extent and opulence; but that which has contributed moſt of all, has been the reception of the French refugees, to which this city has always been a moſt aſſured and favourable aſylum, as it has alſo been to thoſe proteſtants who have been perſecuted in any part of Germany; and the preſent king by enlarging his plan, and imparting an extent of toleration unknown to his predeceſſors, has alſo introduced Roman catholics, whom he has encouraged by ſuffering them to build a moſt magnificent church in the heart of Berlin. By this means he has brought the moſt oppoſite factions to concur in promoting the grandeur of his royal reſidence. From theſe cauſes Berlin is become one of the moſt conſiderable cities in Europe; vaſt in its extent; conſiderable in its commerce; and magnificent beyond moſt others in its public and private buildings, and the regular diſtribution of the ſtreets in the new town. It had long been the ſeat of the greateſt military arrangements in the world; and it was made by the preſent king the ſeat of arts and ſciences, and the place of reſort of

of ingenious men, in every ſcience, in every art, and from every quarter.

Such is Berlin, which at this time being deſerted by the greateſt part of its garriſon, was abandoned to the mercy of a mighty army of Auſtrians, Ruſſians, Saxons, and Imperialiſts, animated by revenge; exaſperated by injuries; and inſtigated by avarice. Nothing could exceed the terror and conſternation of the inhabitants on this occaſion. They were acquainted with the ſavage character of one part of the enemy, and with the violent animoſity of the reſt; and they knew that they did not want pretences for colouring their ſeverities, with the appearance of a juſt retaliation.

In theſe diſpoſitions of the inhabitants, the enemy approached. The garriſon immediately propoſed to capitulate. With reſpect to them, the terms were ſhort; they were made priſoners of war. But with regard to the inhabitants, where the great danger lay, the conditions were more tolerable than they expected; they were promiſed the free exerciſe of their religion; and an immunity from violence to their goods and perſons. It was alſo agreed that the Ruſſian irregulars ſhould not enter the town; and that the king's palace ſhould be inviolable. Theſe on the whole, were favourable terms; and they were granted principally on the mediation of the foreign miniſters reſiding in Berlin, who interpoſed their good offices with great zeal and humanity. The difficulty was, how to ſecure the obſervance of them.

9th Oct. Theſe conditions being made, the army of the allied powers entered the town; totally deſtroyed the magazines, arſenals, and founderies, ſeized an immenſe quantity of military ſtores, and a number of cannon and arms; called firſt for the immediate payment of 800,000 guilders, and then laid on a contribution of 1,900,000 German crowns: not ſatisfied with this, many irregularities were committed by the ſoldiery; but on the whole, though ſome ſhocking actions were committed, a far more exact diſcipline was obſerved than from ſuch troops could have been expected upon ſuch an occaſion, where there was every incentive which could work upon the licence of a conquering army. Their officers no doubt with great difficulty preſerved even that degree of order.

But though their behaviour was tolerable, with regard to the private inhabitants, there was ſomething ſhocking and ungenerous in their treatment of the king's palaces. The apartments of the royal caſtle of Charlottenburgh were entirely plundered, the precious furniture ſpoiled, the pictures defaced, without even ſparing the antique ſtatues collected by Cardinal Polignac, which had been purchaſed by the houſe of Brandenburg. The caſtle of Schonhauſen, belonging to the queen, and that of Fredericksfeld, belonging to the margrave Charles, were alſo plundered.

The palace of Potſdam, the famous Sens-ſouci, had a better fate; Prince Eſtherhaſi commanded there; it was preſerved from the ſmalleſt violation. The prince on viewing the palace only aſked which picture of the king reſembled him moſt, and being informed, deſired that he might have leave to take it, together with two German flutes which the king uſed, to keep them, he ſaid,

ſaid, in memory of his majeſty. This was a ſort of taking very different from pillage.

They ſtaid in the city four days, but hearing that the king, apprehenſive of this ſtroke, was moving to the relief of his capital, they quitted it on the 13th of October; and having waſted the whole country round for a vaſt extent, and driven away all the cattle and horſes they could find, retreated by different routs out of Brandenburg, leaving the people ſtill trembling under the alarm, and hardly yet certain of their ſafety.

We do by no means undertake to authenticate the ravages which the Pruſſian accounts charged upon the Auſtrians and their allies, in this incurſion; nor whether they may not have been in general much exaggerated, or in ſome caſes abſolutely feigned. We have abundant reaſon to ſuſpect the exact veracity of many pieces of that nature which have been publiſhed on all ſides; and which are but too frequently a ſort of ſtate libels, where the powers at war, not content to deſtroy each other in the field, purſue their adverſaries reputation, and endeavour mutually to paint each other as monſters equally devoid of juſtice and compaſſion. Indeed, if we were to give credit to all the writings of this kind that have appeared, it were hard to ſay which of the parties have by their conduct brought the greateſt diſgrace upon human nature. It is, however, certain, that the country of Brandenburg ſuffered more ſeverely on this occaſion than the city of Berlin. An ill diſciplined army is always moſt furious in its retreat, and the country had made no conditions.

CHAP. IX.

Imperialiſts make themſelves maſters of Miſnia. M. Stainville enters Halberſtadt. Ruſſians beſiege Colberg. Laudohn beſieges Coſel. King of Pruſſia and M. Daun march into Saxony. Battle of Torgau. M. Daun wounded. The towns in Miſnia retaken. Siege of Colberg raiſed. Swedes driven back.

THE King of Pruſſia at laſt ſaw his capital taken by his moſt cruel enemies, and put to ranſom; his native country was waſted; they took up their quarters in his palaces: but this was far from the whole of his misfortunes. When Gen. Hulſen marched to cover Brandenburg, there remained no Pruſſian army in Saxony. So that the Imperial army on their return from Berlin, within a ſhort time, and with little oppoſition, made themſelves maſters of Leipſick, Torgau, Meiſſen, and at laſt of Wittemberg; in which city they took the grand magazine of the Pruſſians immenſely ſtored. The king was now totally driven out of Saxony, in which he had no longer a ſingle place. 15 Oct.

M. Stainville with a detachment of Broglio's army, as ſoon as Wangenheim had been obliged to repaſs the Weſer (as we have related in the ſeventh chapter) puſhed into the King of Pruſſia's dominions on that ſide, and laid the city and dutchy of Halberſtadt under contribution. In the eaſtern Pomerania, the Ruſſians had inveſted Colberg both by land and

and ſea, and preſſed that city with a cloſe and unremitted ſiege. The king could ſcarcely hope to relieve it. In the weſtern Pomerania, the Swedes urged forward with uncommon vigour, hoping to partake in the plunder of Berlin; and they advanced with ſucceſs. In Sileſia, the king had no ſooner began his march to the northward, than Baron Laudohn profited of his abſence to ruſh again into that country, and to inveſt the ſtrong and important fortreſs of Coſel. Whilſt the king's dominions were thus attacked in ſo many parts, he was himſelf attended every ſtep of his march by the ſuperior army of Count Daun, who moved along with him and watched him with the moſt attentive vigilance. His condition ſeemed extremely to reſemble that to which he had been reduced in the autumn immediately preceding the battle of Rosbach. In Sileſia, his condition was at that time worſe; but he was then in the poſſeſſion of Saxony, of which in this campaign he was wholly deprived.

Saxony was, however, ſtill his great object, and knowing that the enemy had evacuated Brandenburg on his approach, he left that country on his right, and continued his march to the Elbe, which he paſſed on the 25th of October. M. Daun paſſed it the ſame day. The two champions were to engage once more for the ſo often contended prize; but now every diſadvantage was on the ſide of the King of Pruſſia, who had no longer any place of ſtrength in that country, and all the magazines he had amaſſed were in the hands of the enemy. But being joined by his generals Hulſen and P. Eugene of Wirtemberg, with the corps under their command, he advanced up the Elbe, whilſt M. Daun fell back to cover Leipſic and Torgau; but finding the Pruſſians directed their march towards the Elbe, he encamped within reach of Torgau, one part of his army extending to the Elbe, by which he was covered on that ſide, and whilſt he was protected on every other quarter by ponds, hills, and woods, it was impoſſible to chuſe a more advantageous ſituation, in which above 80,000 men were poſted with every precaution that could be taken by a weak army in the moſt unlucky poſition.

The King of Pruſſia was extremely ſenſible of the ſtrength, the advantageous poſture, and the precautions of M. Daun; he could have no hope of drawing that wary commander from his poſt; and yet he ſaw a neceſſity of fighting him even there. The winter was now far advanced. His troops were extremely harraſſed by ſuch long and rapid marches; and he had no place for their winter-quarters but his own country, already waſted by the enemies incurſions; and here ſtreightened for ſubſiſtence, cut off from all power of recruiting, he was to expect to be attacked, as it were, in a narrow corner by the combined force of ſo many powerful and exaſperated enemies.

In theſe circumſtances he was reſolved to come to a battle. He cauſed his army to be informed that he was to lead them to a moſt deſperate attempt, that his affairs required it, and that he was determined to conquer or die in the expected engagement. They unanimouſly anſwered, that they would die along with him.

Animated by this declaration he began his march; 3d Nov. but

but having taken a reſolution as daring as could be dictated by deſpair, he made all the diſpoſitions with as much ſkill and care as could be ſuggeſted by the moſt guarded prudence. He divided his army into three columns; Gen. Hulſen with one was to take poſt in a wood that lay on the left of the Auſtrian army, and had orders not to move until he found the reſt of the Pruſſians engaged. General Ziethen was to charge on the right; the great attack in front was to be made by the king in perſon. The king had diſpoſed his force in ſuch a manner, that either his right or left muſt take the enemy in rear and cloſe them in, ſo as to diſable them from undertaking any thing againſt the part where he intended to effect his principal attack. This was the king's diſpoſition.

M. Daun as ſoon as he perceived that the King of Pruſſia was ſerious in his reſolution of fighting, to prevent confuſion, ſent all his baggage over the Elbe, acroſs which he threw three bridges to be ready in caſe a retreat ſhould be found neceſſary. At the ſame time he cauſed Torgau to be evacuated. And then extending his firſt line to a village called Zinne on the left, he ſtretched it to another called Groſwitz on the right; ſupporting the right of his ſecond line, upon the Elbe.

In this diſpoſition he was found when about two o' clock in the afternoon, the king begun his attack, and was received with the fire of two hundred pieces of cannon, which were diſpoſed along the Auſtrian front. Three times the Pruſſians were led on; they perſevered in their attacks with uncommon reſolution, but were every time repulſed and broken with a moſt terrible ſlaughter. The king at length ordered a freſh body of his cavalry to advance, which at firſt compelled the Auſtrians to give way; but as freſh reinforcements were continually poured on that part, this cavalry was in its turn obliged to fall back, and the battle ſtill remained at leaſt dubious, or rather inclined againſt the King of Pruſſia, whoſe troops, as they had made aſtoniſhing efforts, ſo they ſuffered beyond all deſcription. But whilſt the Pruſſians ſuſtained themſelves in that quarter with ſuch extreme difficulty, General Ziethen, with the right wing, took the enemy in the rear, repulſed them, and poſſeſſed himſelf of ſome eminences which commanded the whole Auſtrian army. Encouraged by this ſucceſs the Pruſſian infantry once more advanced, maſtered ſeveral of the enemy's intrenchments, and made way for a new attack of their cavalry, which broke in with irreſiſtible impetuoſity upon the Auſtrians, and threw ſeveral bodies of them into irreparable diſorder. It was now about nine o'clock, the two armies were involved in a pitchy darkneſs; yet the fire continued without intermiſſion, and the battalions with a blind rage diſcharged at each other without diſtinguiſhing friend or foe.

M. Daun did every thing in the diſpoſition and the action, that became his high character. But he was obliged to yield to the miraculous fortune of the King of Pruſſia. He received a dangerous wound on the thigh, and was carried from the field, which probably diſheartened the troops, and haſtened the defeat. The command then fell on the Count O'Donnel, who finding a great part of his troops

troops in disorder, the night advanced, and the enemy possessed of eminences which commanded his camp, and of which it was in vain to think of dispossessing them, ordered a retreat, which was conducted in this darkness and across the Elbe with wonderful order; none were lost in passing the bridges, and far the greater part of their artillery was preserved. The Prussians remained masters of this well-fought and bloody field. The darkness hindered them from molesting the enemies retreat or improving their victory, which they bought at the expence of ten thousand killed and wounded, and about three thousand prisoners. But even with this loss, the advantage was well purchased: it was a necessary and a glorious victory. It re-established the reputation of their arms; it secured their winter-quarters; and gave them again the possession of a great part of Saxony.

Probably of all the King of Prussia's battles, this was the most important; and it was that in the conduct of which he shewed the greatest skill, intrepidity, and perseverance. His troops behaved with a firmness which would have done honour to those which he formerly led into Bohemia. In this action where they were to surmount every obstacle and encounter every difficulty and danger in order to attack so great and excellent an army as the Austrian, under such an accomplished commander as M. Daun, their number did not exceed fifty thousand men.

The loss of the Austrians was very great; the number killed and wounded is not indeed accurately known. Probably it did not much, if at all exceed the loss on the side of the victorious army; but the prisoners were far more numerous, two hundred and sixteen of the officers of the Austrians were taken, among whom were four generals, together with eight thousand of the common sort. The king in this battle, in which he every moment exposed his life to the greatest dangers, received a slight contusion in his breast by a musket shot.

The Austrians disputed the victory in the Gazettes. But the King of Prussia reaped all the fruits of it; he recovered all Saxony except Dresden; it had been the extremity of rashness to have commenced the siege of that place in the depth of winter, and in the sight of an army strongly posted, and which though it had been beaten continued after its defeat more numerous than his own. His troops had already sustained fatigues almost beyond human strength; and the most prudent part now left was to permit them to enjoy a little repose; and in the interval of action to prepare, by employing the means his victory had put into his hands, for the arduous work of the ensuing campaign.

Indeed the face of the Prussian affairs had been prodigiously changed since the day in which their enemies had entered Berlin. It was observed that the taking of that city had been before this ominous to the Austrian cause: and that General Haddick's expedition against it in 1757, had been followed by the victories of Rosbach and Lissa, as this irruption was by that of Torgau. There was some difference between the former victories and the latter. But the Prussians drew motives of consolation and hope from these coincidences. There was also something solid in the advantage

vantages they had acquired. After the King of Pruſſia's march had delivered Berlin, General Werner marched into Pomerania; and on his approach, together with that of Winter, the Ruſſians raiſed the ſiege of Colberg, (which they had kept ſo long blocked up by ſea and land) and then retired into Poland, not having been able to effect in Pomerania by the operations of the whole year, more than the devaſtation of the open country. Then Werner having freed the Eaſtern, flew to the relief of the Weſtern Pomerania, where the ſucceſs was as rapid, and more brilliant. He defeated a body of Swedes which was poſted near Paſſewalk, compelled them to retire with the loſs of a thouſand men, in killed and priſoners; and purſuing his advantage with ſpirit, the Swedes were at length compelled to evacuate the Pruſſian Pomerania, and to fall back upon Stralſund.

All the armies of the Ruſſians at length quitted the king's territories. General Laudohn abruptly raiſed the blockade of Coſel; and afterwards abandoning Landſhut, he retired into the Auſtrian Sileſia, and left all the Pruſſian part in quiet. M. Daun after the battle of Torgau, ſeeing the King of Pruſſia attempt nothing againſt Dreſden, placed one part of his army in that city, and cantoned the reſt in thoſe ſtrong poſts which lie to the ſouth and weſt of it, by which he commanded the Elbe, and kept open his communication with Bohemia. The army of the empire retired into Franconia, and placed its head quarters at Bamberg.

The King of Pruſſia omitted nothing to re-eſtabliſh his affairs; and the recovery of Saxony gave him great opportunities for that purpoſe. We may judge of the importance of that poſſeſſion by the reſources he was able to draw from it. He demanded of the circle of Leipſick for the contributions of the enſuing year, two millions of crowns, excluſive of the ordinary revenue, together with a vaſt quantity of forage and proviſion. From all the other parts of Miſnia which he held he exacted in the ſame proportion. He compelled them alſo to ſupply a vaſt number of recruits: his demand was twenty thouſand; and though it be certain that they could not ſupply ſo many, yet he was enabled by the recruits furniſhed by Saxony alone, entirely to fill up the breaches which the battle of Torgau had made in his battalions. He drew alſo vaſt reſources from the duchy of Mecklenburgh, which he taxed at ſome millions of crowns, an immenſe quantity of proviſion, and a great number of recruits. Theſe he inſiſted either on receiving immediately, or that the duke ſhould enter his troops into the Pruſſian ſervice. It is ſaid that his majeſty then made ſome ſort of treaty or compoſition with the duke, whoſe condition has been from the beginning of the war, the worſt that can be imagined. For his ſituation is ſuch, juſt behind the Pruſſian dominions, and out of all poſſibility of communication with the grand armies of his allies, that he cannot be benefited by any advantages which they acquire; on the contrary, he ſuffers almoſt equally, whether the King of Pruſſia be victorious or defeated; and his dominions muſt furniſh the means of improving the king's victories, and repairing his loſſes. If the King of Pruſſia has made a treaty with this prince, there is no

doubt that it is almoſt wholly in his majeſty's favour, and that he has taken care that he ſhall not draw much leſs profit from the Duke of Mecklenburg as an ally, than he had derived from him as an enemy.

In ſhort, with regard to extent of poſſeſſion, the King of Pruſſia is much in the ſame ſituation in which he was left at the cloſing the foregoing campaign; but in all other reſpects his condition is infinitely preferable. He had then indeed the ſame poſſeſſions in Saxony; but he cloſed that campaign with the loſs of two battles, deſtructive in themſelves, and diſgraceful in their circumſtances: he cloſed this by a moſt beneficial and moſt glorious victory, by which the reputation of his arms, greatly tarniſhed, was reſtored to its former brightneſs, and which in its conſequences has given him as fair a proſpect of ſucceſs as he can have, whilſt the alliance againſt him is not in the leaſt degree weakened by the falling off of the moſt inconſiderable member, or the abatement of the ſmalleſt degree of their animoſity.

CHAP. X.

The Allies raiſe the ſiege of Gottingen. Winter quarters and ſufferings of the Britiſh troops. Popular debates in England concerning the German war.

THE allied army in Weſtphalia after their failure on the lower Rhine, turned their attention to the eaſtward of the Weſer, and made a vigorous attempt upon Gottingen, which from the 22d of November, until the 12th of the following month, they kept blockaded. But the French made a brave defence, and having taken a ſtrong poſt of the allies in a ſally, they compelled them to raiſe the blockade. They were before heartily weary of it, having ſuffered incredible hardſhips, both in this and all the other ſervices of the campaign, in which they had ſo often traverſed that great tract of country which lies between the Maine, the Weſer, and the Rhine: and though the winter continued very temperate and open, ſuch unuſual rains had fallen, that the waters were every where out, and the roads ſo damaged, that their proviſions could ſcarcely arrive, or their communication be preſerved.

At length therefore, they ſubmitted to go into winter quarters, leaving the French in poſſeſſion of Heſſe, and the whole country eaſtward of the Weſer to the frontiers of the electorate: by which they communicated with the Auſtrians and Imperialiſts, and prevented the ſuccours with which the King of Pruſſia, after the battle of Torgau, had intended to reinforce the allied army. The Engliſh troops were cantoned for the winter, in the biſhopric of Paderborn; and Lord Granby eſtabliſhed his head-quarters in the city of that name. But theſe quarters proved a very indifferent place of repoſe for the Britiſh troops, worn out with the fatigues of ſo laborious a campaign, partly from the natural penury of the country; and partly from the vaſt numbers to be ſupported, at a time when the ſphere of their ſubſiſtence was extremely ſtreightened; and even that narrow ſphere exhauſted by having been four years the

the ſeat of war. This ſcarcity was increaſed by the difficulty of the roads, and probably in ſome degree by the avarice of contractors, over whom, ſeveral were of opinion, as ſtrict a watch had not been kept, as is at all times neceſſary for that ſort of people.

But whatever were the cauſes of this ſcarcity; it was bitterly felt by the troops, and was accompanied by diſeaſes which thinned them extremely. This raiſed a general diſcontent in the army, which was ſpeedily communicated to England, where the people during the preceding year, not having been ſtruck with thoſe brilliant advantages which diſtinguiſh an offenſive campaign, did not confine their complaints to the conduct of the war, but began to fall into an almoſt general diſlike of the very ſyſtem upon which it was purſued.

Much of the old diſpute between the naval and continental ſchemes was renewed; and enforced with many additional topics. The alliances of the war in Germany were ſeverely criticiſed. "We are purſuing, ſaid they, a ſyſtem, by which we muſt certainly loſe all the advantages which we acquired for the ſhort time we followed one that was more national, and ſuitable to our circumſtances; a ſyſtem of all others the moſt abſurd; a ſyſtem in which defeats are attended with their uſual fatal effects, and in which even victory itſelf cannot ſave us from ruin. We will not enter, ſaid they, into that long and vainly agitated queſtion, Whether we ought to take any part in the differences which may ariſe between the powers on the continent? This diſquiſition is foreign to the preſent purpoſe; and it is beſides of too vague and general a nature to admit any preciſe determination; but this undoubtedly may be aſſerted, that we can never, conſiſtently with common prudence, engage in a continental war againſt France, without a concurrence in our favour of the other powers on the continent. This was the continental ſcheme of the great King William; and this principle the foundation of the grand alliance which he projected, and at the head of which, in defence of the liberties of Europe, he made the moſt auguſt appearance to which human nature can be raiſed. It was on this principle, that in conjunction with half Europe, we carried on the war with ſo much honour and ſucceſs againſt France, under the Duke of Marlborough. But to engage in a continental war with that power, not only unaſſiſted but oppoſed by the greateſt part of thoſe ſtates with whom we were then combined, is an attempt never to be juſtified by any comparative calculation of the populouſneſs, the revenues, or the general ſtrength of the two nations. It is a deſperate ſtruggle, which muſt finally end in our ruin.

But what is the ſcene which we have choſen for this ſtruggle? We have choſen Germany; the very ſpot of all others which the French, if they had their choice, would have pointed out to us. By making Germany the theatre of war, they ſee that country waſted and deſtroyed, the ſtrength of which has always proved the greateſt bulwark againſt their overbearing ambition. They ſee the ſwords of the Germans, from one end to the other of that vaſt and populous country, turned againſt each other; and they ſee with joy the Engliſh, whoſe in-

tereſt it is to ſave them as much as poſſible, co-operating with her blood and her treaſures, to compleat the diſunion, and conſequently the deſolation of Germany. In a war in that country France has many advantages: ſhe ſupports her armies in a great degree by pillaging thoſe whom in every reſpect it is her intereſt to weaken. She is not very remote from her own frontiers, from whence ſhe is eaſily provided, eaſily recruited; and by means of which a great part of the public money is expended in the country where it is raiſed. Is ſhe unſucceſsful? ſhe is brought thereby but the nearer to her frontier, ſupports her troops with ſtill the greater facility, and exhauſts ſtill leſs the natural wealth of her people. Even ſuppoſe the French army driven into France; even then theſe advantages on her ſide are increaſed; and very obvious circumſtances render it impoſſible for the allied army to puſh their ſucceſs on the German frontiers of France to any deciſive conſequence.

But to the Engliſh, every thing is unfavourable in ſuch a war; their greateſt ſucceſſes will only carry them to greater diſtance from their reſources, and every ſtep of their progreſs muſt make the tranſport of proviſion, artillery, ammunition, and the infinite impediments of a large army more difficult, and in the end altogether impracticable. This is not ſpeculation; the events which followed the battle of Crevelt have proved it. Prince Ferdinand, victorious in that action, was obliged, rather from the difficulty of ſubſiſting, than the ſuperiority of the enemy, to repaſs the Rhine, and to bring back to Germany that war with which he threatened France. It is thus, that upon this plan, victory itſelf cannot ſave us, and that all our ſucceſſes ſerve only to accumulate new diſtreſſes, new difficulties, new charges. Whilſt France, who has only contracted her expences by the loſs of her navy, encourages us to enter deeper and deeper into the inextricable toils of a German war, in which we waſte our ſtrength only to entangle ourſelves further. She holds the ſtrings, and can never be tired out at this game. From all this ariſes an expence unknown even in thought to our forefathers, and which the ſingle revenue of England is by no means able to bear. The allies, if they deſerve the name, ſupply not the ſmalleſt part of it. The Hanoverians and Heſſians contribute to our ſervice only by enabling us to protract ſtill longer our efforts in a ſyſtem, in which nothing can ſo effectually ſerve us as being defeated as early as poſſible.

As to the King of Pruſſia, what we pay to that monarch, may rather be conſidered as tribute than ſubſidy; ſince we receive nothing in return: and that far from being able to afford any relief to our armies, he is ſcarcely in a condition to ſupport himſelf. So that this alliance is worſe than the former, as it is an heavy charge compenſated not only with no real, but even with no apparent or ſhewy advantage. Indeed, he is an ally the laſt in the world we ought to have choſen, on account of his long connection with our worſt enemies, the mean and the hoſtile ſentiments he has always entertained towards us, the injuries he has done us, and the general lightneſs of his faith with regard to his former allies. We regard him, it is true, as the protector of the proteſtant religion; but how lightly he thinks of all religi-

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on his writings teſtify; and what miſchiefs he has done the proteſtant cauſe in particular, this war will be a laſting memorial. When he entered Saxony, a proteſtant country, he found that religion no ways moleſted in thoſe places, where it had been eſtabliſhed or tolerated by the treaty of Weſtphalia. Even in the popiſh dominions the perſecution began to loſe ſomething of its edge, when he, under the name of its protector, brought upon it as great a calamity as its moſt determined enemies could have wiſhed; by dividing the reformed ſtates of the empire, and ſetting proteſtants to cut the throats of proteſtants, whilſt all the popiſh powers have been forced into a ſtrict confederacy.

Had we kept ourſelves clear of this ruinous ſyſtem; and inſtead of engaging France on her ſtrong ſide, attacked and vanquiſhed her colonies, one after other, we might without exhauſting our own ſtrength have gradually waſted away the principal reſources of her trade, and whilſt we continued this method, have as little reaſon to grow tired of a war (the whole funds of which would be ſpent at home) as France has to grow weary in the preſent manner of carrying it on. If the powers on the continent were left without our interpoſition to do their own buſineſs, they would probably better underſtand and better defend their own rights. At worſt let France enter, let them conquer, let them poſſeſs Hanover; there is no miſchief they can do that country greater than it ſuffers by the preſent war; and we not exhauſting ourſelves by a fruitleſs defence, ſhould in the end, by the entire poſſeſſion of the French colonies, be able, beſides the ſecurity of our own juſt claims, to reſtore the Hanoverian dominions to their lawful ſovereign, and even to procure ſome indemnification for what they might have ſuffered in our quarrel."

This is pretty nearly the ſubſtance of what was urged againſt the German ſyſtem; and the argument was conducted with great management and addreſs, and interſperſed with a number of topics well calculated to ſpread diſcontent, and to place in an odious light every ſtep taken in thoſe alliances and in that war. Many, however, ſtrongly adhered to that method, and they anſwered, "That the beſt reaſons on the other ſide were more ſpecious than ſolid; and that the chief writings againſt our German connections were declamations rather than arguments. That the complaint of the expence of this war was in ſome meaſure juſt; but if the advantage was in any degree equivalent, the expence was incurred to good purpoſe. That France, by engaging ſo heartily as ſhe has done in the German war, has drawn away ſo much of her attention and her revenue from her navy, that it enabled us to give ſuch a blow to her maritime ſtrength, as poſſibly ſhe may never be able to recover. Her engagement in the German war, has likewiſe drawn her from the defence of her colonies, by which means we have conquered ſome of the moſt conſiderable ſhe poſſeſſed. It has withdrawn her from the protection of her trade, by which it is entirely deſtroyed, whilſt that of England has never in the profoundeſt peace been in ſo flouriſhing a condition. So that by embarking in this German war, France has ſuffered herſelf to be

undone, so far as regards her particular and immediate quarrel with England. But has she had in Germany such successes as will counterballance this loss? Far from it. At this moment she is infinitely less advanced than she was the year she entered Germany, after having spent such immense sums of money, and lost by the sword, by disease, and by desertion, at least 100,000 of her people.

On the other hand, the account stands thus with regard to England; deeply embarked as she has been in this German war, in her particular quarrel with France she has been carried along with an almost uninterrupted tide of success. She has taken many of the French colonies; she has destroyed their navy and their trade, and having insulted the enemies coasts, has ruined an harbour which might one day prove very obnoxious to us. Then how stands the account in Germany? The French have been there frequently defeated; Hanover has been recovered and protected; the K. of Prussia has been preserved so long at least from the rage of his enemies, and in general the liberty of Germany has been hitherto secured. So that if we have incurred a great expence, we have done by it infinitely more than France has done at an expence much greater than ours. For the advocates who declaim against the King of Prussia, seem to have forgot that the charge of the French army must exceed ours, as the number of their troops to be paid, exceeds the difference between French and English pay. Those on the English establishment in Germany, have at no time exceeded 25000, and the rest of the confederates serve very nearly on the same terms with the French. Not to mention the subsidies so greatly superior to ours, which that power pays to states from whom she has not a single regiment to augment her armies. Thus although by our victories France is relieved from the charge of her navy, and that of the defence of some of her most considerable colonies, the German war alone has brought her finances to a distress of which the whole world has been witness. And nothing less could have happened; the expence however contracted was still enormous; and the resource of every war, trade, was almost wholly destroyed. In England, the expence was also undoubtedly great: but then, the old trade still remained to supply it, and new channels were opened. Had we lain by and tamely beheld Germany in part possessed, and the rest compelled to receive laws from France, the war there would soon have been brought to an end; and France, strengthened by victory, by conquest and alliance, would have the whole force and whole revenue of her mighty monarchy free to act against us alone.

They argued further, that common faith obliged us to an adherence to our engagements both with Hanover and Prussia; and that the pleaded incapacity to assist them arising from the greatness of the charge could not excuse us; because the incapacity was not real; and if the expence were inconvenient, we ought to have looked to that when we contracted our engagements. That it was not true, that we received no advantage from our alliance with the King of Prussia; for if it be once admitted, that we entered with any reason into the German war (which they supposed

poſed proved) then the King of Pruſſia has been very materially ſerviceable to us; becauſe it was his victory at Roſbach, and the reinforcement from his troops, which has enabled us to do all that has ſince been atchieved. In the like manner, if the ſupport of the proteſtant religion be any part of our care, that religion muſt ſuffer eminently by the ruin of the King of Pruſſia; for though the writings attributed to his Pruſſian majeſty be ſuch as, if really his, reflect on account of their impiety great diſgrace on his character as a man, yet as a king, in his public and political capacity, he is the natural protector of the proteſtant religion in Germany; and it will always be his intereſt to defend it."

We ſhall not preſume to determine, which party has the right ſide of this queſtion; it was once undoubtedly a queſtion very fit to be diſcuſſed with great care; but having choſen our party, it is at preſent little more than a matter of political ſpeculation.

CHAP. XI.

Thurot ſails from Dunkirk. Puts into Gottenburg and Bergen. Puts into The Iſle of Ilay. He takes Carrickfergus. Sails from thence. He is killed, and his whole ſquadron taken. War in America. General Amherſt goes down the river St. Laurence. General Murray marches from Quebec. Montreal ſurrenders. Cherokee war. Affairs of the Eaſt-Indies. Lally defeated by Coote.

BEfore we reſume the account of the war in America, it will be neceſſary to take ſome notice of the attempt of the celebrated Thurot. It happened much earlier in the year, than the events which we have juſt related. But to avoid breaking the thread of the more important events in Germany, we have reſerved it for this place.

The reader will remember, that in the French ſcheme for invading theſe iſlands, (which was deſcribed as it then appeared to us in the 4th chapter of the annals of 1759) a ſmall ſquadron was prepared at Dunkirk, under Monſieur Thurot, the deſtination of which moſt people at that time imagined to have been for Scotland. But, it has ſince appeared, that this little ſquadron was intended to make a diverſion on the north coaſt of Ireland, whilſt the grand fleet under Monſieur de Conflans made the principal deſcent in ſome of the ſouthern parts of that kingdom. The manner in which the latter and principal part of this project failed, has already been related among the tranſactions of that year. It remains now to give ſome account of the part in which Thurot was concerned.

His ſquadron, conſiſting of five frigates, on board of which were 1270 land ſoldiers, ſailed from the port of Dunkirk on the 5th of October 1759. They had been blocked up until that time by an Engliſh fleet; but under favour of an hazy night, they put out to ſea, and arrived at Gottenburg in Sweden ten days after. From thence they made to Bergen in Norway. In theſe voyages, the men were reduced by ſickneſs, and the veſſels themſelves

had so suffered by storms, that they were obliged to send one of the most considerable of them back to France. It was not until the 5th of December, that they were able to sail directly for their place of destination. But their old ill fortune pursued them with fresh disappointments. For near three months they beat backward and forward amongst the western isles of Scotland, having in vain attempted a convenient landing near Derry. In this tedious interval they suffered every possible hardship. Their men were thinned and disheartened. Another of their ships was separated from them, of which they never heard more. The now remaining three were extremely shattered, and their crews suffered extremely by famine. This obliged them to put into the isle of Ilay; where they refitted and took in some cattle and provisions, which were liberally paid for by the generous adventurer who commanded, and who behaved in all respects with his usual courtesy and humanity.

16 Feb.

Here they heard for the first time of the defeat of Conflans' squadron. This was a circumstance of great discouragement. But as Thurot could not be sure that this intelligence was not given to deceive him; he persisted in his resolution to sail for Ireland. Indeed he had scarcely any other choice; for he was so poorly victualled, that he could not hope without some refreshment, to get back to France. And he was further urged on by his love of glory, no small share of which he was certain to add to his character, if he could strike a blow of never so little importance on the coast of Ireland; for by this he might make some appearance of having revenged the many insults which had been offered to the coast of France.

Full of these ideas, he arrived before the town of Carrickfergus on the 28th of February; and landed his troops, now reduced to about 600 men, the day following. They were augmented by draughts from his seamen to near a thousand. These he formed on the beach, and moved to the attack of the town. Carrickfergus is surrounded by an old wall ruinous in many places. Colonel Jennings commanded about four companies in the town, mostly of new raised men, extremely ill provided with ammunition, and no way prepared for this attack, which they had not the smallest reason to expect. However, they shut the gates, sent off the French prisoners to Belfast, and took all the measures their circumstances would admit. The enemy advanced and attacked the gates. There was no cannon; but the gates were defended with effect by musquet shot, until the ammunition was spent. Then the garrison retired into the castle, which having a breach in the wall near 50 feet in extent, was no ways tenable. They therefore surrendered prisoners of war with terms of safety for the town.

Thurot, as soon as he was master of Carrickfergus, issued orders to Belfast to send him a quantity of wine and provision; he made the same demand to the magistrates of Carrickfergus, which they having imprudently refused to comply with, the town was plundered. Thurot having victualled, and gained as much reputation by this action as could be expected from a fleet which was no more than a sort of wreck of the grand enterprise, set sail for France. But he had not left the

the bay of Carrickfergus many hours, when near the coaſt of the Iſle of Man, he perceived three ſail that bore down upon him. Theſe were three Engliſh frigates which happened to be in the harbour of Kinſale, when Thurot made his deſcent; the duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant, diſpatched orders to the commander of the frigates to go in queſt of the French armament. The Engliſh frigates were one of 36 guns commanded by Capt. Elliot; and two of thirty-two.

Such was their diligence and ſucceſs, that they overtook Thurot's ſquadron before they could get out of the Iriſh ſea. They were exactly three frigates to three. The French ſhips were much the larger, and their men much more numerous; but both ſhips and men were in a bad condition. A ſharp and cloſe engagement begun. None of the French could poſſibly eſcape, and they muſt take or be taken. Thurot did all that could be expected from the intrepidity of his character; he fought his ſhip until ſhe had her hold almoſt filled with water, and her decks covered with dead bodies. At length he was killed. The crew of his ſhip, and by her example thoſe of the other two, diſpirited by this blow, and preſſed with uncommon alacrity by the ſignal bravery of Captain Elliot, and thoſe who commanded under him, ſtruck, and were carried into Ramſay Bay in the Iſle of Man. Even this inconſiderable action added to the glory of the Engliſh arms. None had been better conducted, or fought with greater reſolution. This ſole inſult on our coaſts was ſeverely puniſhed; and not a veſſel concerned in it eſcaped. The public indeed lamented the death of the brave Thurot, who even whilſt he commanded a privateer, fought leſs for plunder than honour; whoſe behaviour was on all occaſions full of humanity and generoſity; and whoſe undaunted courage raiſed him to rank, and merited diſtinction. His death ſecured the glory he always ſought: he did not live to be brought a priſoner into England; or to hear in France thoſe malignant criticiſms, which ſo often attend unfortunate bravery. This was the fate of the laſt remaining branch of that grand armament, which had ſo long been the hope of France, the alarm of England, and the object of general attention to all Europe.

In America, the French had no greater reaſon to boaſt of their ſucceſs. The action of Sillery only gained them, by an immenſe effuſion of their blood, a victory which was attended with no advantageous conſequences. Vaudreuil the governor of Canada, after Levy had been compelled to raiſe the ſiege of Quebec, fixed his head-quarters at Montreal, to make if poſſible a laſt ſtand in that place; for which purpoſe he called in all his poſts; and here he collected the whole regular force that remained in Canada. At the ſame time he ſought to keep up the ſpirits of the people by various rumours and devices, by which he practiſed on their credulity; one of theſe artifices is curious enough; the reader will find it among the ſtate papers. But Monſieur Vaudreuil's greateſt hope, was not in his artifices, nor his force, but in the ſituation of Canada, which is much harder to be entered, than when the enemy has entered it, to be conquered. On the ſide where the moſt conſiderable part of the Britiſh force was to act

it is coverd with vaſt impenetrable woods, moraſſes, and mountains; the only tolerable entrance to an army, is by the river St. Laurence; and the navigation of this river is rendered extremely difficult and hazardous by the number of ſhallows, rifts and falls, that lie between the diſcharge of Ontario and the iſle of Montreal. Vaudreuil was in expectation, that the preparations neceſſary for conducting an army through ſuch a long and difficult way, would neceſſarily conſume ſo much of the ſummer, as not to leave ſufficient time for the operations abſolutely neceſſary to reduce the remainder of Canada. He did not apprehend much danger from the garriſon of Quebec, which had been weakened by its defeat in the ſpring. Theſe conſiderations gave him ſome confidence that he might protract the war ſomewhat longer, and another year might poſſibly give fortune an opportunity to take ſome turn in his favour.

But Mr. Amherſt, whoſe calm and ſteady reſolution no difficulties could overcome, was taking the moſt effectual meaſures to defeat his expectations. His plan was diſpoſed in this manner. Brigadier General Murray had orders to advance towards Montreal, on his ſide, with all the troops which could be ſpared from the garriſon of Quebec. Colonel Haviland ſailed from Crown Point, and took poſſeſſion of the Iſle au Noix, which had been abandoned by the enemy on the 28th of Auguſt, and from thence had orders to proceed directly to the city of Montreal. His own army, conſiſting of about 10,000 men, he propoſed to tranſport by the way of Lake Ontario into the river St. Laurence. Thus he propoſed entirly to ſurround the laſt place of importance which the enemy poſſeſſed, and by the motion of the three armies, in three ſuch different routs, to render it impoſſible for them to form an effectual oppoſition to any of his corps.

Having laid this general plan, he left Shenectady on 21 June the frontiers of New York, and paſſed up the Mohawks river and down that of the Oneidas, to Oſwego, where he arrived on the 9th of July. The army he had collected there, conſiſted of about 10,000 men, regulars and provincials. Sir William Johnſon brought a thouſand ſavages of the Iroquois or five nations; the greateſt number of that race of men which was ever ſeen in arms in the cauſe of England.

It was a matter of the greateſt difficulty to tranſport ſo numerous an army, the whole of its artillery, its ammunition, and all its proviſion, over the expanſe of that vaſt lake in open boats and gallies; it required the greateſt caution and the exacteſt order, leſt they ſhould fall foul upon one another, leſt they ſhould be driven out too far to gain the land on the firſt threatening of a ſtorm, or leſt they ſhould come too near the ſhore. But all the diſpoſitions were made in the moſt admirable method, and with that regularity of military arrangement, which makes ſo conſiderable a part of the character of that able commander. So that the whole army embarked on the 10th of Auguſt. A detatchment had been ſent ſome days before to clear the paſſage of the river St. Laurence of any obſtruction, and to find the beſt paſſage for the veſſels.

On the 27th he had entered that river,

river, taken poſſeſſion of Swegatchie, and made all diſpoſitions for the attack of L'Iſle Royale, a fort lower down in the river which commanded it, and by this command is the moſt important poſt, and as it were the key of Canada. The troops and boats were ſo diſpoſed, that the iſle was completely inveſted, and the garriſon was left no means of eſcape. The batteries were then raiſed and opened, and after two days ſharp-firing, the fort ſurrendered.

25 Aug

This being a poſt of importance both to command Lake Ontario and to cover our frontier, the general ſpent ſome days here in order to repair the fort, and at the ſame time to fit out his veſſels, and to prepare all things for paſſing his troops down the river, the moſt dangerous part of which he was now to encounter, as all the rapids lie between this place and Montreal; but notwithſtanding all precautions, near ninety men were drowned in paſſing theſe dangerous falls, and a great number of veſſels broke to pieces. This loſs from ſo large an embarkation, in ſuch circumſtances, is to be regarded as very inconſiderable. At length, after a tedious fatiguing and dangerous voyage of two months and ſeventeen days ſince they left Senectady, the Engliſh ſaw to their object of the iſle of Montreal, the great joy their ardent wiſhes, and the period of their labours.

6 Sept.

They were immediately landed in the beſt order; and all diſpoſitions were made for attacking the place. So excellently was this plan concerted, and ſo faithfully executed, that General Murray landed from Quebec that very day; and Col. Haviland with his army from Iſle au Noix the day following.

Montreal is the ſecond place in Canada for extent, building, traffick, and ſtrength. Its middle ſituation between the lakes and Quebec, have made it the ſtaple of the Indian trade; but the fortifications before this war were mean and inconſiderable; ſomething had been ſince added; but nothing made the taking of it an enterpriſe of difficulty, except that here was collected the whole regular and no ſmall part of the provincial force which remained in Canada. However, by the diſpoſitions which at once brought againſt them three armies, the greateſt part and flower of the Britiſh troops in America, Monſ. Vaudreuil ſaw himſelf entirely encloſed; he deſpaired of defending the place; and therefore ſurrendered the garriſon of Montreal as * priſoners of war, and the inhabitants of his government as ſubjects to the King of Great Britain, on the 8th of September 1760.

And thus in the ſixth year of the war, and after the moſt ſevere ſtruggles, was the vaſt country of Canada reduced to the king's obedience. In this time ſix battles had been fought, the fortune of which was equally divided; in three the French had been victorious; in three the Engliſh. The firſt of thoſe in which the French had the better, was fought in the meadows near Fort du Queſne, where General Braddock was killed; the other at Ticonderago, where General Abercombie commanded; the

* They were not in ſtrictneſs priſoners; but ſent to France with condition not to ſerve during the war. The conditions may be ſeen more at large among the State Papers.

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third at Sillery, where General Murray was repulſed. The victories of the Engliſh were, 1ſt. that near Crown Point, where General Johnſon commanded, and Dieſkau was made priſoner; the 2d near Niagara, where General Johnſon alſo commanded; and the 3d and principal near Quebec, where Wolfe gained the victory and loſt his life. From the Engliſh two forts had been taken, Oſwego and Fort William-Henry. The Engliſh on their ſide took three cities; Louiſbourg, Quebec, and Montreal; and five principal forts, which commanded as many important communications, Beauſejour, Niagara, Frotenac, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Iſle-Royal; beſides ſome others of inferior conſideration.

Taking the whole war in America into one view, Canada had been defended with bravery and conduct ſufficient to crown the generals Wolfe and Amherſt, and the admirals Boſcawen and Saunders, who finally reduced it, with the greateſt glory. And without queſtion, the conduct of General Amherſt in his laſt expedition, by which he obliged Montreal to ſurrender without a blow, and finally conquered Canada without effuſion of blood, deſerves every honour and every recompence a grateful people can beſtow. The humanity with which he behaved to the conquered both French and Indians, though the one had perpetrated, and the other at leaſt connived at the moſt horrid cruelties on the Engliſh priſoners, adds a high luſtre to his conqueſt. His troops ſet not one houſe on fire, not one habitation was plundered, not one man was killed (except in the attack of Iſle-Royal). None was more diſtinguiſhed in this reſpect than Sir William Johnſon; he led into Canada an army of a thouſand of the fierceſt and moſt cruel ſavages which are bred in America, without doing the ſmalleſt damage to the country, or offering the ſlighteſt injury to the perſons of the inhabitants. To effect this he was obliged to exert the moſt unwearied endeavours, and the whole of thoſe uncommon talents which gave him ſuch power over the minds of all ſorts of men. The great victories by which he has advanced the intereſt of the nation, have done him leſs honour than this conduct, by which he has ſo greatly advanced its character for humanity and moderation. It were to be wiſhed that the ſame might be ſaid of the army, which marched from Quebec; who finding that the inhabitants in ſome parts were out in arms, were under a neceſſity of ſetting fire to the villages; the tenderneſs of Gen. Murray's nature revolted when the giving ſuch orders became a neceſſary part of his duty.

In the courſe of this ſummer, Captain Byron with 9 July. three of his majeſty's ſhips deſtroyed a ſettlement of French, where none had ever been ſuſpected, in the Bay de Chaleurs. There he alſo took three frigates, and about twenty ſail of veſſels which contained a reinforcement of troops and military ſtores for the relief of Montreal; but when they had received intelligence that Lord Colville's fleet had got into the river before them, and of courſe entirely commanded it, they diſembarked in this place to attempt, if poſſible, a way to their principal army by land. But they were diſcovered; the whole armament was taken; and the whole deſign diſconcerted.

Before

Before we take our leave of the American affairs of this year, we ought to make ſome mention of a war with the ſavage Indians, which broke out on the back ſettlements of our ſouthern colonies. The Cherokees, one of the moſt numerous and powerful nations of theſe barbarians, had in the beginning, and during the greateſt part of the progreſs of the war, appeared to be heartily engaged in our intereſts; at their deſire a fort had been built in their country called Fort Loudon, from the then commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in America. Some parties of them had appeared in our favour on the laſt expedition againſt Fort du Queſne. But it is thought that on that occaſion they received ſome inſults, and had been treated in general with a neglect which made the deepeſt impreſſion on the minds of ſo vindictive a people. Theſe diſcontents were fomented by the French, who hoped to cauſe a diverſion of a part of our forces in this quarter. At length they commenced hoſtilities in their uſual manner, by cruel ravages and murders on the frontier of their neighbouring provinces. And there was very great reaſon to apprehend that the ſame artifices of the enemy, and the ſame opinion of ill uſage, would draw the neighbouring and powerful nation of the Creeks into the like meaſures.

Mr. Lyttleton, who was then governor of Carolina, having in vain endeavoured to pacify them, took the reſolution of marching with all the force, regular and provincial, which he could raiſe into the Cherokee country. This army in all did not exceed 1100 men, but it was conducted with ſuch ſpirit and diſpatch by Governor Lyttleton, that in a very ſhort time, he marched 300 miles thro' the vaſt deſert which lies between the Indian caſtle of Keeowee and Charles-town. He was advanced into their country before they had made preparations to receive him. They ſaw their towns, in caſe of obſtinacy, on the point of being delivered to fire and ſword. They therefore deſired a conference, in which they acknowledged themſelves to blame; and conſented to ſuch a treaty of peace as the governor was pleaſed to dictate. 26th Dec. They gave up the perſons guilty of the moſt flagrant murders, and put into his hands twenty-two hoſtages, as a ſecurity for their adherence to the treaty.

Oct. 1759.

The governor had all imaginable reaſon to be ſatisfied with the effect his expedition had produced; and having as every body believed effectually chaſtiſed the former inſolence of the enemy, and ſecured the future tranquility of the ſouthern provinces, he returned to Charles-town. But theſe perfidious barbarians, equally regardleſs of their faith, and of the ſafety of their countrymen, whoſe lives were pledged for their fidelity, broke out as ſoon as the army was removed, into their former ravages; blocked up Fort Loudohn, which ſtands in the middle of their country, and made ſome attempts on Fort Edward, which lies nearer to the ſettlements. Their total want of ſkill in carrying on ſieges prevented them from any hope of maſtering theſe places, otherwiſe than by treachery or famine. They failed in the firſt inſtance, and the laſt required time.

The imminent danger of two Engliſh garriſons, and that whole tract of our colonies, being made known to General Amherſt, he detached Colonel Montgomery to their

their assistance, with a regiment of Highlanders, a battalion of the Royal Americans, a body of grenadiers, and the provincial troops. He marched into the enemies country. He made war upon the Indians after their own manner. No other would have been effectual. He burned Estatoe the capital of the Lower Cherokees, consisting of two hundred houses, an Indian town of the very first magnitude; and then proceeded to the same execution on all the towns and villages of that district of the Cherokees, which were numerous, populous, and wealthy. The inhabitants generally fled on the approach of our troops; some however were burned in their houses, and some women and children were made prisoners.

This universal destruction of the lower settlements being compleated, Colonel Montgomery passed on to the middle Cherokees: but as the army marched through a dangerous ground, favourable to the Indian method of fighting, they were suddenly attacked on all sides by this savage enemy, with the greatest fury, and with the usual horrible screams and outcries. The troops were so well disposed with a view of this kind of war, that they stood the charge with firmness; they were not intimidated with the covered fire, or the screams of the savages. The fight was long and well maintained on both sides. But at length the Indians fled. A neighbouring town (one of the most considerable) was entered that night. The enemy made some attempt to molest them; but to little purpose. The English lost in this action 20 killed, and about 80 wounded. The Cherokees had near forty killed. The number of the wounded is not known. 27 June.

Though Colonel Montgomery was victorious on this occasion; yet it was necessary to retreat on account of his wounded, for whom he had no place of safety. For if he should attempt to proceed he had to apprehend frequent skirmishes as he advanced, and the number of wounded together with the difficulty of his march, would be hourly increased. This retreat was certainly necessary. But when Colonel Montgomery had arrived at Fort St. George, he discovered part of his orders, which threw the whole country into consternation; which was, that when he had *chastised* the enemy, he was to return to New-York, with the troops under his command, and rejoin the grand army. These orders without delay he obeyed; not however with such rigour, but that the earnest entreaties of the province prevailed on him to leave about 400 men for their protection.

Carolina and the neighbouring colonies was again exposed to the fury of a savage enemy, not so much weakened as exasperated by their late sufferings; the fate of the garrison of Fort Loudon was but too certain. For several months they had suffered a close blockade; at length, seeing no hope of relief, their provisions being totally consumed, and the enemy shewing some pacific dispositions, they were induced to surrender upon honourable conditions. 7 Aug.

But the enemy, equally regardless of faith and humanity, fell upon them in their march, butchered all the officers but one, killed several of the private soldiers, and carried the rest into an horrible captivity. These outrages on the south-

ern

ern colonies threw some damp on the joy which was felt over the English America, on the entire conquest of Canada.

In Europe the fortune of the campaign was nearly ballanced. In America, except this inconsiderable savage war, it was entirely triumphant. In the East Indies also we gained glory and new advantages. After the raising the siege of Fort St. George, in February 1759, the 16th April, 1759. English army took the field under Major Brereton, and possessed themselves of the important town and fort of Conjiveram. About the same time the city of Masulipatam was stormed and taken by Major Ford. By these strokes the French trade on the coast of Coromandel was confined to Pondicherry and a few inconsiderable places. And the traffic of the whole shore, for an extent of 800 miles of a populous and manufacturing country, was entirely in the hands of the English company. This coast joins to the rich province of Bengal; out of which also the French were entirely driven, by the heroic actions of Colonel Clive.

Encouraged by these successes, a body of about 1200 men, Europeans and Seapoys, under the command of Major Brereton, advanced further, and attempted to dislodge an army of French and their confederate Indians, encamped under the cannon of a fort of that country construction. The acquisition of that place had been a valuable advantage. But here our army was obliged to retire, Sept with a loss of between three and four hundred killed and wounded.

General Lally animated with this and some slighter advantages, threatened the siege of Trichenopoly, and the French affairs seemed again to revive. But it was only a momentary gleam. To check his progress, Colonel Coote at the head of the greatest body he could draw together on that coast, invested Wandewash, took the place in three days, and made the garrison prisoners of war. 30th Nov. From thence he passed with rapidity to Carongoly; the siege of which town he pressed with such diligence, that in four days from the opening his batteries, he obliged the garrison to march out. 10 Dec.

This progress alarmed General Lally; he called large detachments in from every side; and knowing the importance of Wandewash, made all his efforts to recover it. He pushed forward the siege with the utmost vigour, hoping to take the town before Colonel Coote could arrive to its relief. But the colonel marched with equal diligence; and arrived about the time when the French had made a practicable 22d July 1760. breach. His army consisted of 1700 Europeans, and about 3000 black troops. Lally's amounted to 2200 Europeans, and between 9 and 10,000 blacks. The engagement was long and obstinate; but at length, the French gave way. It was a total rout; they abandoned their camp, their cannon, and all the implements of the siege. They left a thousand killed and wounded on the field of battle. Among the prisoners were Brigadier General Bussy; the Chevalier Godeville, quarter-master general; Lieutenant Colonel Murphy, and eleven inferior officers, who were all wounded. Lally fled with his broken troops in despair to Pondicherry.

Of

Of the Engliſh in this action near 200 were killed and wounded; in particular the death of the gallant Major Brereton was much regretted. Of the blacks about 70 were wounded and ſlain.

Except the battle of Paiſſy followed by the revolution in Bengal, this action was the moſt conſiderable in its conſequences, of any in which our troops had ever been engaged in India. This was fought in part againſt European troops headed by an able general. The diſpoſitions for the battle, and the conduct of Colonel Coote in the engagement, merit every honour.

This victory was purſued with a ſpirit equal to that by which it was won. Chittiput was taken in a few days after; and the army allowing itſelf no repoſe, marched directly from thence to Arcot, the capital of this immenſe province. The ſiege was opened on the fifth of February, and the fort ſurrendered on the 10th; near 300 Europeans were made priſoners of war.

At ſea Admiral Pocock ſeconded the extraordinary efforts of Colonel Coote with his own uſual ſkill and intrepidity. Again he engaged the fleet of Monſieur d'Ache, a brave commander, who has in ſome degree ſupported the declining reputation of the French marine; but though ſuperior in the number of his ſhips, and more than in that proportion ſuperior in guns and men, he was obliged after upwards of two hours ſevere and bloody conflict to give way before Admiral Pocock, and to take ſhelter under the forts of Pondicherry. During this engagement eight of the Engliſh ſhips ſtood the fire of the whole French fleet, which conſiſted of ſixteen ſail. The ſhips were greatly ſhattered; five hundred and ſixty of our ſquadron were killed and wounded; and on the ſide of the French the loſs was not leſs than a thouſand. Admiral Pocock immediately got himſelf again in a fighting condition, and braved the French fleet before Pondicherry, who lay under their cannon, and refuſed a new engagement.

4th Sept. 1759.

It has been obſerved that hiſtory can hardly produce an inſtance of two ſquadrons fighting three pitched battles, under the ſame commanders, in eighteen months, without the loſs of a ſhip on either ſide. After this engagement Admiral Corniſh arrived on the coaſt of Coromandel and joined Pocock, by which we attained ſo decided a ſuperiority in ſtrength, as we had before in courage and ability, that the French no longer appeared in thoſe ſeas. Moſt of their ſhips went off, as it was thought, to Mauritius. Then the French affairs went rapidly to ruin. On the fifth of April the important fortreſs of Caracal ſurrendered to the ſea and land forces under Admiral Corniſh and Major Monkton. By the taking of this and two other places of leſſer conſideration, the French were actually reduced to the ſingle port of Pondicherry; which was, when theſe accounts came away, cloſely blocked up by land and ſea. The ſtrongeſt hopes are conceived that this capital of the French India power and commerce will ſhortly be brought into our poſſeſſion; and with theſe pleaſing hopes we conclude the hiſtory of the war of 1760.

THE

THE

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY.

1st. IN the evening a comet was diſcovered, and aſtronomically obſerved, by Mr. Dunn, at his academy at Chelſea. It appeared to the naked eye like Jupiter, or Venus through a thick fog, and made a near appulſe to the ſtar in Orion's right knee, and moved more than four degrees of the heavens in four hours of time.

Yeſterday a boat with four men, towing a coaſting veſſel over Tinemouth bar, was overſet and loſt by a ſudden ſwell of the ſea, which went into the harbour with ſuch force, that much damage was feared among the ſhipping, as many were preparing to go out; but fortunately for them the tide had not turned, or they weighed anchor: the coaſter wore it by the goodneſs of her tackle. The oldeſt ſeamen at Shields ſay, they never knew ſuch a violent and ſudden motion.

3d. The body of a travelling Jew, known by the name of Little Iſaac, was found murdered in a wood near Plymſtock, Devonſhire. Since which, Edward Jackſon, a militiaman, has confeſſed that he met with this Jew near to Plymſtock, and, after drinking a pint of beer together, they both went out, and after walking about two miles, the deceaſed ſtopt to reſt himſelf, and putting a long ſtick he had in his hand behind his back to reſt his box upon, Jackſon took the ſtick from behind him and knocked him down, and when he was on the ground gave him two more blows, which finiſhed him. Then taking his watch out of his pocket, and ſome goods out of the box, he hid the box in a wood. When he offered ſome of the things to ſale, being aſked how he came by them, he ſaid he found them in a box, and would ſhew it to Mr. Sherenbeare; which he accordingly did, taking him into the wood where he had left it, and preſently after ſaid his conſcience troubled him, and he confeſſed the murder.

5th. This day died the Hon. James Anneſley, Eſq; only ſon and heir of Arthur late Lord Altham, and claimant of the Angleſey title and eſtate. He was twice married, and has left one ſon, the heir of his claims, and two daughters, behind him.

8th. At eight at night, a comet without a tail was ſeen in Holland in the conſtellation of Orion. It was at firſt ſomewhat obſcure, but at ten o'clock it was very viſible. The night after, at half an hour after ſix and at ſeven, it was ſeen in the 23d degree of Gemini. It was 15 degrees above the horizon, and appeared as a ſtar of the 3d magnitude.

9th. Died William Wright, labourer, of Great Dunmow in Eſſex, aged 105. Seventeen children,

dren, 36 grandchildren, and 11 great grandchildren, followed his corpſe to the grave.

In the evening the comet diſcovered the 1ſt by Mr. Dunn, paſſed near μ and ν in Eridanus, towards the whale's jaw, 10th, 11th, and 12th cloudy; 13th fair, and the comet not to be ſeen.

14th. His royal highneſs the Prince of Wales, ſent 200l. to be diſtributed amongſt the ſufferers by the late dreadful fire near Covent-Garden, &c. A very large ſum was raiſed by ſubſcription, &c. for the ſufferers in general, which, according to ſeveral claims, was diſtributed by the worthy promoters of ſo humane and charitable a deſign. Upwards of 200l. was alſo produced by a benefit play on the occaſion at Covent-Garden playhouſe.

15th. The quarterly communication of the Hon. free and accepted maſons, held at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, ordered the ſum of fifty pounds to be remitted to the Hon. Major-general Kingſley, for the relief of the free-maſons in the army now in Germany.

16th. At a meeting of the nobility and gentry of Scotland at Edinburgh, it was unanimouſly agreed to aboliſh the unhoſpitable cuſtom of giving vails to ſervants; and at the ſame time, it was their opinion, that an addition to the yearly wages of ſervants would be more honourable for the maſter, and more beneficial to the ſervant. The like reſolution was agreed to in a meeting of the nobility and gentry at Aberdeen.

20th. This morning a fire broke out at a gingerbread baker's adjoining to Whitechapel goal, which conſumed the baker's, and part of the goal. The conſternation was ſo great, that leſt the priſoners ſhould be burned, the goal doors were opened, and all of them, to the number of 30, eſcaped, except three, who returned in the evening.

Died Elizabeth Goffin, of Ormeſby St. Margaret, near Yarmouth, aged 101. She had been blind 30 years.

21ſt. Admiral Hawke, who arrived at Plymouth the 17th, waited on his majeſty, by whom he was received with particular marks of favour, his majeſty meeting him as he entered, and thanking him for the ſervices he had done his country. His majeſty has ſince ſettled a penſion of 2000l. a year upon him for his life, and the life of his two ſons, and the ſurvivor of them.

22d. Died the wife of John Sharpe of Gatewick, Surry, Eſq; ſhe was the laſt of the Jordan family, who poſſeſs'd Gatewick above 800 years.

23d. An expreſs arrived in town from Leiceſterſhire, with an account that Lord Ferrers had killed his ſteward.

[See the article concerning his lordſhip, in this year's characters.]

24th. A petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of London, was preſented to parliament, praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill to widen and enlarge ſeveral old ſtreets, lanes, &c. and to open ſeveral new ſtreets and ways, and for determining, in a ſummary way, all diſputes ariſing about the rebuilding of houſes, in which ſeveral perſons have an intermixed property.

Died

25th. Died the moſt noble the Marchioneſs of Granby.

26th. Was finally determined, by a ſpecial jury at the court of king's bench, the cauſe ſo long depending between the gate keeper of Richmond park, and the inhabitants of Richmond and parts adjacent, concerning the legality of a carriage and bridle way through the park. After a long trial, which laſted from nine in the morning till ſeven in the evening, a verdict was given in favour of the gate-keeper of the ſaid park.

The laudable ſociety for the relief of the Britiſh troops in Germany and Canada, and their widows and orphans, have provided and ſent to thoſe forces 6000 flannel waiſtcoats, 6000 woollen caps, 6000 pair of half gaiters, and 5000 pair of woollen gloves. To this ſubſcription the clothworkers and merchant taylors companies have given 100l. each.

27th. His royal highneſs Prince Edward, accompanied by ſeveral noblemen, attended divine ſervice at the Magdalen-houſe chapel, and left a donation of 50l. for that charity.

A diſtemper, which rages amongſt the horſes, makes great havock in and about town. Near 100 died in one week.

The ſhips in the river were never in a worſe ſituation than they were at the cloſe of the laſt froſt; near 100 ſail have been drove from their anchors and moorings by the ſhoals of ice, by which they received conſiderable damage in their rigging, bowſprits, &c. Among the ice ſeveral human dead bodies have likewiſe been ſeen floating: On the whole it made a very ſad appearance. This froſt alſo produced a great deal of diſtreſs among the lower ſort of people, and mechanics; ſeveral perſons, either through inadvertency, cold, or want, periſhed in the ſtreets.

A chemiſt of this city is ſaid to have invented a method of making a ſort of iſinglaſs from Britiſh materials, which anſwers all the intentions of what is imported from Ruſſia: a diſcovery of the utmoſt importance to brewers, as it can be manufactured immenſely cheaper than the former. It likewiſe merits the attention of the legiſlature, as an annual ſaving of 50,000l. ſterling may be made to this kingdom at the preſent price that iſinglaſs bears, and which is paid for to Ruſſia in ready ſpecie; it being calculated that our exports are generally out-ballanced about 80 per cent. by our imports from that kingdom; beſides iſinglaſs is imported free of duty here, being a dyer's article.

On Saturday the 24th of November, all of a ſudden, 30th. and without any of the uſual ſymptoms, happened one of the moſt violent eruptions of Veſuvius ever known. Beginning at that time, it never ceaſed, till the 4th of December, to vomit forth, by five different openings, vortices of flames with torrents of lava, which running with impetuoſity towards Nurcaia, threatened that town and the whole neighbourhood with ſpeedy devaſtation. The inhabitants left their houſes, and fled to the neighbouring fields, offering up their prayers to heaven to put a ſtop to their calamity.

The workmen employed in digging the ruins of Herculaneum have lately made an important diſcovery. It is a ſtatue of white

marble, ſeven feet high, of exquiſite workmanſhip, and which, as far as can be judged from the attitude, and ſome characters half defaced on the bottom of the pedeſtal, repreſents the famous Sibyl of Cuma.

Philip Erneſt, Prince of Hohenloe-Schillingsfurſt, died lately, aged 96, the oldeſt prince in Europe.

The late ſickneſs, a ſlow fever, at St. Kitt's, carried off John Franks, Simon Duport, John Dumarſal, Eſqrs. Capt. William Moran; Alexander Hume, Eſq; of Baſſeterre, of the cuſtom-houſe; Miſs Polly Hart; Miſs Earle; the wife of Ralph Payne, Eſq; Mrs. Margaret Payne; Mr. Francis Guichard, jun. at Baſſeterre; Mrs. Elizabeth Richards; Mr. William Malcolm, ſen. at Sandy-point.—— Near 200 people died, in the pariſh of Baſſeterre, from the 26th of July to the 10th of November.

Oxford, Jan. 5.

A labourer who fell from S. John's college, died on Tueſday the firſt inſtant, though all poſſible care had been taken of him. The place he fell from was between thirty and forty feet high; he pitched upon his feet in an upright poſture, and ſtriking the ground with great force, bounded upwards to a conſiderable height, and then fell backwards, ſpeechleſs: upon an examination, neither his ancle, knee, nor hip bones were diſlocated, but after his death, upon opening the body, the right kidney was found full of extravaſated blood; the bladder, and all the other parts contiguous, mortified; and what is very extraordinary, and perhaps ſingular, the os pubis on the left ſide was found fractured and depreſſed.

Edinburgh, Jan. 1.

The following melancholy accident which happened a few days ago at Stirling, contains an inſtance of heroiſm and affection, uncommon and rarely to be met with. Some gentlemen who had been out a fowling, on their returning to Stirling ſhot a bird near the bridge, which fell upon a board of ice in the river, at a little diſtance from the bank. Two boys, the one of ſixteen, the other of fourteen years of age, were diverting themſelves juſt by: they ſaw the bird fall; and as the adjacent part of the river was ſtill frozen, they were tempted to venture upon the ice to fetch it off. The eldeſt made the attempt; he got upon the ice, and had gone but a very little way, when it broke under him, and ſeparated by the current. The unhappy boy ſupported himſelf on the broken ice but for a moment; he ſcarce had time to implore the aſſiſtance of his companion, ere he went to the bottom. The youngeſt boy was not long a ſpectator of his comrade's unhappy fate, he no ſooner ſaw his danger, than without waiting to pull off his cloaths, he plunged into the river, dived to the bottom, and got hold of him, but encumbered and weighed down with his own cloaths, he was not able to bring him up. Determined, however, to ſave his companion if in his power, he immediately came out, ſtript off his cloaths, and went in a ſecond time; but in this attempt he was equally unlucky; the other boy, by this time, was ſo fixed in the mud, that all his ſtrength was ineffectual to diſengage him;—and benumbed by the cold, it was with difficulty he ſaved himſelf. When he got out he had part of his companion's hair in his mouth, having among other efforts, in that way, likewiſe, endeavoured to ſave him.

An

An account of the chriſtenings, burials and marriages, in Liverpool *and* Mancheſter, 1759.

	Chriſt.	Bur.	Marr.
Liverpool	866	981	333
Mancheſter	815	712	330

By the mortality bill for the city of Glaſgow it appears, that 1034 perſons have died there during the laſt year.

The bills of mortality of the city of Hamburgh for the laſt year amounted to 2653 children baptized, and 2033 perſons buried.

The bills of mortality of the Proteſtants in the city of Breſlau in Sileſia, for the laſt year, amounted to 1445 children baptized, and 1697 perſons died; and at Munich, the capital of the electorate of Bavaria, 747 children were baptized, and 926 perſons died.

At Vienna, during laſt year, 5186 children were baptized, and 6369 perſons died. In the city of Francfort 896 children baptized, 1700 perſons died.

From Liſbon we hear that Don Gomez Freyra de Andrada, commander of the king's forces at Rio de la Plata in America, has ſent his majeſty a large quantity of the leaves of a plant nam'd Concogna, which is eſteemed a ſovereign preſervative againſt weakneſs of the nerves.

M. d'Andrada gives a particular account of the virtues of this plant, in a letter to the king, together with the manner of taking it, which being to make tea of the leaves, he hath accompanied them with a ſet of cups, ſaucers and ſpoons, all of ſolid gold.

Boſton, Oct. 26.

Our aſſembly have voted a marble ſtatue to be erected in King-ſtreet, at or near the eaſt end of the town-houſe, in memory of the late General Wolfe. Above 100 bears were killed in September and October, in one diſtrict in Hampſhire, ſeveral of which weighed 400lb. each.

Halifax, in Nova Scotia, Nov. 9.

Laſt Saturday night and Sunday morning we had here the moſt violent gale of wind that has been known. It has done vaſt damage to the wharfs in this town and ſuburbs. Great quantities of ſugars which were in the cellars near the beach, are almoſt wholly ruined: two ſchooners were driven aſhore, ſome thouſands of trees in the woods were blown down, and in ſome places the roads rendered impaſſable. The damage ſuſtained at the wharfs, &c. is computed at ſeveral thouſand pounds. As the ſtorm happened at the height of the ſpring tide, and the wind in the ſouthern board, it drove the tide in to that degree, that 'tis ſuppoſed the water roſe near ſix feet perpendicular above its ordinary flowing.

FEBRUARY.

A Dutch veſſel laden with wine was thrown a-ſhore near Mountsbay in Cornwall, where ſhe received very little damage; and would, in all probability, have been got off, had not the ſavages aſſembled in a riotous manner, to the number of about 500: and after plundering her, and barbarouſly uſing the unfortunate crew, ſplit her in pieces. 1ſt.

About fifteen minutes after ten in the evening of the 20th ult. two ſhocks of an earthquake were felt at Amſterdam, which, tho' they did no damage, ſo terrified the inhabitants, that many ran out of doors.

The ſame happened in North Holland. About two hours before, two great flaſhes of lightning were ſeen, which were followed by a very ſenſible tremor of the earth: ſo that there muſt have been three ſhocks.

At Maeſtricht the ſhocks were ſo violent, that in ſome parts of the town, chimneys were thrown down, and the walls of the guard-houſe on the parade were crack'd in three or four places.

At Cologn it was felt in the morning of the 21ſt.

At Antwerp it was likewiſe felt, but no day mentioned.

At Aix la Chapelle it was more particularly obſerved, as appears by a letter dated from thence, of which the following is an extract.

"The ſky was extremely clouded here for fifteen days, without the leaſt breath of wind, or any other change than now and then ſome flakes of ſnow; nevertheleſs, the mercury in the barometer was ſtill very high. This made me think, that the ſhaking of the earth, which has not ceaſed ſince the year 1755, ſtill threatened us with ſome violent ſhocks. On Wedneſday the 16th of January, about half paſt one in the afternoon, the earth ſhook with great force, but became ſtill next day. The ſky continued cloudy: and on Friday we felt ſome ſlight ſhocks attended with blaſts of wind. On Saturday we felt another, but of ſuch long continuance, that the earth ſeemed to have loſt its natural ſtability. On Sunday cloudy and no wind: this calm continued till about eight at night, at which time we had a conſiderable ſhock, and about half after ten at night, another; then the bells of our doors rang of themſelves; china and glaſs by ſtriking together, were daſhed to pieces, chimneys were thrown down, and the ſtreets filled with rubbiſh: in a word, it was a ſhocking ſpectacle. We had continual ſhocks the whole night; and I obſerved, that the wind blew more or leſs, according to the greater or leſſer motion of the earth. Yeſterday it grew fair; but a wind roſe ſomething like the ſqualls we feel in ſummer; and we were not quite free from ſhocks that day, which were leſs frequent during the night: at preſent the barometer is low, it rains, and the earth is quite ſtill."

At Wicklow, in Ireland, and for ſeveral miles round, about ſeven in the evening, a very rumbling noiſe was heard, as if ſome unuſual carriage had been driving through the ſtreets, to the great dread and terror of all the inhabitants, who felt the ſhock of an earthquake very ſenſibly.

In the night between the 21ſt and 22d ult. there was felt likewiſe at Hamburgh, and its neighbourhood, a ſhock of an earthquake that laſted about a minute. It was felt at the ſame time at Sleſwick, Flenſbourg, and Keil, and other places in Holſtein. It was felt alſo at Copenhagen, where it was followed by three ſhocks leſs violent, and laſted about half a minute, but happily no damage was done: all that could be obſerved was, it came from the north, and paſſed toward the ſouth, and was moſt felt in the little iſland of Amagh. It was the ſame at Elſineur, where the ſea was ſo agitated, that ſeveral ſhips in that port were driven from their anchors.

Shocks have likewiſe been remarkably felt in Portugal, France, and other parts of Europe.

St.

4th. St. James's. This day a chapter of the moſt noble order of the garter was held in the council chamber, preſent, the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, his royal highneſs Prince Edward, the Dukes of Newcaſtle, Kingſton, and Leeds, Earl Granville, the Earls of Lincoln and Cardigan, the Duke of Devonſhire, the Earls of Northumberland and Waldegrave; when Charles Marq. of Rockingham, and Richard Earl Temple were knighted, and elected companions of the ſaid moſt noble order; and afterwards inveſted with the garter, ribbon, and George, with the accuſtomed ſolemnities.

The royal aſſent was, by commiſſion from his majeſty, given to an act for granting to his majeſty ſeveral duties upon malt; and for raiſing the ſum of eight millions, by way of annuities, and a lottery, to be charged on the ſaid duties; and to prevent the fraudulent obtaining of allowances in the gauging of corn, making into malt; and for making out duplicates of exchequer bills, tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity orders, and other orders, loſt, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed.

6th. A proclamation was iſſued for a general faſt to be ſtrictly obſerved throughout England and Ireland, on Friday the 14th of March next; and in Scotland on Thurſday the 13th.

A remarkable incident to the honour of the Engliſh navy.

Capt. Tinker, who commanded his majeſty's ſhip the Argo, a frigate of eight and twenty guns, being ſtationed with ſome cutters, off Oſtend, to obſerve the motions of Thurot, ſent a meſſenger to the governor of the place, importing, that as the king his maſter was not at war with the houſe of Auſtria, he expected to be ſupplied with refreſhments from Oſtend, although it was garriſoned with French troops, otherwiſe he would make prizes of every veſſel belonging to the place, that ſhould preſume to come out of the harbour. No notice being taken of this meſſage, he proceeded to put his threats in execution, and detained three fiſhing-boats. The governor finding he was in earneſt, ſent out a flag of truce with a compliment, aſſuring him, that he would comply with his requeſt, and the captain received daily ſupplies from ſhore. In the courſe of this correſpondence, the commander of a French frigate of thirty guns, then lying in the harbour, ſent notice to Capt. Tinker, that if he would diſmiſs his ſmall craft, and give his honour that none of the ſquadron under Mr. Boys ſhould interfere in the conteſt, he would next day come out and give him battle. Mr. Tinker deſired the meſſenger to tell him, that he would diſmiſs the cutters; and not only give his word, but even an officer as an hoſtage for the performance, that he ſhould not be aſſiſted by any ſhip of the commodore's ſquadron, which lay ſeven or eight leagues to leeward; but that he would engage him ſingly at a minute's warning. He accordingly made the ſhip ready for the engagement next morning, when he weighed anchor, hoiſted the Britiſh enſign, and ſtood in ſhore to the mouth of the harbour, where he brought-to, with his courſes clewed, and his main top-ſail to the maſt. In this poſture he lay, with flying colours, as long as the tide would permit him to remain, almoſt cloſe to the fortifications of the

place, in ſight of all the French officers, who were aſſembled to ſee the combat; but Monſ. did not think proper to keep the appointment, though it was of his own making.

7th. The ſloop, Four Siſters, Edward Collings of Mevigazey in Cornwall, maſter, was taken off Plymouth by a French privateer, who, after having taken all the Engliſhmen out of her, except the maſter, put a prize-maſter, and three other French ſailors on board, to conduct her to St. Maloes; but the Engliſhman found means to retake the veſſel, and carry her into Guernſey, where the four Frenchmen are now lodged in priſon.

Between three and four in the afternoon of the 27th ult. one of the dykes of the Rhine about a league diſtant from Cleves, was broken down by the ice, and in leſs than a quarter of an hour all the neighbouring country to the weſt of that city was overflowed, quite from Calcar to Nimeguen; a great number of the country people were left deſtitute both of houſes and proviſions, and reduced to a ſtate of the moſt deplorable poverty and diſtreſs.

11th. A meſſage from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant was preſented to the Commons of Ireland, acquainting them, that his majeſty has been pleaſed to order a conſiderable augmentation to be made to his forces upon that eſtabliſhment, an eſtimate of which, and the particulars of the augmentation, he had ordered to be laid before them, not doubting but they would cheerfully make good the expence of a meaſure which appeared neceſſary for the ſecurity and defence of that kingdom. The eſtimate that accompanied this meſſage, amounted to 241,592 l.

12th. The report of the reſolutions of the committee appointed to take the Lord Lieutenant's meſſage into conſideration, was made to the houſe, when an addreſs was reſolved upon to thank his majeſty for the ſeaſonable augmentations which he had lately commanded to be made to his forces for the defence of that kingdom, and to aſſure him that they will be ready to concur with his majeſty upon every occaſion *as far as the circumſtances of the nation will permit.*

13th. Lord Ferrers was this day examined at the bar of the houſe of Lords, and afterwards committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower.

On the 4th of December laſt the ſquadron in the bay of Cadiz, under the command of Adm. Broderick, met with a terrible gale of wind, by which they were driven out to ſea, and ſeveral of them diſmaſted, and in the greateſt danger of periſhing; but providentially they all got into Gibraltar, though in a moſt ſhattered condition. The remains of de la Clue's ſquadron, conſiſting of eight ſail of the line, who had been blocked up ever ſince the engagement with Admiral Boſcawen, taking advantage of this diſaſter, ſailed from Cadiz the 2d of January, and about the middle of that month agreeably ſurprized Toulon with their unexpected arrival.

15th. This day and on the 12th it blew a hurricane, by which much damage was done both by land and in the river. A ſtack of chimnies falling in Newcaſtle court near Groſvenor ſquare demoliſhed the bed and furniture of two rooms. The lead was blown off the houſe of Earl Cowper in Great George-ſtreet,

into

into the ſtreet. A houſe in Hanover-ſtreet had the gable end blown off. One of the pinnacles of a building adjoining to the houſe of Commons was blown down, and broke through the roof of the room over the ſpeaker's chamber. The Mall in St. James's Park was covered with branches of trees. Upwards of twenty-ſeven feet of lead on the admiralty roof was rolled up by the force of the wind like a ſcroll; and a great number of chimnies, fences, &c. were blown down in Weſtminſter.

Many ſhips in the river were driven from their anchors, ſome loſt their rudders, and received conſiderable damage by running foul of one another.

The country likewiſe ſeverely felt the effects of this terrible ſtorm. In many places it was attended with thunder, lightning, hail, and rain; it untiled houſes, blew up trees by the roots, and ſwept away ricks of corn, hay, and cottages.

Admiral Boſcawen returned to port with his little fleet, who had ſailed again on the 6th for the bay; but much ſhattered in his rigging, alas! the Ramilies, a ninety-gun ſhip, (the ſame that Admiral Byng had his flag on board, in the affair off Minorca) was loſt, and all her hands drowned, except one midſhipman and 25 ſailors. By the beſt accounts, when the gale of wind came on, ſhe made the beſt of her way for Plymouth; but the weather being hazy, ſhe overſhot the entrance into the ſound, and got herſelf embayed near a place called the Bolt-head, about four leagues diſtant from thence; ſhe came to an anchor, but her cables were not ſufficient to hold her, and ſhe drove upon the rock called Bolt-head, went to pieces, and every ſoul on board periſhed, but the abovementioned 26; 700 ſouls and upwards! In ſhort, the wind this month has done great damage alſo in moſt of the European ſeas and coaſts.

In the night of the 28th paſſed, died at Rintelin upon the Weſer, William, 8th Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, on whoſe death her royal highneſs Princeſs Mary, conſort of Frederick the preſent Landgrave, took upon her, as governeſs of her children, the regency and adminiſtration of the county of Hanau-Mutzenberg, by virtue of a ſettlement made in the life-time of her father-in-law, and confirmed by her huſband; as ſhe had for ſome years lived ſeparate from her huſband, and reſided with her father-in-law, upon his death ſhe retired, and is gone with her children to reſide in the city of Zell. Her huſband, the now Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, being at Magdebourg, where he has for ſome time reſided as vice-governor under the King of Pruſſia, ſent to his majeſty to notify the death of his father, and to acquaint him with his deſign of going to viſit his own dominions.

A diſtribution was made of 100 ſuits of new cloaths among the French priſoners in the city of York, from the charitable collection of the city of London, for that purpoſe. 18th.

A ſubſcription was ſet on foot at Leeds, for the relief of the widows and orphans of our brave countrymen, who fell before the walls of Quebec, and on the plains of Minden; a charity highly deſerving imitation. 10th.

Laſt night a man habited like a ſailor, with a vizard maſk on, and a piſtol

piſtol tucked into the waiſtband of his trowzers, a dark lanthorn in one hand, and a broad butcher's knife in the other, came to the bedſide of Mr. Lloyd, merchant, at his houſe in Devonſhire-ſquare, and in a menacing low tone, demanded all his money, ordering him not to ſpeak aloud, or he would cut his throat; and when told where the caſh was, demanded the key of the compting-houſe. In the morning, the compting-houſe, and two deſks therein, were found broke open, and to the value of about 150l. in ſpecie miſſing out of the latter.

22d. The new bridge committee met at Guildhall, when they agreed upon Mr. Mylne's plan; and they are to meet on the 25th to determine whether it ſhall be erected from Fleet-ditch, or the landing-place, to the oppoſite ſhore.

The lords of the treaſury have directed exchequer-bills to be made forth for ſeveral ſums payable in courſe on the credit of the land-tax act, which bills are to bear intereſt at the rate of two-pence by the day for every 100l. and are to paſs and be current in all revenues, aid, taxes, and ſupplies whatſoever, and at the receipt of the exchequer. And all collectors are required out of any current money in their hands, to pay ſuch bills when offered to them.

24th. Died Mr. John Warner, merchant, near Eaſt Lane, Rotherhithe, in the 86th year of his age.——A gentleman eminent for his ſkill in the moſt curious articles of horticulture.

His extenſive garden, of ſome acres, was planted with a treble row of dwarf pears and apples, on each ſide a long canal. Theſe trees are now arrived at a ſurpriſing magnitude; as no pains were ſpared to procure the beſt collection of them, ſo his great ſkill in the art of pruning was very viſible, for the trees, if the ſeaſon was favourable, were always loaded with fruit.

Some years ago, when pine-apples were rarities, and in but few gardens, he raiſed them on ſtoves to great perfection, and had beſides a curious collection of exotic plants.

About the year 1720, Mr. Warner obſerved the Burgundy grape to ripen againſt a wall, much earlier than others; he therefore concluded, that it might ripen on ſtandards, and, upon planting a few for a trial, he found them to ſucceed beyond his expectation.—This encouraged him to enlarge his vineyard.——The novelty of the experiment brought many curious people to ſee it.

Mr. Warner, to encourage a plantation that might in time prove advantageous, freely imparted his method of cultivating a vineyard ſuitable to our climate, and gave cuttings of his vines to all that would plant them; they gave cuttings to others, and thus the Burgundy grape was propagated over the nation.

Mr. John Warner is deſervedly intitled to the honour of being the planter of the firſt vineyard with Burgundy grapes in this country; for at the time he began, there were only two vineyards, one at Darking, and the other at Bath, and both were planted with a grape not ſuitable to our climate.

This gentleman was very happy in a ſtrong healthy conſtitution, which was principally owing to his temperance and daily exerciſe in his garden. By his longevity he ſaw the fruits of his ingenuity and induſtry

duſtry ſpread over the land, and in many inſtances attain to a degree of perfection ſcarcely to be expected in ſo northern a latitude.

An apothecary in Devonſhire-ſtreet, near Queen's-ſquare, was one night, laſt month, attacked by two ruffians in Red-lion-ſtreet, who preſenting fire-arms, and menacing him with death if he reſiſted or cry'd out, carried him to Blackmary's-hole, when, by the light of a dark-lanthorn, perceiving he was not the intended perſon, they left him there without robbing him. This myſterious tranſaction has not yet been cleared up, tho' they are ſuſpected to be the ſame fellows that lately ſent threatening letters to Mr. Nelſon an apothecary in Holborn, and another tradeſman.

27th. The regiment of Col. la Fauſſile, being drawn up on the parade at Portſmouth, in order to be embarked for the Eaſt Indies, laid down their arms and refuſed to go on board; but being reminded of the conſequences of ſuch refuſal, they were afterwards embarked quietly without their arms. The reaſons they aſſigned for their diſobedience, were, that their ſtoppages were 20 months in arrears, and that they were not to be commanded by their own officers, not above two of whom were to embark along with them.

Galway in Ireland, Feb. 24.

Michael M'Daniel of New Roſs, in the county of Wexford, mariner, the only ſurvivor of the unfortunate crew of the late ſhip Anne and Mary, of this port, wrecked on the coaſt of Kerry in December laſt, arrived here on Saturday laſt, and gives the following relation of the ſufferings of that unhappy crew. He ſaith, that he, with eight others, ſailed from Drontheim in Norway the 1ſt of Sept. laſt, laden with deals for this town. That after a ſeries of contrary winds and bad weather, they on October 10th, from an obſervation taken the day before, computed themſelves to be within fifteen leagues of the iſlands of Aran, in the opening of this bay. As they were put to allowance ſome time before, it is eaſy to judge how pleaſing it was to find themſelves ſo near their deſired port. But that very night, which proved ſqually, in wearing the ſhip in order to lie to, ſhe overſet; in which condition ſhe remained, toſſed about for the ſpace of five hours, when by cutting away the rigging, and part of the foremaſt, (the only one they could then come at) ſhe righted again: But during this diſaſter, her counter was ſtove in, and her entire cabin carried away, whereby they loſt not only what little proviſions they had left, but alſo their compaſs, and every other article that could be of uſe to them in navigating the veſſel. Ten days paſſed without their taſting a morſel, except two rats, which were equally ſhared among the ſtarving crew. What followed next, nothing but devouring famine could ſuggeſt. It was agreed, that one ſhould die to ſupport the reſt: and accordingly they caſt lots. The firſt fell upon Patrick Lidane, the only ſon of a poor widow in this town, who requeſted, that for their immediate ſubſiſtence, they would diſpenſe with the calves of his legs; and that perhaps before they ſhould be neceſſitated to have further recourſe to him, Providence might do more for them than they expected. His requeſt was granted, and after cutting away the fleſh of his legs, which they eat raw, and whereof

whereof he begged a morſel himſelf, but was refuſed, he was permitted to live thirty hours. The ſecond perſon who ſuffered the ſame fate was James Lee, who was delirious three days before he ſuffered; the third was his brother Patrick Lee; and the fourth was Bryan Flaherty. On theſe four bodies, which were eaten raw, and without any kind of drink, but what rain water they could catch in the ſkulls of the killed, did the reſt ſubſiſt, (while three of them who eſcaped the lot died in the forecaſtle) from the 20th or 21ſt of October to the 1ſt of December following, when the veſſel was drove into the county of Kerry as aforeſaid. The captain and the preſent ſurvivor were ſo worn out with famine, and diſtreſs, that they were unable to ſtand, and ſcarcely ſhewed ſigns of life, and notwithſtanding the greateſt care was extended to them, the captain died in about thirty hours after he had been brought aſhore. The ſame care was continued to this ſurvivor, who, ſo ſoon as he was in a condition to travel, made the beſt of his way hither, to fulfil the dying injunctions of the crew who fell by lot as aforeſaid, who ſeverally made it their laſt and earneſt requeſt, that whoſoever ſhould ſurvive, ſhould, as ſpeedily as poſſibly they could, repair to this town, and there relate to their friends their miſerable ſufferings and ſad cataſtrophe.

The following is ſaid to be an exact account of the forces in Spain.

Horſe guards, horſe grenadiers, Spaniſh and Walloon guards	7690
31 regiments of national infantry, two battalions each, the battalion containing 600 men	37200
3 regiments of Iriſh infantry, of the ſame force	3600
Italian and Walloon infantry, making each the ſame number	3600
6 regiments of Swiſs	9600
5 regiments of guarda-coſtas	5220
33 battalions of militia	19800
23 regiments of national cavalry, divided into three ſquadrons, each regiment 420 men	9660
18 regiments of dragoons, divided into the ſame number of ſquadrons	7560
A corps of highland fuſileers	600
4 regiments of invalids	4800
Detached companies	1725
Total	111625

A huntſman, near Torrington in Devonſhire, has been lately devoured by his own hounds.

Thomas Wiſhart, aged 124 years, lately died in Annandale, North Britain. He had chewed tobacco from ſeven years old to his death.

In the violent ſtorm of the 12th inſtant, in Scotland, the long-boat of the Stag man of war was overſet, near Kinghorn, and the purſer, ſurgeon, a midſhipman, nine ſailors, and a woman were drowned.

The rev. John Wynne and partners, leſſees of the copper mines of Cronebane, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, ſome years ago obſerved, that the crows, picks, and other iron tools made uſe of in raiſing copper ore, when left in the pits or ſhafts (though but for a ſhort time) through which the water ran from the copper mine, were covered with copper ore; whereupon the leſſees, in order to try if any advantage could be made of the ſaid ſubſtance, made ſeveral large holes or pits at the mouth of the level which conveyed the water from the

the mines, and put into the ſaid pits ſeveral quantities of iron bars, which when continued therein for ſome time, attracted, and were covered with, copper ore, and the iron bars waſted in proportion to the quantity of copper ore attracted.

The general aſſembly of the province of Georgia have paſſed an act, which has been ratified by his majeſty, that all perſons who now hold or claim to hold any land in that province, do within three years from and after the 20th of March, 1758, appear before the governor and council of Georgia, and make good their claim and title.

The yearly bill, during laſt year, in both the Pomeranias ſubject to the King of Pruſſia, amounted to 10,935 children baptized, and 13,903 died, of whom twelve were from 90 to 98, and three of 102, 105, and 115 years of age; and 4062 couple were married.

29th. The court martial began to ſit for the trial of Lord George Sackville.

On Wedneſday, the 23d of January laſt, the body of Nathaniel Revell, of Gainſborough in the county of Lincoln, gentleman, was found dead, and floating, in the cold bath near the town of Gainſborough, with two large wounds upon his head; and his pockets rifled of his gold watch and money: and the coroner's inqueſt having brought in their verdict wilful murder, by perſons unknown, his majeſty, for bringing to juſtice the perſons concerned in the murder, has been pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious pardon; Mr. Revell, of Gainſborough, a reward of 100l. and the inhabitants of Gainſborough a reward of 50l. to any who ſhall diſcover an accomplice in it.

Died lately the rev. Mr. Hunter, of Air, North-Britain, aged 100.

Elizabeth Beal, near Caſtle Howard, in Cumberland, aged 111.

Elizabeth van Huyſter, at the Hague, aged 115.

MARCH.

Died, Mr. Thomas Deviſme, an eminent weaver, aged 102. 2d.

His majeſty gave Horne's forfeited eſtate to the Duke of Devonſhire; who generouſly ſurrendered it to Captain Horne of the navy, of a diſtant branch of the family. [Vide the account of this man in laſt year's regiſter.]

This day the marriage of the Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg having, after long debates, been agreed to by the States of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, was celebrated at the Hague. It is ſaid that the children born of this marriage will be educated in the eſtabliſhed religion, and be entitled to the ſtadtholderſhip. 5th.

This day Robert Tilling, Mr. Lloyd's coachman, (who had been apprehended on ſuſpicion of committing the robbery mentioned in our account of laſt month's tranſactions) and on whom the guilt was fixed in conſequence of his dropping in the counting-houſe the druggiſt's bill, at whoſe ſhop he had bought ſome black ſticking plaiſter to diſguiſe himſelf, being examined for the ſecond time before the Lord Mayor, confeſſed not only that, but alſo robbing Mr. Hayward, the water-bailiff, and two other gentlemen, between Iſlington and Newington. He denied robbing the mail, as ſuggeſted, and ſaid he had no accomplices.

The

6th. The doors of a ſhop in the Luckenbooths in Edinburgh were ſet on fire; but the city guard being alarmed, the fire was extinguiſhed before it did much damage. Upon entering the ſhop they found the floor ſwimming with turpentine oil, and the doors beſmeared with that combuſtible. The next day, the magiſtrates ordered enquiry to be made at all the proper ſhops to diſcover who had bought ſuch a quantity of turpentine, and found that a certain glazier had bought a quantity of it on pretence of ſending it to the country by a carrier. This glazier, it ſeems, had been ſummoned by the owner of the houſe for a debt of ſix ſhillings, which ſo enraged him, that he immediately repaired to the ſhop, paid the money, and with terrible imprecations, denounced vengeance againſt him, praying that as many plagues and misfortunes might befal him, as there were farthings in the ſum Not content with threats, however, he reſolved on this helliſh contrivance, which, had it not been timely diſcovered, might have conſumed one half of the city. Orders were iſſued by the magiſtrates for taking him into cuſtody, but the fellow abſconded.

Extract of a letter from Aix in Provence, dated February 10, 1760.

"Madame de Silvacanne has a piece of encloſed land, ſituated near the waters of Sextius, and about a hundred paces (three feet each) diſtant from this city wall. —A protuberant piece of rock ſo obſtructed the cultivation of this encloſed ground, which produced vines, &c. that madame was adviſed to have it removed in part by means of gun-powder; in conſequence whereof ſome labourers were ſet to perform this ſervice about a fortnight ago, who, to their no ſmall ſurprize, found, about ſix feet deep in the rock, petrified human bodies, that grew thereto in ſuch a manner as to become, as it were, part thereof. The bodies ſtood upright, and at about a foot and a half aſunder. Six heads, and ſeveral limbs have been taken out, whole and entire. One of the heads ſticks further out of the ſtone than the others; the brain pans of which juſt appear only, the remainder being buried and conſolidated in the rock, which it is feared it will be impoſſible to diſengage it from ſatisfactorily with any tool or inſtrument, ſince no partition or ſeparation is perceptible betwixt the real heads and the encircling ſtone, (equal to the hardeſt marble) which, like a maſk, diſguiſes the features; thoſe of the other heads are very viſible, they all look towards the weſtward. Beſides theſe, ſeveral ſhin and thigh bones have been alſo got out whole, equally petrified; on ſome of them is a browniſh kind of ſkin, which on ſcratching crumbles like hard plaiſter, and ſhews the bony parts in their original whiteneſs; the marrow is cryſtalized. Several ſharp, but crooked teeth, from two to five inches long, have been likewiſe found, thought to have been of ſea deer.—The opening hitherto made, meaſures but 20 feet in width, and 10 in depth; and as numbers are daily crouding from this city, and other places, to view theſe ſingularities, all farther progreſs is poſtponed for a time; but it is the general received opinion, that more diſcoveries will be made, when they go to work a-new, tho' the utmoſt care will be neceſſary to get out intire what may be met with; ſeeing the rock, which ſpreads itſelf a great way under the land,

land, is of so very hard a substance. —Thus an ample field for speculation and conjecture is opened for the naturalists and virtuosi."

6th. Sailed from Portsmouth for the East Indies, the Medway of 60 guns, Captain Tinker; America of 60, Captain Haldane; with the Southsea castle, Liverpool frigates, and eight East-Indiamen.

The Norfolk of 74, and Panther of 60, sailed in January.

Extract of a letter from Captain Richard Saunders, of the Thames, to his owners, dated Havre de Grace, Feb. 25.

"I am very sorry to have the occasion to write to you from hence, but it is the fortune of war; there is no remedy but patience. Undoubtedly you have heard of my sailing from Leghorn the 2d instant, in company with the Tartar, with whom I kept company till the 20th. Off Ushant, we lost company, in a hard gale of wind, about 11 o'clock at night. The 22d, at ten in the morning, off the Start, we fell in with two French privateers of Dunkirk, pierced for 22 guns each, but had but 18 mounted; at half past 12 they came up with us, and began the engagement, which continued till half past two, when I was obliged to submit, having no other remedy but to strike or sink, having three feet water in the hold, and all our braces, and most of our running rigging cut to pieces, the mizen shrouds of one side all cut away, the mizen yard came down on the wheel, the ship broached too, and we were no longer able to command her; the wind blowing strong, and a great sea, our lee guns were rendered quite useless, and all the weather guns but five dismounted, and the carriages broke, and the ship very much shattered. I was immediately taken out of the ship, and I have not been able to ascertain the exact number we had killed and wounded; by the best account I can get from the people that are with me, we had six or seven killed, and 15 or 20 wounded; thank God I am not hurt, nor any of my principal officers: the privateers and prize are all in the road, waiting for the tide to go into the bason. I have no account from the prize since she was taken, as we lost company soon after, and found her with the other privateer in the road when we arrived this morning."

The cargo of the above ship, consisting of 349 bales of silk, &c. is supposed to be worth 100,000l.

During the late hard gales of wind, for many days past, the springs in and about Chatham, which have constantly supplied the wells with great plenty of exceeding fine water, were mostly dried up; so that not one well in twenty produced any water at all. People are at a loss to account for this remarkable drought.

10th. Arrived at Kinsale Captain Elliot in the Æolus with the Pallas and Brilliant, and his three prizes. The Belleisle is 156 feet long, which is 53 feet longer than the Æolus.

The Irish house of Commons voted their thanks "to the several captains of his majesty's ships of war, who, on the 28th of February last, signalized their courage and conduct, in pursuing, defeating, and taking the French squadron, *that rashly and fruitlessly presumed to insult the coasts of that kingdom*; expressing their high sense of the honour and advantage *accrued to* that kingdom, by their diligence, bravery, and success; and the discourage-

ragement thereby given to such vain attempts for the future." And likewise to Lt. Col. Jennings "for his prudent and resolute conduct at Carrickfergus, and for the gallant stand he made there, against a much superior force, by which he gained time for the militia to assemble, and preserved Belfast from being plundered."

13th. At a court of common council held at Guildhall, it was agreed, that an humble petition be presented to the Hon. House of Commons, acknowledging the great blessings derived to the people of this kingdom by the late prohibition of distilling spirits from corn, and praying that the prohibition may be continued, or the use of wheat not permitted in distillation.

Hanau, Feb. 28.

On the 24th of this month our magistrates received an order to pay, within the term of 24 hours, the sum of 75,000 livres; and in default thereof were threatened with a general plunder. They represented the impossibility of paying such a sum, as the country was totally exhausted, and its credit lost by being unable to pay the interest of the capitals negotiated the preceding year: But the prince de Robecq, who commands the French troops here, again demanded, on the morning of the 25th, that the sum in question should be paid down before night. The magistrates offered him 80,000 florins, (which was all they could possibly raise) and besought him to allow them some weeks for the payment of the rest; but the thing was absolutely refused; and the garrison having been that day reinforced with two battalions and four squadrons, they were dispersed in the principal squares and markets of the city, and the gates were immediately shut: Cannon were even pointed against some streets; and still the more to terrify our citizens, tarred matches were fixed to many houses, as if they intended to set them on fire: But all these steps not having produced the effect they expected, the commandant sent into the houses of four of our principal magistrates and merchants some detachments of grenadiers, who took away all the best effects, and carried them to the town-hall, where they yet remain in deposit, without our knowing what will be the end of these proceedings, which, notwithstanding the reasons of war, and the pretence of reprisals, certainly do no honour either to the troops or their generals. The French court has avowed this behaviour by her minister at Ratisbon.

Edinburgh, March 6.

In a letter from Islay we are favoured with the following circumstances of the behaviour of M. Thurot while he lay there.

"M. Thurot is a well made young man, seems to be about 28 years old, his size rather of the lowest, and of a fair complexion. He speaks English well, and gave some hints, that tho' he was born a Frenchman, he was of British extraction. When he appeared on the north-east coast of Islay, on Saturday the 16th of February, two of the gentlemen of the country went out in a small boat, imagining them to be English, and that they wanted pilots, as they were then on a very foul and dangerous shore. They were conducted to M. Thurot's cabin, where he and about ten or twelve officers were sitting, and were placed at the head of the table, and wine and glasses set before them. None

None of the company ſpoke Engliſh but Mr. Thurot and another gentleman, who was the interpreter to the land-officers. After a ſhort converſation about a ſafe harbour, one of the Iſlay gentlemen, Mr. M'Neil, was deſired to go aſhore, and tell the country people they had nothing to fear; for all that they wanted was ſome freſh proviſions, for which they would pay ready money. The other Iſlay gentleman, Mr. M'Donald, ſtaid aboard the Belleiſle, while they remained on the coaſt of Iſlay, but under no ſort of reſtraint; on the contrary was treated with the greateſt civility.

M. Thurot knew nothing of the violence that had been committed by his long-boats the night they anchored in Claggencarroch Bay. When he was told next morning, that they had plundered two ſloops that lay at anchor hard by, one of which belonged to Mr. Mac Donald, he paid him 50 guineas for five tons of flour that had been on board his veſſel; and when Mr. Mac Donald told him the flour was overpaid, being ſomewhat damnified before, he ſaid it was good enough for thoſe who were to eat it, and bid him not to ſpoil his own market.

On Sunday the 17th a council of war of land and ſea-officers was held in the Belleiſle's great cabin, where Mr. M'Donald was preſent. There were 13 in all, of whom 11 gave their opinion for plundering, burning and deſtroying the country. M. Thurot and one other only were of a different opinion, and ſpoke with ſome warmth againſt the majority. He told them they might, if they pleaſed, go aſhore, but ſwore that not a man of them ſhould ever ſet foot on board the Belleiſle, if they were guilty of the ſmalleſt irregularity; and at length he brought from his trunk the French King's orders, which expreſsly forbid their committing any hoſtilities, unleſs they met with oppoſition in Scotland.

After this a treaty was ſet on foot with Mr. Campbell, in Ardmore, whoſe houſe was juſt at hand, for buying ſome live cattle, poultry, &c. and about 200 of the ſoldiers were ſent aſhore to carry them off. We may judge of the ſituation of this ſquadron, from the conduct of theſe poor creatures, who had no ſooner touched dry land, than with their bayonets they fell to digging up herbs and every green thing they met with: at length they came to a field of potatoes, which they very eagerly dug; and after ſhaking off the earth, and wiping them a little on their waiſtcoats, eat them up, raw as they were, with the greateſt keenneſs. Mr. Campbell gave them 48 ſteers of the beſt he had, for which the general of the land forces offered but 20 s. a piece; and gave him a bill on the French reſident at the Hague to that amount. Mr. Campbell was unwilling to accept of ſuch payment. He went aboard and complained to Mr. Thurot, who told him the bill was not worth a farthing; and having upbraided the general for cheating an honeſt gentleman, obliged him to give 50 s. for each of the ſteers, to pay down 50 guineas in part (which was all the caſh the poor gentleman had) and draw a bill for the remainder on the French king's banker at Paris, which he aſſured Mr. Campbell was good money, even though the banker ſhould not honour it; for that the general was rich, and might eaſily be forced to pay it, if the other ſhould refuſe it. Every other

thing they got was paid in ready money.

They had been about ten weeks from Bergen, and met with very ſtormy weather, in which the Belle-iſle had received a ſtrain, which made her ſo leaky, that two pumps were conſtantly kept going, and ſometimes all the ſix together. On the Monday all the guns were brought to one ſide to make her heel, and carpenters were at work caulking her down to the water-edge. They ſaid, that if they could find in Iſlay materials for mending her, they would proceed directly for France by St. George's Channel, without touching in Ireland. M. Thurot knew nothing of the defeat of M. Conflans till it was told him by Mr. M'Donald, nor could give credit to it, till the other ſhewed him a Magazine he then had in his pocket. This happened at dinner: and when it was told to the reſt of the company, they hung their heads, and laid down their knives and forks. On Tueſday they weighed anchor, and before Mr. M Donald came aſhore, M. Thurot made him a preſent of a handſome double-barrell'd fuzee, valued at twelve or fifteen guineas."

In a letter from a Gentleman in the Weſt of England we are informed of the following remarkable occurrence which happened at Avon, a ſmall village in Devonſhire. As one John Wilſon an old labouring man of that place, was laying on a bench faſt aſleep, ſome boys being at play with chuckers, and the old man's mouth being open, one of them chuck'd one directly into his mouth, which waking him, and he not being aware of it, ſticking in his throat, choaked him before any aſſiſtance could be procured. He was upwards of ninety years of age, and never had any ſickneſs—There are in that ſmall place no leſs than four of the ſame age, or upwards, which, together with a gentleman, a miniſter, who had retired thither, and died the 5th of November laſt, aged 93, made ſix of ſo great an age.

8th. A terrible riot happened at *Kingſton* in *Surry*, occaſioned by a methodiſt preacher, who came there, and brought a great number of people together in a barn to hear him. While he was preaching, a fellow threw ſome dirt at him, which made a great diſturbance, and the mob at laſt dragged the preacher into the ſtreet, and rolled him in a ditch; and had it not been for the humanity of a gentleman near the ſpot, who took him into his houſe, he in all likelihood, would have been murdered. Some of the Iniſkilling dragoons being amongthe mob, with their ſwords, wounded ſeveral of the people, and put the whole town in an alarm; but by the prudent behaviour of their commanding officer all ill conſequences were prevented; he ordered the drums to be beat, aſſembling the dragoons in the Sun Inn yard, and kept them together there ſometime, and then ordered them to their quarters, and to behave peaceably; and appointed a guard to keep the town quiet, which put an end to the whole diſturbance.

Notwithſtanding the many inſinuations from different perſons in the Weſt-Indies, as if our trade in thoſe parts had not been ſufficiently protected, we have the pleaſure of aſſuring the publick, and of doing Commodore Moore a piece of neceſſary juſtice by obſerving, that the ſquadron

ſquadron under that gentleman has in the ſpace of 16 months (ending in December laſt) taken 53 of our enemies privateers, amounting to more than 400 guns, 2600 men, and 1700 tons; beſides the privateers that he has obliged to run aſhore, and deſtroyed. This gentleman's ſquadron has alſo in that time retaken from the enemy 24 of our merchant-men, ſome richly laden; and as the whole ſquadron was near ſeven months *entirely employed* in preventing ſuccours coming to Guadaloupe, (and thereby diſabled from cruizing on the enemy's privateers) the whole is an acquiſition which could never have been gained but by a ſtrict and diligent performance of his duty to his country.

17th. A copy of the bill found by the grand jury of Leiceſter againſt the unfortunate earl now in the Tower, for murder, was preſented to the houſe of Peers, and a writ of *Certiorari* is ſent down to Leiceſter, to ſend up to the houſe the original bill; after which his lordſhip will be arraigned.

The Hon. houſe of Commons adjourned till Friday, on account of the death of General Onſlow, by way of condolence; he being their Speaker's brother.

21ſt. *Cambridge.* On Wedneſday the two gold medals, given annually by his grace the D. of Newcaſtle, Chancellor of this univerſity, for the beſt claſſical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Tye of St. John's College, and Mr. Drake of Caius College, Batchelors of Arts.

St. Malo, February 26. Yeſterday the Amaranthe, one of the five frigates under the command of Mr. Thurot entered this port. This ſmall ſquadron ſailed from Dunkirk on Oct. 15, 1759, put into Gottenburgh the 26th for proviſions, and departed from thence on Nov. 14. The night between the 15th and 16th a ſtrong gale diſperſed the whole ſquadron, four of which joined company the next day; but the Begon could never be heard of. The ſquadron anchored the 17th between the rocks of Bergen in Norway, and continued there till December 5th, when they all weighed anchor, and ſteered northward. From the 14th to the 27th they were beating about within ſight of the Iſlands of Fero, without being able to come at them.

A general council was called on Jan. 1ſt, when it was reſolved, that each man ſhould be reduced to 10 ounces of biſcuit, and half a ſeptier of wine or aqua vitæ per day. Notwithſtanding this regulation they had no more biſcuit than would ſerve them to the 14th; and of the liquors, only to the 1ſt of February. A reſolution was then taken to ſail the firſt fair gale for Londonderry, as their inſtructions from court were to attempt that city; but if the winds continued contrary, to ſail for France. The winds continued contrary till the 17th; when M. Thurot went on ſhore, from whence he returned after five days, and brought with him ſeven ſacks of barley in grain for each veſſel, and a hand-mill to grind it.

The 26th the wind changed to the North, which brought us to the Iſles of Wis and Kildare. To the 6th of February we were toſſed about, when M. Thurot, after reconnoitring the Iſland of Taury, made diſpoſitions for landing the next morning at day-break. The next morning we found ourſelves in the Bay of Londonderry. Our orders were, at four in the afternoon, to batter the fort with the greateſt

fury, and to caſt anchor on a ſignal to be given; but the ſea running high, and the ſtorms which ſucceeded to the 12th, put a ſtop to our deſign. The Amaranthe, being ſeparated from the ſquadron, the night between the 11th and 12th, ſtood off Londonderry the 12th and 13th, when perceiving none of the other frigates, the captain opened his orders, by which he found he was to cruize for eight days off Cape Telling; but having no more proviſion on board than would laſt to the 20th, and that with the greateſt frugality, he called a council, in which it was reſolved to make the beſt of their way for France by the Weſt of Ireland.

During three days to the 17th, they had got no further than off Broadhaven. On the 17th in the evening a more violent ſtorm ariſing than any we had before encountered, we were obliged to run our ſhip on ſhore the 18th, ſoon after midnight, and to ſtrike all our yards. After the ſtorm ceaſed, we ſet ſail and doubled Cape Clear; and at length, on the 24th, we came within ſight of St. Malo, which port we entered next day, almoſt dead with fatigue, hunger, and thirſt.

In October laſt was married one Samuel Bundy, aged twenty years, an apprentice to Mr. Angel, near Chriſt-Church, Surry, to one Mary Parlour. Upon a pretence of having a bad diſtemper, his bride, with uncommon patience, waited the cure till laſt week; but ſome of the neighbours, ſomehow hearing it, inſiſted upon ſearching him; when, to their great ſurprize, the bridegroom proved a female. She gives the following account of herſelf: That ſhe is 20 years old; that, ſeven years ſince, ſhe was ſeduced from her mother (who then lived, and ſtill lives, near Smithfield) by a limner, who debauched her; that the day after, to avoid the purſuit of her mother, or any diſcovery of her, ſhould any advertiſements appear, he dreſſed her in boy's apparel, and adopted her for his ſon, by the above name. With him ſhe was a year: At length they ſeparated; and ſhe took one voyage to ſea, which kept her employed more than 12 months; in which voyage ſhe performed the ſeveral duties of a ſailor. Some time after ſhe came from ſea, ſhe bound herſelf to Mr. Angel, a painter, in the Green Walk near Paris Garden-Stairs, in the Pariſh of Chriſt-Church, Surry: with him ſhe continued a year, lying with her maſter when they were in the country at work, and that without the leaſt diſcovery whatſoever. Whilſt with Mr. Angel, ſhe was taken notice of by a young woman who lived at the King's-Head in Gravel-lane, Southwark, to whom ſhe was duly married, at a neighbouring church, near ſix months ſince. Quitting her maſter, upon ſome diſpute between them, ſhe was obliged to depend upon her wife for ſupport, who expended her money and pawned her cloaths for her mate's maintenance; which is the fraud ſhe is charged with. The adopted huſband ſays, the wife ſoon diſcovered the miſtake ſhe had made, but was determined for ſome time not to expoſe the matter. Since marriage ſhe entered on board the Prince Frederick man of war at Chatham, but ran away from it for fear the great number of hands on board ſhould diſcover her ſex. She afterwards entered on board a merchant ſhip with about 20 hands; which ſhe ſays,

ſays, ſhe approved of much, but ran away from that to return to the wife, whom, ſhe ſays, ſhe dearly loves; and there ſeems a ſtrong love and friendſhip on the other ſide, as ſhe keeps the priſoner company in her confinement. The priſoner makes a very good figure as a man, and in her proper dreſs cannot fail of being a very agreeable woman. She is a very good workwoman at ſhoe-making and painting; declares ſhe never knew any other man than her ſeducer; has made herſelf known, ſent for her mother, and appears to be a very ſenſible woman.

This year having been remarkable for fires, the following caution has appeared in the papers.

If there be a fire in your neighbourhood, ſo that the flakes therefrom fall on or near your houſe, be ſure, if you have any chimney-boards up, to take them down; for want of which caution a houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet, with a wooden chimney-piece, was very nigh being in flames from the late fire in Cornhill, and muſt certainly have been ſo, had it not been happily and immediately diſcovered.

Were lately married, James Nettleton and Anne Bay, of Graveſend, whoſe ages together made 170.

Mr. Kemp, of Wells in Norfolk, who keeps the Fleece-inn in that town, has now in his poſſeſſion an ewe, five years old, which in the year 1756 brought forth two lambs, in 1757, four; in 1758, three; in 1759, four; in 1760, ſix; in all 19. A daughter of the above ewe, in the year 1759, brought forth four lambs, and in the year 1760, four.

A very uncommon woodcock was lately killed near Carmarthen: His head and bill were extremely large; the feathers, from the crown of the head and all round the neck to the body, were coal black; his tail was very long, and like a black heath-cock's, tipped with white; his wings were large, and every feather in each was tipped with about an inch of white, and very beautifully ſpeckled all over with black and white ſpots; the feathers of his body were of the common colour, but mixed throughout with black feathers tipped with white; and all his claws were black.

Account of the caſe of Suſan Brooks, of Axe-yard, King's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

This woman's feet lately dropped off, at the articulation of the ancle, by a gangrene. This natural amputation was as compleat as if performed by the moſt ſkilful operator, and the remaining wounds of her ſtumps continued to digeſt properly, and put on the appearance of a compleat recovery. For ſome weeks preceding this event (after which ſhe was carried to the Weſtminſter Infirmary) ſhe had complained of pain and weakneſs in the parts affected, which had diſqualified her from walking, and her feet broke out and became ulcerous; upon which ſhe was recommended to an hoſpital, but diſcharged thence for refuſing to part with them, as the ſurgeons had no proſpect of their preſervation. Accidents of this kind, although uncommon, are not without example, eſpecially in the feet, where mortifications are moſt apt to commence, as the blood circulates the ſloweſt there, and the returning venal blood has more reſiſtance of gravity to overcome, than in any other extremity. There are not wanting many inſtances

where the legs, without the aid of art, have ſeparated in the middle of the bone. Such accidents principally happen in cold weather, to perſons in poverty, and to languid old age; all which circumſtances waited on this unhappy object. She did not much regret the loſs of her feet, which, though black and putrid, ſhe would not ſuffer to be buried, and particularly deſired, if ſhe did not ſurvive the cure, that they might be preſerved for the ſight of her daughter, who is in ſervice at Eton, and was ſent to for that purpoſe.

22d. The king has been pleaſed, in conſideration of the many great and eminent ſervices rendered unto his majeſty by Charles Watſon, Eſq; dec. late vice admiral of the red ſquadron of his majeſty's fleet, and commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips in the Eaſt Indies, to grant unto Charles Watſon, Eſq; only ſon of the ſaid Charles Watſon, and to his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

27th. 604l. 15s. 11d. was collected for the ſmall-pox hoſpital, at their anniverſary ſermon and feaſt.

On the 21ſt ult. and ſeveral days following, all the neighbourhood of Mount Veſuvius was overflowed by a deluge of burning bitumen, called lava, and the hopes of more than a thouſand families, whoſe induſtry and labour had cultivated the ground, and who were to ſubſiſt by its produce, were cut off in a moment.

29th. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Sir Robert Henley, Knt. keeper of the great ſeal of Great Britain, and to his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of Lord Henley, Baron of Grainge, in the county of Southampton.

The 7th inſtant, arrived at Liſbon in eight days from Plymouth, his majeſty's ſhip the Windſor, having on board the Earl of Kinnoul, ambaſſador to that court.

30th. Died the Hon. Lady Amelia Butler, ſiſter to the late Duke of Ormond, and Earl of Arran, and the laſt ſurvivor of that family, aged 100.

Letter from Tripoly, Dec. 13.

This country is almoſt entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake, which has been felt throughout an extent of 100 leagues in length, and near as many in breadth, forming a ſpace of about 10,000 ſquare leagues, containing the chain of mountains of Liban and the Anti-Liban, with a prodigious number of villages, the greateſt part of which are now nothing but a heap of ruins. The ſhocks began here on the 30th of October, at four in the morning: the waters of the docks overflowed, and ſeemed to threaten a general deſtruction. They were felt in the ſame manner at Burut, which is 20 leagues to the ſouth; but were more violent at the Attaquire, diſtant 20 leagues to the north. Many houſes were thrown down at Seyde, and a number of people buried under their ruins. The camp des Francois was conſiderably damaged; but no people periſhed there, all having abandoned it, and flown into the country. At Acre, which is 15 leagues higher than Seyde, the ſea overflowed its borders, and poured into the ſtreets, though ſeven or eight feet above the level of the ſea. The city of Saphet, about ten leagues diſtant,

distant, was entirely overthrown; and the greatest part of its inhabitants perished by the fall of houses. The shocks were terrible at Camas, which is three journies from Seyde: all the Minerets and a number of houses were thrown down, and 6000 souls perished. Several other shocks were felt successively till the 25th of November, which did not do much more damage; and we thought our alarms at an end; when on that day, about seven in the evening, the shocks re-commenced here in a manner so terrible, that many edifices were thrown down, and the earth trembled under our feet all the while we were running in the fields. The next day, about four in the morning, it was succeeded by others still more dreadful; and when day-light was come, we perceived the dismal effects, the neighbouring towns discovering nothing but heaps of ruins. Our city is no longer habitable, and we now lie in the open country. Bulbec, which is 15 leagues from hence on the side of mount Liban, and an ancient castle built by the Romans with stones of which three were sufficient to form the arch of a large vault, has been entirely destroyed. The earth is not yet steady; and we fear that all the cities of Syria will experience the fate of Lisbon.

Letter from Dublin, dated March 1.

"Not long ago a lady of considerable rank in this city, having appointed a drum and card assembly for a Sunday evening, received a billet on the Friday before, subscribed *The Mob*, in which they acquainted her ladyship with their intending themselves the honour of being of the party. In consequence of which promise, an assembly of those gentlemen appeared before the door of the house on the evening mentioned, about the time that the company might reasonably be expected to arrive, but without seeming by their behaviour to intend any kind of outrage. On the approach, however, of a sedan which contained a certain lady distinguished for taking the lead in all these kinds of meetings, they surrounded the chair, and ordering the chairmen to set it down, they with great civility, but at the same time with an apparent firmness and resolution, insisted on her quitting it, which, after some remonstrances, being complied with, one of them, who was spokesman for the rest, acquainted her, that "she had been a very wicked woman, had been frequently known to play at cards on a Sunday, and was, they well knew, at that time, going on the very same business; but that, for her own sake, they had determined on a thorough reformation of her conduct; for which reason she must immediately engage herself by oath (for which purpose they tendered her a Bible they had brought with them) never to pursue that practice for the future." This was for a long time refused, but being peremptorily insisted on, the oath was administred, the words dictated, the repetition clearly pronounced, and the book kissed. On this, her ladyship thinking herself now at liberty, was returning to her chair, when she was informed, that as humility was one branch of religion, her designed reformation must commence with an act of such humility, for which reason she must walk to her own house (which was upwards of half a mile) whilst it should be their charge to conduct her safe, and

ſecure her from inſult, which ſhe, upon compulſion, acquieſcing with, and they performing their promiſe, ſhe was eſcorted by them in great parade to her own door, when civilly taking their leave of her, they diſperſed, and all quietly returned to their ſeveral habitations.

There died lately John Riva, a broker of Venice, aged 116. He always chewed citron bark, and had a child after he was 100.

31ſt. The following liſts of the armies are handed about in Germany.

ALLIES

100,000 Engliſh, Hanoverians, Pruſſians, Heſſians, and Brunſwick forces under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.
70,000 under the command of the King of Pruſſia.
40,000 under Prince Henry of Pruſſia.
35,000 under General Fouquet.
16,000 under General Manteuffel.

261,000 men.

Of the AUSTRIANS, &c.

200,000 Auſtrians and troops of the empire.
110,000 French, Saxon, and Wirtemberg troops.
100,000 Ruſſians.
25,000 Swedes.

435,000 men.

True account of the affair that gave riſe to a late report of a conſpiracy at Guadalupe.

It having been inſinuated, in the public papers, that a ſedition had been fomented, and a conſpiracy formed, but timely prevented, in the iſland of Guadalupe; juſtice makes it requiſite to obſerve, that ſuch has been the fidelity of the inhabitants in obſerving the capitulation with the greateſt exactneſs, ſuch the wiſe conduct of Governor Crump, and diſcipline among the troops ſo well kept up by the officers, as have cauſed to reign through the whole iſland ſuch an harmony as muſt neceſſarily ſcreen the inhabitants from any ſuch imputation. The affair that gave riſe to this report was of the moſt trifling nature, a diſpute between a barber and an Engliſh ſailor, which was on the following account:

About the latter end of November laſt, or the beginning of December, one Boidin, a barber, at Baſſeterre in the iſland, having an intrigue with a mulatto ſlave of Mr. Commande, that lived there, who admitted at the ſame time an Engliſh ſailor, quarrelled with his rival; they ſtruck one another with their fiſts and clubs, and not ſatisfied with this, they agreed to meet the ſame night on the bridge of Baſſeterre city; whither Boidin came, and ſhortly after the ſailor with his captain, and each of them a ſword, accompanied by ſeveral other Engliſhmen armed with clubs, who fell upon Boidin; of whom he wounded two, but at laſt, overpowered with numbers, was near being killed; was thence dragged to the warehouſe belonging to the ſhip, where, having put about his neck a cord, they were upon the point of hanging him; when Mr. Netercot, of Antigua, merchant, ſhocked at their inhumanity, prevented the execution of their deſign, called the guard, the officers of which ordered Boidin to be tranſported to Fort Royal, to be taken care of, while Mr. Melville, governor of the ſaid fort, examined into the affair, and ordered the judge of the place to proceed in the informing himſelf of all the circum-

cumſtances relating to it, giving orders, at the ſame time to have the captain and the ſailor ſeized; who were ſoon after conducted to priſon, on the depoſition of ſeveral Engliſh merchants. Upon this, about ſeven o'clock of the ſame evening, about 200 Engliſhmen aſſembled, armed with ſabres, ſwords, piſtols, and clubs, repaired to the priſon, with an intention to reſcue the two priſoners, and then to ſet fire to it, whilſt ſuch a conſternation had ſeized on the inhabitants as to make them ſhut themſelves up in their houſes. Mr. Melville, informed of this tumult, ſent different detachments to quiet the rioters, whom they diſperſed, took the two priſoners, and conducted them to the fort. The judges were ordered to proſecute the affair with vigour, Governor Crump inſiſting at the ſame time that an example ſhould be made of the guilty; but as Boidin recovered of his wounds, the captain and ſailor were condemned to pay him 3000 livres damages, the expence of his cure, and all coſts of ſuit, beſides a certain ſum to the poor; which amounted in the whole, to about 8000 livres. This is what gave birth to a revolt and ſedition.

R. Deſhayes,
Agent of Guadaloupe and its dependencies.

APRIL.

Whitehall, April 1.

The king has been pleaſed to grant unto his majeſty's dearly beloved grandſon Prince Edward Auguſtus, and to the heirs male of his royal highneſs, the dignities of duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, ſtiles, and titles of Duke of York and of Albany in the ſaid kingdom of Great Britain, and of Earl of Ulſter in the ſaid kingdom of Ireland.

Madrid, Feb. 26.

The king continues to apply himſelf cloſely to the affairs of ſtate, and all the kingdom feel the happy effects of it. His majeſty has remitted to his people all they owed to the crown to the end of the year 1758, which does not amount to leſs than ſixty millions of reals. He has alſo ordered to be laid before him the amount of the debts of the late king his father, and will pay them with great punctuality. An order has been ſent to the treaſury to appropriate ten millions of reals every year till the whole is paid; and to the firſt year's payment his majeſty adds fifty millions of reals to be divided equally among ſuch as have legal claims. Never did a reign commence under more happy auſpices. The whole people join with one voice in their thanks to heaven for granting them ſuch a prince, who has ſhewn ſo much regard for his people almoſt before he came to reign over them.

2d. The ſociety for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, adjudged the premium of 100 guineas for the beſt original hiſtorical picture, in favour of Mr. Pine, whoſe ſubject was the behaviour of Edward III. to the burghers of Calais, when he had beſieged that place.

And at the ſame time the ſociety adjudged the premium of 50 guineas to Mr. Caſſali for his hiſtorical picture, as being the ſecond beſt, the ſubject of which was the ſtory of Gunhilda.

The premium of 50l. for the beſt original

original landscape, was adjudged to Mr. George Smith.

And the premium of 25l. for the second best to Mr. John Smith.

3d. This day ended the court martial on Lord George Sackville.

A short time since, the following remarkable accident happened near Hammersmith; as one Richardson, a waterman of that place, was sleeping in his boat, just at the tide of flood the boat broke from her moorings, and was carried by the stream under a west country barge; but, luckily for the man, his dog happened to be with him; and the faithful sagacious animal waked him, by scratching his face with his claws, and pulling the collar of his coat, just at the very instant the boat was filled with water, and on the point of sinking, by which means he had an opportunity of saving himself from inevitable death.

By private letters, the Marquis de Gouttees, who commanded the French squadron at Louisbourg, when taken by the English, has been degraded from his rank of nobility, his patent being burnt by the common hangman, and condemned to 21 years imprisonment.

5th. Near 60 houses were consumed by fire, at Hadnam, Bucks.

A pike was caught in Buxton river, near Norwich, 46 inches long, 21 broad, and weighing 26lb.

6th. Died Mrs. Sarah Taylor, aged 107.

April 9th.

A report of the number of poor children, and other poor people, maintained in the several hospitals, under the care of the Lord Mayor, commonalty, &c. of the city of London, in the year 1759.

Christ's Hospital.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of Christ's hospital the year last past, 102; eight whereof being instructed in the mathematics and navigation, were placed forth apprentices to commanders of ships, out of the mathematical school founded by king Charles II. 102

Buried the year last past 17

Children now remaining in the said hospital, in the house, or at nurse elsewhere, 882 with 150 newly admitted, in all 1032

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Cured and discharged from this hospital, the last year, 7729 poor, wounded, maimed, sick, and diseased persons; many of whom have been relieved with money, cloaths, &c. to enable them to return to their several habitations 7729

Trusses given by a private hand to —— 56

Trusses given by the hospital to —— 49

Buried this year, after much charge in their illness 339

Remaining now under cure 726

So that there have been during the last, and now are, under the care of this hospital, of poor, sick, and lame persons, destitute of all other relief, in the whole 8899

St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark,

Cured and discharged from this hospital, this last year, of wounded, maimed, sick, and diseased persons, 7353, many of which have been relieved with money and necessaries at their departure, to accomodate them in their journies to their habitations 7353

Buried

Buried this year, after much charge 348
Remaining under cure 705
So that there are, and have been this year, of poor miſerable objects under the cure of the ſaid hoſpital, and deſtitute of other proper care, in all 8406

Bridewell Hoſpital.

Received laſt year into the hoſpital of Bridewell, vagrants and other indigent and miſerable people, many of which have had phyſic and other relief, at the charge of the ſaid hoſpital, as their neceſſities required 346
Maintained in the ſaid hoſpital, and apprentices brought up in divers arts and trades 80

Bethlem Hoſpital.

Admitted into the hoſpital of Bethlem laſt year, diſtracted men and women 108
Cured of their lunacy and diſcharged thence, ſeveral of them being relieved with cloathing and money at their departure. 155
Buried, after much charge in their lunacy and ſickneſs 36
Remaining in the ſaid hoſpital under cure, and provided with phyſic, diet, and other relief 264

Beſides which, divers perſons who have been cured in the ſaid hoſpital, are provided with phyſic, at the charge of the ſaid hoſpital, to prevent a return of their lunacy.

There are generally above 270 diſtracted perſons maintained in the ſaid hoſpital of Bethlem.

Some benefactions have been lately given to the governors of Bethlem hoſpital, to be applied to the uſe of incurable lunatics; and the governors have obtained a grant from the city of ſome additional ground in Moorfields. Two new buildings have been erected, the one at the eaſt end of the ſaid hoſpital, for incurable men patients, and the other at the weſt end, for incurable women patients; and there are already 100 admitted.

An account of the number of children received in the Foundling hoſpital, from the 25th of March, 1741, to the 31ſt of December, 1759, taken from the public papers.

During this time there have been received in all		14,994
Of which have been claimed and returned to the parents		75
Boys apprenticed to ſea ſervice, and to huſbandry		87
Girls apprenticed out		74
Alive in the country	5929	
Hoſpital at London	155	
Ackworth	113	
Shrewſbury	56	
Ayleſbury	40	
		6293
Died to the 31ſt of Dec. 1759		8465
		14,994

Of theſe children 13,610 have been received ſince the 1ſt of June, 1756.

Berlin, March 24.

We have now in the king's army a free battallion, to the commander of which her majeſty has given the name of Quintus Icilius. He is the learned M. Guiſchart, formerly a captain in the regiment of Bade Dourlach, in the ſervice of Holland. He was author of the military memoirs of the ancients. He is maſter of the eaſtern languages, and ſpeaks moſt of thoſe of Europe. Few have ſo much ſtudied the ancient writers, eſpecially thoſe that treat of military affairs and tactics, as well Grecians as Romans. He was born at Magde- 10th.

Magdeburg, where his father poſſeſſed a high office. Being a ſubject of the king of Pruſſia, he offered him his ſervice in 1758; the king took particular notice of him, and eſteems him as a man of learning. The name which her majeſty has given to him is contrary to the prevailing cuſtom, none of our modern names ending in *us*.

10th. Died Mr. Simon Dryden, of the Lees, in Northumberland, aged 49, who in four years and two months was tapped 53 times in the dropſy, and had 1300 pints of water taken away.

In the courſe of a few days laſt paſt, advice has been received at the admiralty office, of his majeſty's ſhips having taken or deſtroyed 11 French privateers, one of 20 guns, one of 12, one of 10, and the reſt ſmall ones.

By letters from New England we are told, that an earthquake was felt in many parts of that province on Feb. 3.

13th. A quarrel happened in Stepney-fields, between ſome Engliſh and Portugueſe ſailors, about a woman, in which three of the former were killed. The Portugueſe were taken into cuſtody.

A ſoldiers's wife in Newtoner's lane, in a quarrel with her huſband, ſtabbed him with a caſe knife; and as he was going to a ſurgeon's for relief, the inhuman wretch, loſt in rage, followed and ſtabbed him a ſecond time, when the knife entered his heart, and he expired immediately: The woman was ſecured, but the reſentment of the mob was ſo great, that ſome cried out to ſacrifice her on the ſpot.

14th. The premiums given by the Honourable Mr. Finch, and the Honourable Mr. Townſhend, to ſenior and middle bachelors of Cambridge, are this year,

For the ſenior bachelors: *Qualis fuit in Academia veteri et nova philoſophandi ratio, et quænam ſit ad verum exquirendum accommodatior.*

For the middle bachelors: *Utrum quo auctior fuerit hominum eruditio eo magis corrumpantur mores.*

Mrs. Uſher, of White-horſe court Weſtminſter, was delivered of two ſons and a daughter.

15th. This evening as an Engliſh ſailor was walking in Mill-yard, Whitechapel, he was ſtabbed in the back by a Portugueſe ſailor, and inſtantly died; the fellow was purſued to Rag-Fair, where the mob nailed him by his ear to the wall; after ſome time he broke from thence with the loſs of part of it, and run; but the mob were ſo incenſed, that they followed, cut, and wounded him with knives, till at laſt he either fell or threw himſelf into a puddle of water, where he died. This ſtrange circumſtance was occaſioned by a fray which happened on Sunday night.

Diſputes ran ſo high at this time between the Portugueſe and Engliſh ſailors in the neighbourhood of Ratcliff and Shadwell, that ſeldom a day paſſed without ſome maiming. Inſtances of ſtabbing, in the ſtreets of Liſbon, for the ſlighteſt quarrels, are very common.

15th. The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion, to,—An act for preventing the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors, by laying additional duties thereon: For ſhortening the prohibition of making low wines and ſpirits from wheat, barley, malt, or other grain; and from meal, flour, and bran: For encouraging the exportation of Britiſh-made ſpirits, and for more effectually ſecuring the duties payable upon ſpirits, and preventing the fraudu-

fraudulent relanding or importation thereof.——An act to enable his majesty to make leases and copies of offices, lands and hereditaments, parcel of his dutchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned.—— An act for taking down and removing the magazines for gunpowder, and all buildings thereto belonging, situate near Greenwich in the county of Kent, and erecting, instead thereof, a new magazine for gunpowder at Purfleet, near the river of Thames, in the county of Essex.——An act for extending and continuing the navigation of the river Wey, otherwise Wye, in the county of Surry, to the town of Godalming in the said county.—— To eleven road bills, and twelve private bills.

The collection at the feast of the governors of the London hospital, at the church and at Merchant Taylors hall, amounted to 1063l. 4d.

16th. The trial of Lawrence Earl Ferrers, for the murder of Mr. Johnson his steward, began before the house of Lords at Westminster-hall, Lord Keeper Henley being appointed lord high steward of England, on this occasion. The prisoner, in his own coach, attended by the major of the Tower, and some other gentlemen, and guarded by a party of the foot guards and warders of the Tower, arrived at half past 10 at Westminster hall, and was immediately followed by the lord high steward in his state coach, drawn by six horses, who was preceded by five of his grace's coaches with his arms and livery, and followed by the twelve judges and masters in chancery. All the crown evidence, and part of his lordship's, were this day examined.

17th. This day the evidence being closed, Earl Ferrers was unanimously found guilty of felony and murder.

18th. This day about two o'clock sentence was passed on Earl Ferrers, by the lord high steward; and is as follows. "That his lordship be carried back to the prison of the Tower from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, on Monday next, and there to be hanged by the neck till he was dead; after which his body was to be delivered to Surgeons-hall to be dissected and anatomized." (At this part of the sentence his lordship cried out, *God forbid!* but soon recollecting himself added, *God's will be done!*) Afterwards the lord high steward took notice, that by the act of parliament the lords, his judges, had a power of respiting; and therefore, that he might have more time to prepare himself, they respited his sentence to Monday, May 5. Earl Ferrers read a paper, in which he expressed his concern for the trouble he had given, but that he was advised to make the plea of lunacy, and begged their lordships to recommend him to the king for mercy.

It was particularly remarked by foreigners and many others, that the grandeur, solemnity, and awefulness of the court, at this trial, exceeded all imagination: It was supposed to be the greatest court of judicature in the world, and the whole was conducted with as great order and regularity.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning a dreadful fire broke out at the house of Messrs. Barrow and Reynolds, oil-men, in Thames street, adjoining to St. Magnus church;

church; which consumed the house, also Mr. Bailey's, the tackle-porter alehouse; Mr. Bland's, an orange merchant; Mr. William's, a salter; Mr. Franklin's, a cooper; Mr. Prentice's, a feedsman; Mr. Wood's, the king's head alehouse in Fresh-wharf gateway; all the warehouses at Fresh-wharf; and the roof of St. Magnus church, which fell in, and very much damaged the pews, altar-piece, &c. The organ was removed, but the hurry being so great, 'tis supposed that it is much damaged. Two ships lying off Fresh-wharf received little hurt, but a great quantity of sugar, oranges, and lemons, wines, &c. was entirely destroyed. The damages, it is said, amount to at least 40,000l. In the house where it begun there was some gunpowder which took fire, and greatly terrified the inhabitants; several firemen and other persons were wounded, and one blown up.

Seventeen houses with barns, &c. were consumed by fire, at Hemmington, in the county of Huntingdon.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Robert Tilling, for robbing the house of Mr. Lloyd, his master, received sentence of death.

Part of a letter from Quiberon bay, dated April 11.

"As the enemy makes no attempt to annoy us, our state is consequently inactive, which produces scorbutic complaints; although we are encompassed with the main and adjacent islands, and therefore receive the benefit of the land air, so refreshing on this occasion. I am apt to think, in our present situation, that the non-exercise of the mind contributes not a little to the increase of the scurvy; and indeed, such are the pernicious effects of idleness, that had it not been for the wise and humane provision made by the government, in sending ample supplies of fresh stock, greens, &c. our remaining so long motionless would have greatly increased the disposition of our men to that disease.

Those ships which occasionally put to sea are the most healthy; and it might not possibly be inconsistent with the service here, were a few allowed by turns to take short cruizes; which by due ventilating the blood, and giving the lungs their proper play, would break the cohesion of the fluids produced by the viscid diet of our seamen. I am farther persuaded, that the mind, unagitated by hope, and made torpid by indolence, has as pernicious an influence on the body, as when the latter is not sufficiently exercised.

Quiberon affords no variety, no object of pursuit or entertainment, save that of blocking up a few ships; which, however necessary, yet to our seamen is a languid and mortifying consideration.

The agreeable anticipations which hope inspires, animate the passions and promote health: hence probably arose our remarkable sound and vigorous state, when cruizing for three winter months without any fresh provision, without sight of land, and in want of water; and yet such were the salutary effects of expectation, that we had scarce a man scorbutic. On the contrary, though we have a reasonable plenty of things, a clean and dry ship, and a well ordered œconomy within, yet the lethargic disposition of the mind taints the body, and makes the scurvy advance

vance apace. I muſt not omit to add, that I procured ſome lemons from a Spaniſh veſſel at an eaſy rate, which I gave to the moſt complaining people, having then ninety-three upon the ſick liſt; theſe ſucked the juice, and kept the peel applied to their gums throughout the day, the effect of which was ſurpriſing; for many whoſe gums were ſpungy and putrid, and covered the teeth, with faintings on the leaſt motion, contracted tendons, and hæmorrhages from the noſe, in a few days walked the deck and did duty."

20th. Petitions in behalf of the unfortunate earl, under ſentence of death, were preſented to his majeſty by his mother, ſiſter, and brother.

'Tis ſaid, the ranſom of the crew of the Litchfield, loſt on the coaſt of Barbary, is at laſt ſettled with the emperor of Morocco, at the ſum of 225,000 hard dollars.

A dreadful fray happened at Stepney, between the Spaniſh and Portugueſe ſailors, occaſioned by the former having declared the latter to be the aggreſſors in the late quarrel between them and the Engliſh ſailors on the 13th; both parties drew their long knives, and cut and hacked each other in ſo horrible a manner, that many lives are deſpaired of.

26th. Kenſington. This day his majeſty, and the royal family, came from St. James's, to reſide here for the ſummer.

Mr. Phillips has agreed with the commiſſioners for building the new bridge over the Thames at Black-Friars, for the ſum of 110,000l. and to finiſh it in five years from midſummer next enſuing, according to Mr. Mylne's plan; he is to act both as maſon and carpenter, and has given 20,000 l. ſecurity for his performance of the contract.

George Keith, late earl marſhal of Scotland, attainted in 1715, has obtained, by a patent, dated the 29th of May laſt, his majeſty's pardon and releaſe; and a bill will be paſſed this ſeſſions, to enable him to ſue or maintain any action or ſuit, notwithſtanding his attainder, and to take and inherit any real or perſonal eſtate, that may hereafter deſcend to him, or to which he was intitled before his attainder.

The Pitt, Wilſon, armed ſhip, in the India company's ſervice, of 50 guns, and the Warren Indiaman, are arrived at their moorings in the river, from China, laſt from Portſmouth. The arrival of the Pitt, was ſix months earlier than expected, the commander having conducted her there and back, by the eaſtern paſſage of the Indian ocean, through ſtraits among the Spice iſlands, which, not being particulariſed by name in the charts, were denominated Pitt's ſtraits, in honour of the great miniſter from whom the ſhip was called. From thence the rout was by New Guinea and the Phillippine iſlands, to Canton.

London Gazette, April 26.

The following is the ſentence of the general court-martial on Lord George Sackville.

"This court, upon due conſideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion, That Lord George Sackville is guilty of having diſobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, whom he was by his commiſſion and inſtructions directed to obey, as commander in chief, according to the rules of war; and it is the farther

opinion

opinion of the court, That the ſaid Lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to ſerve his majeſty in any military capacity whatever."

Which ſentence his majeſty has been pleaſed to confirm.

It is his majeſty's pleaſure, that the above ſentence be given out in public orders, that officers being convinced that neither high birth, nor great employments, can ſhelter offences of ſuch a nature; and that ſeeing they are ſubject to cenſures much worſe than death, to a man who has any ſenſe of honour, they may avoid the fatal conſequences ariſing from diſobedience of orders.

At the court of St. James's, the 25th day of April, 1760. Preſent, the King's moſt excellent majeſty in council. This day his majeſty in council called for the council-book, and ordered the name of Lord George Sackville to be ſtruck out of the liſt of privy counſellors.

Marſeilles, March 4.

Letters from Conſtantinople, of the 7th of February, mention that things were in ſuch a ferment at the Ottoman court, that a revolution was apprehended. It has been the horrible policy of the Turkiſh emperors, for ſeveral generations, to ſacrifice the lives of their brothers to their own ſafety. Muſtapha, the preſent emperor, on his acceſſion to the throne, in 1757, ſpared the life of his brother Bajazet, but confined him in the palace called the Old Seraglio, where he wanted for nothing but his liberty. He had ſeveral women allowed him, who had ſtill a great ſhare of beauty left, but were judged to be paſt child-bearing. One of them, however, has brought a ſon into the world. This would be a thing of no conſequence if Muſtapha himſelf had ſons; but, as he has not, he is become jealous of his brother, and apprehenſive leſt, the eyes of the people being fixed on him, he ſhould avail himſelf of their affection to ſeize the throne. He therefore wanted either to diſpatch Bajazet, or to impriſon him more cloſely. The grandees, to whom he communicated his deſign, oppoſed it; and the people getting notice of it, an inſurrection enſued. Some Armenians, and ſeveral Turks, imagining that a revolution was at hand, bought up great quantities of grain; which increaſed the ſcarcity that already began to be felt. Several monopolizers have been put to death, and their puniſhment has ſerved to increaſe the diſcontent of the people. The reigning ſultan hath given orders to aſſemble the troops. Such was the ſtate of matters when the letters came away.

During the year 1759, 1781 ſhips of different burthens arrived at Venice. In which city, during the laſt year, 5172 children were born, and 6832 perſons have died.

An epitaph now in Hedon churchyard, Yorkſhire.

Here lies William Sturton, of Patrington, who died in 1726. He had by his firſt wife 27 children, by his ſecond 17. He was father to 44, grandfather to 56, and great grandfather to 51. In all 151 children.

On Saturday the 15th, arrived at Youghall, in Ireland, the ſhip Good Intent, belonging to Waterford, but laſt from Bilboa; ſhe was taken the Tueſday before by a French privateer, off Uſhant, and had

had on board 10 or 12 hands, her lading brandy and iron. The French took away the maſter (Bengar) and all the men except five and a boy. On Friday four of them (the fifth not conſenting) formed a plan to ſurprize the nine Frenchmen, who were navigating the veſſel to France, and ſucceeded therein. Four of the Frenchmen were under deck, three aloft, one at the helm, and the other man near him; three of the Iriſhmen were under deck, one at the helm, and the fifth hiding. One Brien, by ſurprize, tripped up the heels of the Frenchman at the helm, ſeized his piſtol, and diſcharged it at the other at the ſame inſtant, making a ſignal (a noiſe) for his three comrades below to follow his example; they aſſailed the Frenchmen, and by getting at their broad ſwords, ſoon compelled them to be quiet; and immediately getting above, ſhut the hatches. After a deſperate cut one of the Frenchmen received on the arm in defending his head, and a bruiſe Brien gave another, by throwing the piſtol at his head after he had diſcharged it, for he miſſed him, thoſe above likewiſe called out for quarter, and yielded up the quarter-deck to the intrepid Mr. Brien, who we could wiſh to ſee rewarded as ſo much conduct and bravery deſerves. Not one of theſe fellows could read or write, of conſequence they knew not how to navigate a ſhip; but Brien ſaid, that as he knew his courſe was north in general, being near Uſhant, he ſteered at a venture; and the firſt land he made was near Youghall, where he happily arrived, and landed his priſoners, who are now in Youghall goal.

Mrs. Johnſon, at Iſlington, died ſuddenly, as ſhe ſat in her chair, and next day her huſband as ſuddenly. 28th.

It has been remarked, it is ſaid, that the oil ſpilt into the river to prevent the ſpreading of the late dreadful fire in Thames-ſtreet, viſibly quieted the waves thereof. This efficacy of oil in ſmoothing the ſurface of water, ſeems to have been long known. By an ancient law, where goods were to be thrown overboard to lighten a ſhip in ſtormy weather, if there happened to be any oil on board and it could be come at, it was to go firſt; and the Raguſians at this day, when they go a fiſh-ſpearing, throw oil upon the water with a ſprinkling bruſh, and thereby obtain a clear proſpect of the bottom. The openings thus formed by the drops of oil, they call windows.

The Turkiſh ſlaves on board the Malteſe gallies, formed a conſpiracy laſt month againſt the commander in chief; but being betrayed by a ſoldier, who was one of the conſpirators, they were all put to death.

Advice is received of the death of governor Crump, governor of Guadaloupe; he is ſucceeded in his command by Col. Melville.

A porpus, or ſea-hog, of an enormous ſize, came up the river as far as London-bridge; and at laſt was taken up alive by ſome lightermen.

Two armed veſſels, cruizing, by order of the ſenate of Genoa, to intercept the biſhop Creſcentio de Angelis whom the court of Rome was ſending as viſitor to Corſica, in ſpight of the re-iterated inſtances of the republic, were ſhipwrecked in a violent gale of wind

almoſt within ſight of Baſtia, and only 41 of the men were ſaved, Nicholas Doria, a patrician, who commanded the two veſſels, three noble Genoeſe, and a great number of ſoldiers, beſides the mariners, were loſt. This unfortunate event favoured the arrival of the viſitor in Corſica. The two captains of the Pope's gallies, one of which had the biſhop on board, were rewarded by his holineſs with 200 crowns a-piece; but, on the other hand, the ſenate of Genoa publiſhed a reward of 600 crowns to whoever ſhould ſeize him, and deliver him into their hands.

On the 6th inſtant, the tower of a church at Peterſbourg, which had been newly built, fell down, and more than five hundred people were either killed or maimed.

On the 9th, a mountain called Skowdall, near Stadſboyden, in the dioceſe of Drontheim, in Norway, parted, and a great part of it fell into a river, which flowed near the foot of it, and, filling up its channel, turned the waters into another courſe; at the ſame time overwhelming ſheep, cattle, men, and houſes, under the enormous ruin to a vaſt extent. It is ſuppoſed, that the mountain had been gradually undermined by the ſnow.

Field marſhal Maurice d'Anhalt Deſſau, one of the greateſt generals that the royal and electoral houſe of Brandenburgh ever had, died at Deſſau the 19th inſtant, in his 48th year, of the wounds he received at Hochkirchen.

MAY.

1ſt The following is ſaid to be the true ſtate of an unfortunate affair which lately happened at Mancheſter, between Major Glover of the Lincolnſhire Militia, and Mr. Jackſon, an apothecary. Mr. Jackſon came behind the major at a rehearſal at the play-houſe, and ſtruck him on the back, ſeemingly in joke; upon which the major turned round about, and with a ſwitch ſtruck Jackſon, ſaying alſo in joke, What Jackſon, is it you? On this Jackſon in a great paſſion ſaid, D——n you, Sir, tho' you are a major, I will not take this from you. The major ſurprized at this, replied, Why, what can you mean? I was only in joke as well as yourſelf. But Jackſon perſiſted in his anger, and ſaid, He inſiſted on ſatisfaction. The major was not able to pacify him by ſaying he meant no affront; but Jackſon inſiſting on fighting him with ſwords, he went with him to the coffee-houſe, and there in a room they fought, where the major run Mr. Jackſon through the body; after which the major leading Mr. Jackſon through the coffee-room for aſſiſtance, Mr. Jackſon owned before ſeveral witneſſes that it was intirely his own fault, and that he had been wounded by the major in a very fair and gentleman-like manner, and that if he died he entirely forgave the major.

Extract of a Letter from Col. Frye to the governor of New-England, dated Fort Cumberland, Chignecto, Mar. 7, 1760.

I informed your excellency in my laſt of the 10th of December, of the ſubmiſſion of the French peaſants reſiding at Merimichi, Riſhebucta, Bouctox, Fircondiack and Mamevancook, made by their deputies ſent here for that purpoſe. On the 30th of January laſt Mr. Manach, a French prieſt, who had the charge of the people at Merimichi, Riſhebucta

bucta and Bouctox, with a number of principal men of thoſe places, arrived here, when they renewed their ſubmiſſion in a formal manner, by ſubſcribing to articles, (drawn ſuitable to the caſe) whereby among other things, they have obliged themſelves and the people they repreſent, to come to Bay Vert with all their effects and ſhipping, as early in the ſpring as poſſible, in order to be diſpoſed of, as Governor Lawrence ſhall direct.

With the French prieſt came two Indian chiefs, viz. Paul Lawrence and Auguſtine Michael; Lawrence tells me he was a priſoner in Boſton, and lived with Mr. Henſhaw, a blackſmith; he is chief of a tribe that before the war lived at La Have: Auguſtine is chief of a tribe at Riſhebucta. I have received their ſubmiſſion for themſelves and tribes, to his Britannic majeſty, and ſent them to Halifax for the terms by Governor Lawrence. I have likewiſe received the ſubmiſſions of two other chiefs, whom I dealt with as thoſe before mentioned, and was in hopes (which I mentioned to Mr. Manach) I had no more treaties to make with ſavages; but he told me I was miſtaken, for there would be a great many more here upon the ſame buſineſs as ſoon as the ſpring hunting was over; and upon my enquiring how many, he gave me a liſt of fourteen chiefs, including thoſe already mentioned, moſt of whom he ſaid would come.

I was ſurprized to hear of ſuch a number of Indian chiefs in this part of America, and Mr. Manach further told me that they were all of one nation, and known by the name of Mickmacks; that they were very numerous, amounting to near 3000 ſouls; that he had learned their language ſince he had been amongſt them, and found ſo much excellence in it, that he was well perſuaded that if the beauties of it were known in Europe, there would be ſeminaries erected for the propagation of it. How that might be is better known to him than to thoſe who know nothing of the language; but I think I may venture to ſay, that if there be ſo many Indians, as he ſays there are, I know this province, as it abounds very plentifully with furs, may reap a vaſt advantage by them, provided Canada returns not into the hands of the French.

Some gentlemen in the pariſh of Weſterham, in Kent, have erected a plain monument to the late Gen. Wolfe, in the inſcription on which the extraordinary honour intended his memory by his ſovereign is hinted at, and the impropriety of a more expenſive monument in that place juſtly ſhown. The table is of ſtatuary marble, beautifully executed by Mr. Lovel, near Cavendiſh-ſquare.

JAMES
Son of Col. Edward WOLFE and Henrietta his wife,
was born in this Pariſh, January the 2d MDCCXXVII.
and died in America, September the 13th, MDCCLIX.

Whilſt George in ſorrow bows his laurel'd head,
And bids the artiſt grace the ſoldier dead;
We raiſe no ſculptur'd trophy to thy name,
Brave youth! the faireſt in the liſt of fame,
Proud of thy birth, we boaſt th' auſpicious year,
Struck with thy fall, we ſhed a general tear;
With humble grief inſcribe one artleſs ſtone,
And from thy matchleſs honours date our own.

I DECUS I NOSTRUM. *

* *Is in white marble letters inlaid in a ground of black marble.*

Died lately Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of Harefield in Glouceſterſhire, aged 107.

A man in the dioceſe of Maine, in France, aged 124. And John Crequet, of Tinchebray, aged 123.

In the pariſh of Roholt, in Zealand John Erneſt Jonge, aged 106.

5th. Lord Ferrers was executed at Tyburn, purſuant to his ſentence.

6th. Sailed from Spithead, the Valiant, Capt. Keppel, and Magnanime, Capt. Hughes, with three Eaſt Indiamen under convoy, which have on board Col. Morris's battalion of Highlanders, conſiſting of 100 men, and 500 of Col. Parſlow's regiment. The men of war, after ſeeing them to a certain latitude, are bound to Quiberon Bay.

7th. They write from Copenhagen, that the King of Denmark, ever deſirous to promote ſcience and extend the commerce of his ſubjects, hath ſent three of the ableſt men of his kingdom to viſit Arabia Felix, and bring him an exact account of the productions of that famous region.

A company is formed at Rome, who have undertaken to drain the Pontian moraſſes. The Pope propoſes to drain all the ſtanding waters round that city, which probably occaſion the difference between the ſalubrity of the air of ancient and modern Rome.

Died in the county of Galway in Ireland, Henry Bourk, aged 107.

8th. The collection at the feaſt of the ſons of the clergy, together with that at the rehearſal, at St. Paul's, May 1, amounted to upwards of 1020l. Sampſon Gideon, Eſq; alſo gave 100l. to the charity for clergymen's widows.

9th. His royal highneſs the Duke of York, took the oaths and his ſeat in the houſe of peers, which is on the left hand of the duke of Cumberland.

This morning, about two o'clock the remains of the late Earl Ferrers, were privately carried from ſurgeons hall, and interred in Pancras church.

Laſt week was read in full convocation, at Oxford, a letter of thanks from the King of Spain, expreſſing his acknowledgements to that univerſity, for the preſent of Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory, ſent as a token of gratitude for the preſent formerly received from his majeſty, when king of the Two Sicilies, of the antiquities of Herculaneum.

13th. This evening, at Mr. Langford's ſale of Mr. Ames's books, a copy of the tranſlation of the New Teſtament, by Tindall, ſuppoſed to be the only one remaining which eſcaped the flames, was ſold for 14 guineas and a half. This book was picked up by one of the late Lord Oxford's collectors, and was eſteemed ſo valuable a purchaſe by his lordſhip, that he ſettled 20l. per ann. for life upon the perſon who procured it; his lordſhip's library being afterwards purchaſed by Mr. Oſborn of Gray's Inn, he marked it at 15s. which Mr. Ames bought it for. This tranſlation was finiſhed in the reign of Henry VIII. Anno 1526, and the whole impreſſion, as ſuppoſed (this copy excepted) was purchaſed by Tonſtall, Biſhop of London, and burnt at St. Paul's croſs that year.—Tindall was betrayed at Antwerp, and apprehended by the emperor's officers, who made him a cloſe priſoner in the caſtle of Freyberg,

berg 1536, where he was publickly burnt to aſhes.

Died Mrs. Eleanor Haddock, of Newcaſtle, aged 96, who though but once married was, at the time of her deceaſe, mother, grandmother, and great grandmother to 104 children.

From a private letter, dated Rome, April 10.

On the 5th inſtant died here Signior Brundiſi, a long ſuſpected writer of our moſt inveterate paſquinades, not only againſt the government, but in oppoſition to many tenets of our moſt holy catholic faith. The church, as they did not allow him to be one of their communion, would not allow him chriſtian burial, but depoſited his remains in unhallowed ground, without the gate which leads to the Appian way.

Over the grave is a ſtone with the following inſcription:

Here rots,
His ſoul irrecoverably loſt,
The reſiduum of Sig. Brundiſi,
Late the tenant of depravity, ſedition and ſchiſm.

He was a native of Milan, but being a lover of antiquities, had retired to Rome with an independent annuity, which he took care to diſtribute. His little effects, which conſiſted of fifty Roman crowns, and a ſcanty wardrobe, are left, agreeable to his whimſical character, to the jeſuits of Paraguay, and the exiled brotherhood now in the Campagna, for ſupporting, as he expreſſes it, the drama of their order, and the honour of the pontiff.

Admiralty-Office, May, 16th.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Archibald Kennedy, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Flamborough, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Liſbon River the 14th of April, 1760.

"I ſailed from hence the 18th ult. in company with the Biddeford, Capt. Skinner, upon a cruize. Nothing material happened until the 4th inſtant, on which day I diſcovered four ſail of ſhips in the N. E. quarter, ſteering S. by W. right before the wind, the rock of Liſbon at that time bore S.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. diſtant 36 leagues. I ſtood for them, being to leeward, and they not making any alteration in their courſe, ſoon came near, within gun-ſhot of the head-moſt, who brought-to at five in the afternoon. I fired ſeveral ſhot to invite her to action, ſhewing my colours at the ſame time. About half an hour the ſternmoſt brought to. I perceived them plainly ſpeaking to each other, and to be large frigates of the enemy, and one of them making ſignals, which I judge was for the government of the other two ſhips, as they immediately made the beſt of their way. Soon after, the frigates hoiſted French colours, and bore down upon me: but the Biddeford being then about three miles to leeward (to whom I made the ſignal before of diſcovering the enemy) I edged away, and at ſix joined her, when the enemy inſtantly hauled their wind, and ſtood to the eaſtward. We purſued them, and I ſoon came up with the ſternmoſt ſhip, who poured a broadſide into me, which I returned; and leaving her to the Biddeford, kept after the headmoſt, with whom I came up at half paſt ſix, and engaged as near as it was poſſible, without being aboard each other, until nine at night, when we diſcovered our maſts, rigging, and ſails, to be very much ſhattered, and moſt of the running rig-

ing cut to pieces, not having a brace or bowline left to govern the ſails. The hull did not eſcape receiving ſeveral ſhot, ſome betwixt wind and water, which were timely ſecured. Both parties ceaſed firing near half an hour, in which time we received new braces, and repaired all the damages we had ſuſtained, in the beſt manner it was poſſible, and then renewed the engagement, which continued till eleven at night, when the enemy made all the ſail they poſſibly could, and uſed every effort to eſcape. I purſued her till noon the next day, but to my great concern, ſhe had the advantage of ſailing ſo much better than the Flamborough, that ſhe had almoſt run us out of ſight, otherwiſe I flatter myſelf I ſhould have been able to have given their lordſhips a more diſtinct account of her. The Flamborough being much diſabled, and every courſe and top ſail rendered uſeleſs, it was in vain to purſue the enemy any longer; I therefore made the beſt of my way for Liſbon, where I arrived the 6th inſtant. I am confident by the latter behaviour of the ſhip which engaged me, that ſhe muſt have received great damage, the fury of their fire being much abated.

I had only five men killed and ten wounded; amongſt the former is Mr. Thomas Price, lieutenant of marines, and the latter Mr. Edwards the boatſwain. They behaved extremely well; and I ſhould do great injuſtice to all my officers and men, was I to omit acquainting their lordſhips, that they behaved with conduct, and undaunted courage. The Biddeford behaved gloriouſly, keeping a briſk and conſtant fire againſt her antagoniſt, until ſome time before ten at night, when I loſt ſight of her. Since I wrote the above, I have heard that the ſhips we engaged are king's frigates, and came lately from Breſt, one of 36, and the other of 32 guns, 250 men each. The largeſt is called La Malicieuſe, commanded by Monſieur de Goimpy, the other l'Opale, commanded by Monſieur le Marquis d'Ars. On the 7th inſtant, I had the great ſatisfaction to ſee the Biddeford ſafely arrived here; but it is with the utmoſt regret I acquaint their lordſhips that Capt. Skynner was ſlain at the beginning of the engagement; ſoon after Mr. Knollis, the lieutenant, was dangerouſly wounded, and died the 10th inſtant. I refer their lordſhips to the incloſed account ſent me by the maſter of the Biddeford, of the action between her and the frigate ſhe was engaged with.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas State, maſter of his majeſty's ſhip the Biddeford, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Liſbon, April 7, 1760.

What preceded the undermentioned action, Capt. Kennedy who tranſmits this to their lordſhips can beſt explain: I ſhall only mention, that when the Flamborough and we joined, a little before the engagement, though every body was ſenſible of the ſuperior force of the two ſhips ſtanding towards us, beſides that ſeveral other ſhips were in view, to whom the enemy ſeemed to make ſignals, we ſaluted each other with three cheers, and ſtood in a line for the enemy, who, upon ſeeing this, hauled up, and obliged us to make the attack, which the Flamborough began (by our glaſſes) a quarter before ſeven P. M. and the Biddeford got cloſe with the ſternmoſt and commodore's ſhip about ſeven, when the fight began with great fury and regularity on both ſides. About half paſt ſeven

our

our brave captain was unfortunately killed by a cannon ball.

Lieutenant Knollis then ſucceeded to the command, who with great preſence of mind and ſteadineſs, directed the action till eight, when he dropped, after having received a ſecond ſhot in the body: He was carried down ſeemingly dead. Beſides theſe loſſes, we were now conſiderably damaged in our rigging; the main-top-maſt ſhot away; ſeveral men killed, and many wounded. Our people however, were in good ſpirits, and the guns well ſerved; but the enemy's fire exceſſive hot.

The engagement was continued with obſtinacy, and there appeared on each ſide a hard ſtruggle for conqueſt. Our people were now more cool and ſteady; a principle of duty took place of rage, and they fought if poſſible, better than before; one poſt vying with another, gun with gun, and platoon with platoon, who ſhould ſend the quickeſt and ſureſt deſtruction to their foe: even numbers of the wounded men returned with cheerfulneſs to their quarters, as ſoon as the ſurgeon had dreſſed their wounds, which was indeed expeditiouſly performed. Our enemy going large, under an eaſy ſail, kept very fair a-breaſt of us, during the whole action, ſo we luckily had no occaſion to touch a brace or bowline, which were all ſhot to pieces. About ten their fire ſlackened apace, one gun became ſilent after another, till at length they hardly made any return, not diſcharging above four guns the laſt quarter of an hour, though very near, and receiving all our fire. We judged by that they were going to ſtrike; but it ſeems they were preparing for flight; for at half paſt ten ſhe made off, with every rag of ſail they could ſet. We then poured a whole broadſide into her, and a volley of ſmall arms nearly at the ſame inſtant, which were the laſt guns we could ever get to bear on her. We attempted to purſue her, but found we had no command of our ſhip, the running rigging being all cut, the maſts and yards quite ſhattered and diſabled; ſhe therefore went a-head very faſt, and about half an hour after diſappeared. What we have chiefly ſuffered in, is the rigging, no part of which eſcaped. The hull is very little hurt, and we have only nine killed, including the captain; 26 wounded, with the lieutenant, the majority of whom, I am told, will ſoon recover.

[It is remarkable that five ſons of the E. of Banbury have been among the foremoſt in action for the ſervice of their king and country, within a few months paſt:—Lord Wallingford, the eldeſt ſon, having received a wound at Carrickfergus; the ſecond wounded, at the taking of Guadaloupe; the third, Lieut. Knollis, killed in the late engagement with two French frigates off Liſbon, and the fourth and fifth both very much wounded at Minden.]

Died Cornelius M'Grah, the Iriſh giant, aged 24, and 7 feet 8 inches high. [See our article of natural hiſtory for a full account of him. 16th.

This day Waſhington, Earl Ferrers, took the oaths and his ſeat in the houſe of Lords, in the room of his brother deceaſed. His lordſhip is a captain in the royal navy, and is the 5th earl of his family. 19th.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, dated April 1.

The Earl of Kinnoul, ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary

from Great Britain, is come hither to give the king public ſatisfaction for the inſult offered the Portugueſe territory by Admiral Boſcawen, in taking and burning, off Lagos, the French ſhips commanded by M. de la Clue. The ambaſſador diſcharged his commiſſion in a ſolemn audience of the king on the 21ſt paſt. He made a long ſpeech, containing excuſes for what was paſt, and aſſurances of a more reſpectful conduct for the future. After this ſignal ſatisfaction to the crown of Portugal, which will make the greater figure in our annals as it was given when the power and glory of Great Britain were at the greateſt height, it only remains, that juſt reparation be made to the French, for the damage they ſuffered; and this we doubt not but our miniſtry will alſo obtain.

They write from Naples, that they are apprehenſive the ſummit of Mount Veſuvius will at laſt fall in, as a great part of it ſunk the 4th of April: many perſons, who know how much that dangerous neighbour is to be dreaded, foreſee terrible ſhocks of earthquakes, whenever this volcano comes to be ſtopped at the top, or even if too many obſtructions oblige it to make unuſual efforts to vent elſewhere any of the inflammable matters it contains.

In order to preſerve the ſpecies of elks (among whom there has been a ſickneſs) in Norway, the King of Denmark has forbid to kill any of them for three years to come, under a penalty of fifty crowns; and at the expiration of the three years, none muſt be killed but from Midſummer day to the 11th of November. Each family will be allowed to kill only one elk, on pain of being fined twenty crowns.

Anecdote relating to the Conduct of a French Officer in America.

On the day after General Abercrombie's unſucceſsful attack upon the lines of Ticonderoga, the French commander Montcalm, being uncertain whether or not the Engliſh had retired, ſent out an officer to reconnoitre, when that gentleman found Lieutenant-Colonel Beaver diſabled by the wounds he had received in the action. He, with great politeneſs and expreſſions of ſympathy, condoled the colonel on his misfortune; aſſured him he might depend upon his beſt offices; and told him, that he would juſt aſcend a neighbouring riſing ground to take a view of the country, and return in a few minutes, when he would conduct him within the lines, to the moſt comfortable quarters that could be provided. So ſaying, he aſcended the hill; but his back was no ſooner turned, than a few ſtraggling Indians, coming up to the colonel, barbarouſly murdered and ſcalped that gallant and unfortunate gentleman. The officer, who was a man of faſhion, returning to the place, and perceiving what had been done in his abſence, was overwhelmed with grief and horror, and inflamed with indignation. He found means to diſcover the inhuman ſavages who had perpetrated the deed, and going to Montcalm, inſiſted upon his either ſending them in chains to the Engliſh, or making an example, by cauſing them to be executed at the head of the camp, as ruffians who had diſgraced their ſervice by their want of humanity, and as mutineers who had preſumed to aſſaſſinate a priſoner to whom he had given quarter. The French general declined granting his requeſt, on pre-

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tence that it would be impolitic to diſoblige the Indians; and the gentleman threw up his commiſſion in diſdain, declaring that he would not ſtain his honour by ſerving longer under a man who had countenanced ſuch horrid barbarities. Cruelties of the ſame kind were perpetrated under the eye of Montcalm at the ſurrender of Fort William-Henry, and other places; and it is pity he had not fallen alive into the hands of General Amherſt, who (it has been ſaid) intended to hang him by way of retaliation: an execution, which would have been juſtified by the law of nature and nations.

A woman of Rennes, aged thirty-ſeven, was lately delivered of three boys and a girl, who are all in health, and not much ſmaller than new-born infants uſually are.

22d. This day the lords commiſſioners declared the royal aſſent to the following acts:

An act for enabling his majeſty to raiſe a certain ſum of money, towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, for the year 1760.

— For granting to his majeſty a certain ſum of money, out of the ſinking fund.

— For enabling his majeſty to raiſe the ſum of one million.

— For adding the annuities granted in the year 1759, to the joint ſtock of three per cent. conſolidated annuities.

— For an additional number of one hundred hackney chairs.

— For the better encouragement of the making of ſail cloth in Great Britain.

— Towards defraying the charge of pay, and cloathing the unembodied militia for a year.

— For limiting, confining, and better regulating, the payment of the weekly allowances, made by act of parliament, for the maintenance of families unable to ſupport themſelves, during the abſence of militia men, embodied, and ordered out into actual ſervice.

— To continue ſeveral laws relating to the running of uncuſtomed goods, and preventing frauds relating to the cuſtoms.

— For reviving and continuing ſo much of an act as relates to the more effectual trial and puniſhment of high treaſon and miſpriſion of high treaſon, in the Highlands of Scotland, &c.

— To enforce and render more effectual the laws relating to the qualifications for members to ſit in the houſe of Commons.

— For encouraging the exportation of rum and ſpirits, of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Britiſh ſugar plantations from this kingdom, and of Britiſh ſpirits made from melaſſes.

— To repeal ſo much of an act paſſed in the twenty-ninth year of his preſent majeſty's reign, concerning a free market for fiſh at Weſtminſter, as requires fiſhermen to enter their fiſhing veſſels at the office of the ſearcher of the cuſtoms at Graveſend, and to regulate the ſale of fiſh, at the firſt hand, in the fiſh markets in London and Weſtminſter; and to prevent ſaleſmen of fiſh buying fiſh to ſell again on their own account; and for other purpoſes.

— For allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills, made by papiſts, and for relief of proteſtant purchaſers.

— To indemnify perſons, who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices and employments, &c.

— For

— For the more effectual ſecuring the payment of ſuch prize and bounty monies as are appropriated to the uſe of Greenwich hoſpital.

— For rendering the exportation of culm from Milford, and the limits thereof, to the neighbouring counties, more eaſy to the proprietors and purchaſers of the ſame.

— For widening certain ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, within the city of London, and liberties thereof.

— For draining and preſerving certain lands, and low grounds, in the Iſle of Ely, and counties of Suffolk and Norfolk.

— For rebuilding, widening, and enlarging the bridge over the Avon, in the city of Briſtol, and erecting a temporary bridge adjoining, and for widening the ſtreets &c. leading thereto, and for building another bridge over ſome other part of the ſaid river, within the ſaid city, if neceſſary. — And to ſeveral other public and private bills.

24th. His excellency the Count de Fuentes the Spaniſh ambaſſador, arrived in town with a numerous retinue, having landed the day before from on board the Charlotte yacht, at Dover.

The Engliſh troops in Germany now amount to 22000. Near 50 Engliſh ſervants, who lately went over with their maſters to Germany, having reſolved on raiſing their wages and perquiſites, their maſters diſcharged them; they then procured paſſes to return to England; but, the affair being known, at their arrival at Sheerneſs, by the captain of the Princeſs Royal man of war, he ſent his long-boat aſhore and preſſed them into his majeſty's ſervice.

The princeſs Amelia has given 100l. to the ſociety for maintaining and educating poor orphans of the clergy.

A ſubſcription is opened for the widows and orphans of thoſe who periſhed on board the Ramilies, to which Sir Edward Hawke has given 100l.

So long ago as the latter end of the year 1748, ſoon after the concluſion of the late peace, one Mr. Winſlow, an eminent merchant of Boſton in New-England, fitted out a veſſel which was named the Howlet, for a trading voyage to the gulph of Mexico; on board of which a Black, belonging to his brother General Winſlow (a provincial general) of the ſame place, went as cook; and no account or tidings being ever received of the ſaid veſſel for ſeveral years, it was concluded that ſhe muſt have been caſt away, and the whole crew loſt; but a ſhort time ago the fate of the ſhip was diſcovered after the following manner: The general abovementioned being lately in England, on ſome particular buſineſs, and going on board a Weſt-India trader, lying in the river, in order to make the neceſſary preparations for his return to Boſton, to his great ſurprize obſerved his old ſervant the Black, who was infinitely overjoyed at meeting his former maſter; by him the general was informed, that the Howlet was, by ſtreſs of weather, driven aſhore near Cape Florida, where the crew were made priſoners by the Indians, who put them all to death, except himſelf, whom they ſaved on account of his colour, and ſold him to a Spaniſh merchant of the Havannah, who happened to be in thoſe parts: with him he continued ſeveral years, being ſo narrowly watched, that he had no opportunity to make his eſcape; but a twelvemonth ago, obſerving a New England ſhip, as he conjectured,

ed, near two miles from ſhore, he ſtripped himſelf, and ſwam to her, and to his great joy found his conjecture true. In this ſhip he came to England, in the ſtation of a cook, where he met with his old maſter, as has been above related, with whom he returned to Boſton.

The Reverend Dr. Walker, vice-maſter of Trinity-college, in Cambridge, has purchaſed ſome land to make a public botanic garden, which, when finiſhed, will be an honour to the univerſity. This noble benefaction, together with the hoſpital that is near it, may be a good ſchool for phyſicians, and induce young gentlemen to ſtudy there, rather than go abroad for their education.

One John Leech lies buried in the church-yard at Aſhton Under-Line, in Lancaſhire, aged 92, who had 12 children by one wife, lived to ſee 75 grand-children, 92 great grand children, and two great great grand children; in all, 181 deſcendants.

By a letter from Edinburgh, April 28. we are informed of an accident which happened laſt week near Stratton-mill, about three miles from that city, attended with the moſt tragical circumſtances. Two boys belonging to a country butcher, being at play together, the oldeſt brother told the younger, he would ſhew him the way how his father killed ſheep, and immediately ſeizing him by the head, thruſt a knife into his throat. The boy ſhrieking, the mother, who was ſtirring the cradle with another young one in it, ran out haſtily to ſee what was the matter; the boy ſeeing his mother, conſcious of his guilt, run away with all ſpeed, and jumping the mill-dam, tumbled in, and was forced down by the water under the mill-wheel, where he was cruſhed to pieces. And, to complete the cataſtrophe, the poor mother returning home, found the cradle overturned, and the poor infant ſmothered.

They write from Rome of the 5th inſtant, that, according to annual cuſtom, a liſt was taken of the inhabitants of that city laſt Eaſter (much after the manner of the ancient Romans, which they called Luſtrum) by which they found 155184 inhabitants, conſiſting of 36485 houſe-keepers and families, including 2827 ſecular pariſh prieſts, 3847 monks, 1910 nuns, 1065 ſtudents, 1470 poor in alms-houſes, 7 Blacks, and 52 perſons who did not profeſs the Romiſh religion; and that during laſt year, from Eaſter 1759, to Eaſter 1760, 5318 children were born, and 7181 perſons died there. This calculation was made for 81 pariſhes within the walls, and a circular diſtrict of five or ſix Italian miles without the gates, where there are vineyards, courts, houſes, &c. kept in pretty good repair; but a tract of fine land towards Civita Vecchia, for the diſtance of 30 or 40 miles in length and breadth, is almoſt uninhabited; and there are but three inns on that ſpace to entertain travellers.

Dublin-Caſtle, May 5. This day in council, purſuant to his majeſty's letter, the name of the Right Hon. George Sackville, (commonly called lord George Sackville) was ſtruck out of the liſt of his majeſty's privy-council in this kingdom.

From Liſbon we hear, that on the firſt of October laſt there was an obſtinate engagement between the united forces of Spain and Portugal, and the Indians of Paraguay, under the dominion of the Jeſuits; that victory

victory was long doubtful, but at last declared in favour of the former; and that all those poor people have since been obliged to capitulate, and lay down their arms.

31st. The Æolus Frigate, commanded by Captain Elliot, (Thurot's conqueror) cut out a French brig laden with stores, the 17th ult. from under a battery of great strength on the island of Belleisle. She was exposed to a continual fire of two batteries of 12 and 42 pounders; they also fired some shells, but did no execution.

A most dreadful fire happened March 20, at Boston in New England, supposed the greatest ever known in the American colonies: Near 400 dwelling-houses, stores, shops, shipping, &c. were consumed, together with goods, merchandize, &c. to the amount, in the whole, of above 100,000l. sterling. The governor wrote immediately to the other governments on the continent, desiring their assistance for the relief of the unhappy sufferers.

Advice was received during the course of this month, that Truxillo, a rich mercantile city of Peru, was totally ruined by an earthquake; and that the plague made great ravages at Smyrna, Cyprus, Syria, Palestine, and the neighbouring countries.

JUNE.

2d. Hernhuth, in Silesia, May 10. Yesterday died at his seat here, in the 60th year of his age, Count Nicholas Lewis of Zinzendorff, founder and head of the sect of Moravians. ["Count de Zinzendorff (says an ingenious French writer) has shewn all Europe, that in the most enlightened age, perseverance supported by enthusiasm and devotion, could recall that zeal, that *Mysticity*, those extraordinary follies, which one would think proper only for the dark and barbarous ages. He wanted sublime virtues; he therefore set in motion the great spring of religion: he wanted men without ambition; he has introduced the community of effects: he had occasion for weak imaginations; he enfeebled them by abstinence and frugality: he must have miracles; he had the boldness to attempt some: prophecies; he ventured them: scholars; he corrupted some: women; he seduced some. The best schem'd particular of his life, is the transporting his disciples into the new world: he was very sensible that pietists were not made for the old. One ought to pardon a man's feeding himself with this beautiful conceit; *I am the legislator and the sovereign of a nation of brothers.*"]

Admiralty Office.

His majesty's ship Niger, of 32 guns, Captain Bentick, is arrived at Plymouth with the Jason, a French privateer of 8 guns and 52 men, which he took the 25th of last month off Ushant, in his return to Plymouth, having continued to keep company with the Diadem, a French ship of war of 74 guns, till the 17th at one in the afternoon, when having above six feet water in her hold, and not seeing any of his majesty's ships, they being separated in the night, he was obliged to shorten sail, and as soon as the enemy was out of sight, to heel the ship to stop a leak, occasioned by a large shot received from the enemy under the starboard counter.

This ship was engaged for some time by the Pallas frigate, but she was

was at last obliged to sheer off, being much damaged in her hull and rigging, and having 23 killed and wounded. The Shrewsbury, of 74 guns, was in sight when the chase began, but being a heavy sailor, could not get up. The Diadem was bound to Martinico with stores and money. She afterwards fell in with the Royal William, of 84 guns, Captain Pigot, who chased her into the Groyne. A snow that was in company with her has been taken by the Argo.

3d. At the sale of the effects of the late Charles Stanhope, Esq; a fine picture of Milton, drawn when he was only ten years old, by Cornelius Johnson, was sold for 31 guineas.

4th. Thirteen ships from Rotterdam, with ammunition for the allied army, arrived in the Elbe, consigned to a merchant at Hamburgh, who got a friend at Altena to unload them, and send them to the place of their destination.

6th. At Lisbon, Don Pedro, brother to the King of Portugal, was married to the Princess of Brazil, the king's eldest daughter, and presumptive heiress to that crown.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Dickinson, late chief mate of the frigate Francis, of 18 carriage guns, Captain Onslow, bound from Liverpool to Africa, and wrecked on the island of Fortaventura, one of the Canary islands on the coast of Barbary, dated Island of Teneriffe, April 17, 1760.

"The ship Francis was wrecked on the 21st of March, on the Island of Fortaventura, one of the Canary islands, and 23 of our people perished.

That day had a good observation, in the latitude of 29 degrees and 28 minutes N. and the longitude of 20 deg. 40 min. W. from the meridian of London, by my account. At about 11 in the night I was awaked by Mr. Hull, the second mate, calling to the captain, *Here is the land on our larboard bow*; on that I got out of bed as fast as I could; but before I could get out, the ship struck; then the captain was close at my back, and we both run on deck together, but the ship was close in the breakers, and not a pistol-shot from the dry rocks; she laid her down almost on her beam ends; then orders were given to cut away the masts, which was in four or five minutes, and the lee guns were hove overboard as many as we could come at, but most of them were covered with water: in that condition she lay, and all hands got on her broadside; but the breakers made so common a road over us, that it was with the greatest difficulty that we held ourselves: about three o'clock she broke in two or three, and only the larboard quarter and quarter deck were left together, and that was breaking up by little and little, so that there was but a few boards of the quarter deck left, when the deck parted from the quarter. At that time I believe there were about fifty people on the deck when it parted and drove in towards the shore: I was soon after washed over-board, and was over for some time struggling for life. I got on the few boards of the deck that were left together, and all the people that I could then see, stood holding themselves by the wheel, and did not appear to exceed 25 in number; I joined them; and in a short time the breakers drove us ashore, where most of us got on the land, but with great difficulty; it

was

was then about four o'clock. At day-light, when we gathered together, we found our 58 men reduced to 35, and that we were on a deſolate part of the iſland, and only three men that were ſhepherds near us, one of whom went with the captain and doctor as a guide to the governor's houſe, which was 60 or 70 miles off over the mountains, and nothing but hard rocks: they carried their proviſions on their backs, which was bread that had drove aſhore from the wreck, all ſoft with ſalt water, raw ſalt beef, and ſalt water to drink, and in the night lay on the hard rocks with nothing to cover them but a ſhirt and a waiſtcoat; they arrived the ſecond day in the evening: the captain received a contuſion in his leg amongſt the rocks, and as ſoon as he got to the governor's was ſeized with a fever, which rendered him inſenſible of pain for two or three days. A ſchooner was hired to carry us to this iſland, where we arrived the 4th of this inſtant.—The goods that were ſaved are but a ſmall quantity, and given into the Engliſh conſul's hand, to diſpoſe of for the benefit of the under-writers."

The following is a liſt of the people drowned late belonging to the ſhip Francis.

The ſecond mate, third mate, fourth mate, boatſwain, carpenter, cooper, armourer, and 16 ſeamen.

The 20th ult. M. de Champeaux, the French miniſter at Hamburgh, ſignified to the Syndic M. Faber, that the King of France had determined to exclude that ſtate from the privileges of the treaty of commerce of 1716, becauſe it had permitted the Hanoverians to inliſt ſoldiers in its territory, and had forbidden the French ſoldiers to enter the town, who came to demand paſſports of M. de Champeaux; and, becauſe it had ſeized ſome veſſels, which were freighted on the king's account, and appeared to be ſo by the certificate of his miniſter; and had not only refuſed to reſtore them, but had proceeded againſt the freighters. The arret of the council of ſtate, which was iſſued by M. Champeaux, upon this declaration to Faber, is ſaid to have been revoked ſome time afterwards, in conſequence of the Hamburghers having behaved agreeably to the will of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty.

Liſt of the Ruſſian forces to be employed this year.

	CAVALRY.	
30	ſquadrons of cuiraſſiers.	
25	ditto of horſe grenadiers.	
24	ditto of dragoons.	
25	ditto of huſſars.	
104	ſquadrons amounting to	19,494
	GRENADIERS.	
16	battalions, and 68 companies	24,780
	INFANTRY.	
85	battalions, amounting to	49,756
	The corps of artillery	13,987
	Irregular troops	5,500
	In Pruſſia and on the Viſtula, 16 battalions	10,352
	Total	123,869

There are now living one brother and four ſiſters, born in the pariſh of Hemingborough, in the county of York, who reſide in that and the adjacent pariſhes, whoſe ages, put together, amount to 465 years, all hearty and well; the mother of the above perſons, whoſe name was Sarah Smith, died but a few years ago, aged 103 years: ſhe

ſhe never knew a day's ſickneſs, and retained her ſenſes to the laſt; the happy effects of a life of innocence and temperance.

11th. This day the pariſhioners of Newington, near Hythe, in Kent, being at work on the high-ways in grubbing up a hedge, in order to widen the road, at a place called Milky-down in that pariſh, found a ſkeleton of human bones, which appeared perfect, except that the ſkull ſeemed to have been fractured, or much bruiſed, and there remained a good ſet of teeth firm in their ſockets: the body ſeemed not to have been laid out at length, but doubled and thruſt into a hole: no ſigns of any hair, linnen, or woollen garments were found, nor any marks of a box or coffin; but about the place where the neck lay were taken up various ſorts of beads, of different ſizes, ſhapes, colours, and compoſitions, all with holes through them, as if ſtrung for a necklace: ſome were in the ſhape of drops for ear-rings, and thought to be agate, or they may be glaſs of that colour; ſome of the leſſer ones were pebbles, others glaſs, coral, or a red earthen ware; ſmall wire was found with them, but too much decayed to preſerve. At or near the ſame place two more ſkeletons were dug up a few days after; with one was found ſome ſmall beads, as with the former; theſe had the appearance of having been laid in coffins, but quite decayed, and the handles, on moving them, crumbled away to duſt.

16th. Came on in the court of king's bench, Dublin, the trial of ſeveral perſons for obſtructing and inſulting many members of the Iriſh houſe of Commons on College-Green, December 3, 1759; but it not appearing to the jury that their identity was proved, they were acquitted. The court obliged them to give ſecurity for their good behaviour for ſeven years.

20th. Near two thouſand pounds have been ſubſcribed by the New-England merchants, &c. for the ſufferers by the late dreadful fire at Boſton. Dr. Ward alone contributed 200l.

The captures made by the French from the Engliſh, from the 1ſt of March to the 10th of June, 1760, incluſive, were as follow: 32 in March; 47 in April; 80 in May, beſides five ranſomers; and 42 in June; total 202 ſhips.——

It appears, by an account juſt publiſhed, that the ſubſcription at Guildhall, to enliſt men for his majeſty's ſervice, amounted to 7039l. 7s. and that 1235 men have received 5l. 5s. each, and been enliſted accordingly.

Mrs. Lowe, a labourer's wife, at Nottingham, was lately delivered of one boy and two girls.

The Princeſs of Anhalt Zerbſt, who was born dutcheſs of Holſtein Gottorp; and was mother to the grand dutcheſs of Ruſſia, died at Paris, the 30th of May, in the 77th year of her age.

A fire happened the 18th of May in the port of Cadiz, and two veſſels, one of which was very richly laden for La Vera Cruz, and the other lately arrived from the Havanna, and then empty, were conſumed in the flames; the loſs is ſaid to amount to a million and a half of cruſades.

The rebels of Corſica declared war the 20th of May, againſt the republic of Genoa.

By letters from Jamaica of the 22d April, there have been three different inſurrections on the north

ſide

ſide of the iſland, in which 15 overſeers had been killed, and four plantations at St. Mary's burnt and deſtroyed; on which account the inhabitants had been under military orders, and an embargo had been laid on and continued for ten days. The inſurrection, 'tis ſaid, was occaſioned by the negroes being refuſed a holiday by one of their maſters on Eaſter-Monday.

The Eaſt-India company after thanking Colonel Lawrence, lately arrived in England, at a general court, for his great ſervices, came to the following very generous reſolution:—— "Reſolved unanimouſly, That, in conſideration of the many, great, ſignal and ſucceſful ſervices of Colonel Stringer Lawrence, as commander in chief of the company's forces in the Eaſt-Indies, (in which ſtation he has conſtantly acted with the utmoſt zeal, fidelity, and diſintereſtedneſs, and has, during ſuch his ſervices, undergone the greateſt fatigues with an alacrity which a juſt ſenſe of the duty he owed his country in general, and the company in particular, could only inſpire) he be allowed an annuity, for life, of 500l. a year, to commence from his leaving Madraſs, as a token of the company's gratitude.

A new invented machine or pump, of a very curious conſtruction, has been ſhewn of late to many of our virtuoſi, which promiſes great utility; and will, indeed, if found to anſwer expectation, be of the utmoſt conſequence to the lives of his majeſty's ſubjects at ſea. This pump, upon a very ſimple conſtruction, throws out five hundred hogſheads of water in a minute. The handle, by which it is worked, is in the manner of a common winch, which turns with the utmoſt facility, either to the right or left. The model of it, which throws out ſixty gallons in a minute, is to be ſhewn to the lords of the admiralty, at the recommendation of a noble perſon; and will, no doubt, meet with all ſuitable encouragement. The projector is Mr. Abbot, of Preſton in Lancaſhire. If this piece of ingenuity will ſtand the teſt of experiment in the larger pump, as the model has already done, it muſt, generally ſpeaking, prevent the fatal misfortune of ſhips ſinking at ſea.

The famous machine for immediately extinguiſhing fires, invented by that eminent chemiſt, the late Mr. Ambroſe Godfrey, will, ſoon, be ſubmitted to the judgment of the preſent age; and, if found to anſwer the original intention, it is hoped will not be ſuffered again to drop into neglect. This machine is of a convenient portable ſize, propoſed to be hung up in houſes to be ready upon all occaſions; and by being thrown into the window of a room on fire, by a ſudden exploſion ſuffocates and extinguiſhes the flames. In the year 1723, an edifice was erected at Bellſize, near Hamſtead, on purpoſe to try the experiment, which was ſet on fire and extinguiſhed by the machine, to the ſatisfaction of ſome of the firſt nobility, and perſons of condition, at that time: But from what fatality ſo great a deſign was then laid aſide, and never ſince taken up again, is at this time extremely difficult to be accounted for.

They write from Glen, in the county of Leiceſter, that on Wedneſday ſevennight laſt, a diſpute aroſe between two old women of that town, one of whom called the other

ther witch, and ſhe affirming, that ſhe was no more a witch than herſelf, a challenge enſued, and they both agreed to be dipt by way of trial; they accordingly ſtripped to their ſhifts, had their thumbs and great toes tied acroſs, and with a cart-rope about their middles, ſuffered themſelves to be thrown into a pool of water; one of them is ſaid to have ſunk, whilſt the other continued ſtruggling upon the ſurface, which the mob called ſwimming, and deemed an infallible ſign of her being a witch, inſiſting upon her impeaching her accomplices in the craft; ſhe accordingly told them, that in the neighbouring village of Burton, there were ſeveral other old women as much witches as ſhe was. Theſe ſuſpicions being confirmed by a *Student in aſtrology*, or *White witch*, who was referred to on account of a young woman, ſaid to be afflicted with an uncommon diſorder, and pronounced to be bewitched; the mob, in conſequence of this intelligence, next day repaired to Burton, and after a little conſultation proceeded to the old woman's houſe on whom they had fixed the ſtrongeſt ſuſpicion; the poor old creature, on their approach, locked the houſe door, and went into a chamber, and from the window aſked what they wanted? They informed her that ſhe was charged with being guilty of witchcraft, which they were come to try her for, by ducking; remonſtrating at the ſame time upon the neceſſity there was of her giving proof whether ſhe was a witch or no; but upon her perſiſting in a poſitive refuſal to come down, they broke open the houſe, went into the chamber, carried her down ſtairs, and by force took her to a deep gravel-pit full of water, tied her thumbs and toes as above, then threw her in, where they kept her during pleaſure. The ſame day the mob tried the experiment upon another poor old woman, and on Thurſday a third underwent a like diſcipline.

Several of the ringleaders in this riot, we hear, have been apprehended and carried before a juſtice; two of which have been bound over to the ſeſſions, and others ordered to pay ſmall fines.

No longer ago than the year 1751, at Tring in Hertfordſhire, a mob of the ſame nature murdered, by ducking to try whether they were witches, two poor harmleſs people, aged above 70, for which one of the offenders was ſoon after tried and hanged.

The Earl of Holderneſſe Eaſt Indiaman arrived at Portſmouth.—The Stretham Indiaman, Capt. Maſon, was loſt, after landing moſt of the cargo. The crew are ſaved. 26th.

A letter brought by the Holderneſſe Indiaman, gives the following account of a late very remarkable affair between the Engliſh and Dutch in that part of the world.

The chief ſettlement the Dutch have in Bengal, is a very ſtrong fort and factory at Chincery, in the river of Bengal: at this place, but more ſo at Calcutta, a very conſiderable trade is carried on in ſaltpetre. The Dutch ſeemed long to have been graſping at an opportunity to engroſs this trade to themſelves; and the preſent opportunity

when our ships of war were on the coast, seemed the most favourable. Under colour, therefore, of reinforcing their garrisons, the governor of Batavia had formed a scheme of sending thither such a body of troops, as would secure to the Dutch not only the whole trade of saltpetre carried on there, but in time might be able to worm out the English from the trade of Bengal. Happily Colonel Clive suspected their design. Upon the arrival of the first two transports, which were ships of 36 guns, and full of men, the colonel sent a letter to the Dutch commodore, informing him that he could not allow them to land any forces, or to march them up to Chincery, as he had from good authority been acquainted with their scheme. In answer to this letter, the Dutch commodore wrote to Colonel Clive, that he never intended to march any forces to Chincery, and that he only begged the liberty of putting his men ashore, down the river, to refresh them; which liberty Colonel Clive granted him, upon condition that they were not to offer to march farther. In the mean time five other Dutchmen arrived in the river. The Dutch commodore thinking himself now in a situation to act as he pleased, resolved to retaliate the supposed injury he had received, in not being permitted to go up the river; he therefore not only ordered the land-forces now on shore to make the best of their way to Chincery, but he also sent orders to the ships under his command to use their utmost endeavours to seize every English ship that should appear upon the river. In consequence of these orders, several small vessels belonging to the company were taken that day, and detained as lawful prizes. The day following, the Calcutta, (one of our East Indiamen) Captain Wilson, went down the river, bound for England. When he came a-breast of the Dutch commodore, the Dutchman hail'd him, and told him, that if he offered to pass they would sink him. As they were getting ready their guns, and seemed in earnest, Captain Wilson thought it most prudent to return up to Calcutta, where two of our Indiamen were lying, the Duke of Dorset Capt. Forrester, and the Hardwick Capt. Samson. Capt. Wilson, upon his arrival, informed Colonel Clive of his being stopt: whereupon Colonel Clive sent orders to the three ships abovementioned immediately to get in readiness, and gave them orders to use their utmost endeavours to take, burn, or sink, every Dutch ship or ships they should meet with. The ships immediately were equipped, their quarters lined with bags of saltpetre, to screen the men from the shot, and each of them took on board two additional twelve pounders: Thus fitted out, they fell down the river, till they came up to the seven Dutch ships, who, on their approach, drew up in a line of battle to receive them. Three of the Dutch ships mounted 36 guns, three 26, and one 16. Our ships, as they approached, following their example, likewise drew up in a line. As the Duke of Dorset was nearest the enemy, Captain Wilson of the Calcutta, the commodore, fired a gun, as a signal for her to begin the engagement, which she immediately did, and came

came to an anchor close to the enemy. Unhappily it fell a dead calm, so that the Duke of Dorset was engaged alone close to the enemy a considerable time before either the Hardwick or Calcutta could possibly come up: however they at last got up, and all three joined in keeping a continual and very hot fire upon the enemy, which was returned by the Dutch with great briskness. At length two of the Dutch ships were obliged to slip their cables and run away, and a cross shot having cut the cable of another of the Dutchmen, she drove ashore, so that now there were only four ships to engage with. A few broadsides after, the Dutch commodore struck his flag to Captain Wilson, upon which the other three followed his example. In the engagement, which lasted just two hours and five minutes, our ships did not lose one man; a circumstance the more remarkable, as the Duke of Dorset was tore almost to pieces, having about 90 shot in her hull.——Captain Forrester was wounded in the knee with a ball, and is reduced so low, that it is feared he cannot survive it. After the Dutch ships struck, Captain Wilson had the curiosity to go on board them. He reported, that they were a most shocking sight, the decks being covered with dead bodies, and every thing bespattered with blood and brains. Out of one ship he saw thirty dead bodies thrown over-board; from which, and from other circumstances, he had reason to believe that their loss in the engagement must have amounted to some hundreds.—— The crews were all carried up prisoners to Colonel Clive. During this engagement on the river, the land-forces, which the Dutch had put ashore, were in full march for Chincery, to the number of about 1100. Colonel Clive having intelligence of their march, sent a corps of 500 English to oppose them, under the command of Col. Ford. The two engagements ended much about the same time, and the English were victorious both by land and water. Col. Ford played his part so well, that he killed 400 on the spot, and made all the rest prisoners, and carried them likewise to Colonel Clive. This last victory is the more happy for us, as, had it gone otherwise, in all probability, the interest of the English in Bengal would have greatly suffered; for the new nabob, whether from some secret correspondence with the enemy, or from the natural treachery of the people, stood by with a considerable army to join the victorious party, whatever side should get the better: this appeared from his after behaviour; for though he stood by a tame spectator of the apparently unequal combat the English sustained, no sooner did victory declare in their favour, than he sent to the commander and offered his service, and even offered his army to reduce Chincery; but Col. Clive thought proper to decline accepting his service. This affair is now made up, and Col. Clive has delivered back the ships to the Dutch, on their giving security to pay 100,000*l.* for the damages the English suffered in the two engagements.

The above letter adds, that the Hardwick had likewise an engagement with a French man of war of 26 guns, which she obliged to sheer

off. In the engagement ſhe had three men killed, and four wounded. This ſhip has been unlucky in her voyage, having loſt by ſickneſs, &c. ſince her leaving England, the captain, ſecond mate, purſer, and near one half of her hands.

27th. A houſe at Stillington, near York, was ſet on fire by lightning, and entirely conſumed. Another houſe in the ſame town was burnt down in the ſame manner three weeks before.

28th. Came on at the court of exchequer a cauſe between the king and the commander of the Leopard privateer. This ſhip had been cruizing in the Levant, and had taken a French ſhip from Smyrna, where the plague then was, laden with bale goods, and was ordered to perform quarentine in Stangate-Creek, but the captain and 22 men went aſhore contrary to the act of parliament. The jury gave a verdict for the king. The penalty is 500l. for the captain or maſter who ſhall go on ſhore, and 200l. each for the men. This gave riſe to a report that the plague was broke out in the Borough, which is utterly falſe.

The greateſt ſtorm of hail, attended with thunder and lightning, that has been known in the memory of man, lately fell at Littleport in the iſle of Ely: ſome of the hail-ſtones meaſured three inches about, and the ground was covered more than ſix inches deep on the level; the ſtorm entirely deſtroyed a large field of hemp, except one corner, ſo that it has been ploughed and ſowed again; the fruit-trees appear as in the fall of the leaf, the ground being covered with leaves, &c. Some of the ſtones that lay in a north aſpect were meaſured the Thurſday after, and were then two inches and a half.

A ſalmon was lately taken in the river Tyne, which weighed 54lb. It meaſured 29 inches round, and was four feet an inch and three quarters long.

Mr. Benjamin Bungey, of Newport in the iſle of Wight, riding over Wootton-common, was, together with the horſe under him, ſtruck dead with lightning. His ſon, of about ſeven years old, was behind him, but received little damage, ſave from the fall.

There was lately killed on the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the bay of Enver, near Donegal, a large whale which was 62 feet long, 15 feet deep as it lay, its tongue filled 11 hogſheads, the whale-bone is 9 feet long, and is computed to be worth 8 or 900l. Great crowds of people came from all parts to ſee this extraordinary monſter.

In the midſt of theſe rumours of war they are making great and expenſive preparations at Vienna for celebrating, in the moſt magnificent manner, the marriage of the archduke Joſeph, with the infanta of Parma; and on the 31ſt ult. the Prince of Lichtenſtein's coach and ſumpter horſes, with a good part of his equipage, ſet out for Parma, where that prince is to receive the infanta, and is to conduct her to Vienna.

The Royal Exchange, Wiſeham, bound from London for St. Kitts, is arrived at Plymouth. On the 30th ult. at half paſt one in the morning, the wind at South, the Royal Exchange being on her larboard tacks, with two reefs in the topſails,

topſails, and a Dutch-built veſſel with three maſts being on her ſtarboard tacks, they ran on board each other. After being along-ſide each other ſome time, the Dutchman ſaid they were ſinking; and immediately the ſhip diſappeared. The Royal Exchange has received very little damage, except looſening her cathead, and her fore and main chains.

The owners of the Britannia, Capt. Harriſon, have purchaſed an Eaſt-India ſhip of 500 tons, which mounts 24 guns, and have given him the command of her as a reward for his gallantry, in engaging and beating off a large French privateer in his paſſage from Guadaloupe.

We hear from Shropſhire, that an oak was lately felled, near Ludlow in that county, the contents of which are as follow, viz. 36 tons of timber, 42 cords of wood, 200 park pales, and four cords and a half of brackets. A bough broke off before the tree was felled, which weighed ſeven tons and a half. Two men were employed a month in ſtocking it. The tree was valued at 138l.

A large ſow, near Hereford, has pigged 21 pigs at one litter.

Extract of a letter from Paray le Monial, in Burgundy in France, June 8.

A young nobleman, not quite 20 years old, (the Count de B. Lieutenant of cavalry) was attacked a few days ago by a mad wolf of an extraordinary ſize. The furious animal firſt ſeized the horſe, and tore off ſuch large pieces of his fleſh, that M. de B. was ſoon diſmounted. Then the wolf flew at him, and would certainly have torn him in pieces, had he not had great preſence of mind. With one hand he ſeized the wolf's foaming tongue, and with the other held one of his paws. After ſtruggling a while with the terrible creature, the tongue ſlipt from him, and his right thumb was bitten off; upon which, notwithſtanding the pain he was in, he leaped upon the wolf's back, clapt his knees faſt to his flanks, and called out for help to ſome armed peaſants who were paſſing by; but none of thoſe fellows dared to advance. "Well then, ſays he, fire; "if you kill me, I forgive you." One of them fired, and three bullets went through the brave officer's coat, but neither he nor the beaſt were wounded. Another, bolder than his comrades, ſeeing the cavalier was intrepid and kept firm upon the wolf, came very near and let fly at him; the animal was mortally wounded by this ſhot, and after a few more furious motions expired. In this dreadful conflict, beſides the loſing of his right thumb, the young count's left hand was torn, and he got ſeveral bites in his legs and thighs. When he arrived at Bon le Roy, where his regiment lay, he was adviſed to go down with all ſpeed to the ſea; which he accordingly did.

Paris, June 13. A report was ſpread a few days ago, 27th. that an action had happened between our troops and thoſe of the Allies; and tho' it proved falſe, yet it has occaſioned the death of the Counteſs de la Val-Montmorency. She was married a few days after Eaſter; and the very next day after the nuptials, the Duke de la Val took

took along with him the Count his ſon, to the Marſhal Duke de Broglio's army. The dread of having loſt her huſband in that action poſſeſſed this lady to ſuch a degree, that ſhe died of it the 2d inſtant in leſs than 24 hours, in the 15th year of her age. She was daughter of the Farmer-General de Vieux-Maiſons.

Geneva, June 3. The four villains who robbed the Mount of Piety at Rome, have procured our State a letter from the Pope, which our town council received on the 28th paſt, by the way of the court of Turin. It was written by the cardinal ſecretary of ſtate at Rome. His Eminence writes to our Sindics, in the Pope's name, in terms full of friendſhip, earneſtly deſiring them to take thoſe villains into cuſtody, if they ſhould be found in our city, in order to their being delivered over to the proper judges. According to this letter, the robbery exceeds 200,000 Roman crowns [50,000 l. ſterling.] Our State being Proteſtant, that they might not be embarraſſed in their anſwer about the Pope's titles, the Cardinal ſays, that by arreſting the perſons in queſtion, they will "rejoice the heart of the "Pope my maſter." Theſe are the words of the letter. —— In conſequence of the enquiry and the ſearch made agreeably to this letter, we have recovered here as many of the effects ſtolen as amount to 25,000 livres, which the villains had delivered to traders to be ſold for their account. Theſe will be ſent to Rome, with a proper anſwer to the letter, which is the only one that this State hath received from the Pope ſince the reformation.

Died lately John Turner, who lived miſerably in a garret in St. Giles's; under his arms, when dead, were found two bags, containing 136 l. moſtly in half-crown pieces. Likewiſe, 31ſt.

Janet M'Gregor, of Corgarf, in Scotland, who left iſſue 120 children, &c. &c.

Linen Cloth for Sale, ſtamped in Scotland, diſtinguiſhing the quantity and value annually.

	Yards.	Value. £.	s.	d.
1740	4,609,672	188,777	16	5
1741	4,858,190	187,658	15	3
1742	4,431,450	191,689	6	6
1743	5,061,311	215,927	6	7
1744	5,480,727	229,364	12	3
1745	5,536,925	224,252	8	0
1746	5,486,334	222,170	13	2
1747	6,661,788	262,866	10	2
1748	7,353,098	293,864	12	11
1749	7,360,286	322,045	8	9
1750	7,572,540	361,736	12	5
1751	7,886,374	367,167	11	6
1752	8,759,943	409,047	6	7
1753	9,422,593	445,321	18	1
1754	8,914,369	406,816	8	0
1755	8,122,472	345,349	14	6
1756	8,547,153	367,721	10	10
1757	9,764,408	401,511	9	9
1758	10,624,435	424,141	10	7
1759	10,830,707	451,390	17	3

JULY.

So violent a ſtorm of rain, attended with thunder and lightning, fell near Fordingbridge and Ringwood in Hampſhire, that the water of the brooks running from the New Foreſt into the river Avon, were in leſs than an hour's time 2d.

time raiſed to the height of ten or twelve feet perpendicular. At Redbrook, a waggon with five horſes, paſſing that brook, were with great difficulty ſaved from being carried away by the rapidity of the water, which roſe ſo high, that it ran thro' the houſe of a farmer there, at leaſt a foot in depth, and in a houſe oppoſite was near half way between the floor and the cieling. At Stuckton, a gentleman being ſtopt in his journey by the flood, was obliged to reſt in his chariot all night. Great quantities of hay, and thread which was whitening in the meadows near Fordingbridge, were ſwept away by the inundation, as were alſo great numbers of hogs, together with their ſties. At Gorley eighteen hogs were carried off at once, but ſaved by the diligence of a neighbouring farmer. The river was ſwelled to ſuch a height, that it is probable the mills thereon would have been borne down by the violence of the ſtream, which would have carried all before it, had not the diligence of the people who attended all night, opening flood gates and hatches, abated its force by diſperſing its waters.

4th. Admiralty-office. Yeſterday between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the rope-houſe belonging to his majeſtys dock-yard at Portſmouth, which, notwithſtanding all poſſible aſſiſtance from the people of the yard, the officers and men belonging to his majeſty's ſhips in the harbour and at Spithead, the marines at quarters, and the ſoldiers from the town and barracks, who all exerted themſelves with remarkable zeal, could not be got under till paſt two in the afternoon, having conſumed the ſaid rope-houſe, with the ſpinning-houſe, hemp-houſe, and one of the ſtore-houſes with ſeveral ſtores.

The fire began in the upper part of the hatchellers loft, and was ſo inſtantaneous, that the flame was diſcovered, as ſoon as the ſmoke, through the tiling.

The night had been exceſſively tempeſtuous, with great flaſhes of lightning, one of which at eleven o'clock, had almoſt blinded the watchman at his poſt; and another, about ten minutes before the flame appeared, had paſſed him like a ball of fire, in a line of direction to the place where it broke out.

[Notwithſtanding the many exaggerated accounts of the damages ſuſtained by this accident, it may be affirmed not to exceed forty thouſand pounds.]

9th. The Royal George Eaſt-Indiaman, Capt. Beamiſh, arrived at Portſmouth from Bengal; Col. Clive and his lady came paſſengers in her: As they were coming out of the river of Bengal, they met with an expreſs diſpatched from the coaſt of Coromandel, with advice that Col. Coote, having attacked the French in their entrenchments, the latter were totally defeated with the loſs of their cannon and baggage, Gen. Lally wounded, and M. de Buſſy and Col. Murphy taken priſoners. On our ſide, Col. Brereton, the ſecond in command, was killed. Particulars of this are daily expected.

Freſh advices from Bengal.

December 10, 1759. Advice was received, that the company's guard-ſhip, the Speedwell, was taken by

the French ships in the gulph of Persia.

The Mogul has been cut off by Wozur, and a boy of eight years of age placed on the throne of the family of Mahomet Shaw. The whole empire is in great confusion and disorder.

January 2, 1760. By a ship from Manila we are informed, that a French company's ship was arrived there from the islands, with an account of their being in a most melancholy and distressed situation, for want of proper succours from Europe, which they despaired of, as the French in Europe had been unfortunate themselves.

14th. Col. Clive was introduced to his majesty at Kensington, with Richard Clive, Esq; his father, and were most graciously received.

It is supposed that the general can realize 1,200,000 l. in cash, bills, and jewels; that his lady has a casket of jewels which are estimated at least 200,000 l. So that he may with propriety be said to be the richest subject in the three kingdoms. That gentleman being sensible what obligation he lay under to Col. Lawrence, under whom he first learned the art of war, by means of which he laid the foundation of his immense fortune, was desirous of giving that experienced officer a proof of his generosity, and prevailed on him to accept an annuity of 500 l. per annum; which sets the military skill of the one, and the honour and gratitude of the other, in the highest point of view.

15th. Account of the ships that have been taken by the French, from June 1, 1756, to June 1, 1760, collected from Lloyd's Lists.

From	to	taken,	reta.	ranf.
June 1, 1756,	June 1, 1757	659	87	59
1757,	1758	787	114	123
1758,	1759	564	58	84
1759,	1760	529	62	61
		2539	321	327

Of which 78 were privateers.

During which time we have taken from the French 944 vessels, 243 of which were privateers, many fishing-boats and small coasters, which would not pay the expences of condemnation.

At the general quarter sessions for Leicester, two persons, 22d. concerned in ducking for witches all the poor old women in Glen and Burton Overy, were sentenced to stand in the pillory twice, and to lay in jail one month.

The corpse of the late unfortunate Earl Ferrers has been taken up, since its first interment under the belfry in Pancras church; and, the grave being dug to the depth of 14 feet, it has been re-buried therein; and a stone, without any inscription, is placed over it.

Draughts were this day made from the three regiments of 23d. foot guards, to complete the 4 battalions that are ordered for embarkation, under the command of Major Gen. Cæsar.

Fresh orders were issued from the war-office, for eight 25th. men to be draughted out of each company of the three regiments of foot guards, to follow those already embarked at Gravesend for Germany. The whole reinforcement intended to be sent, of horse and foot, is said to be 10,000 effective men, which, with those already in the allied army, make the number of English

lish troops, now serving in Germany, about 32000 men.

To the Author of the London Magazine.

SIR,

At Staunton, in Suffolk, is a vault belonging to the family of the French's. On opening it some years ago, several leaden coffins, with wooden cases, that had been fixed on biers, were found displaced, to the great astonishment of many of the inhabitants of the village. It was afterwards properly closed, and the coffins again placed as before; when about seven years ago, another of the family dying, they were a second time found displaced; and two years after, they were not only found all off the biers, but one coffin, as heavy as to require eight men to raise it, was found on the fourth step that leads into the vault. Whence arose this operation, in which, it is certain, no one had an hand?

N. B. It was occasioned by water, as is imagined; though no signs of it appeared at the different periods of time that the vault was opened.

There was lately felt at Bruffels the smartest shock of an earthquake that has been known in this country in the memory of man. Its impulse was a kind of undulation.

29th. Two men grubbed down a very large old ashen tree at Lidden near Canterbury, whose circumference at the root was upwards of 50 feet. In the center were two human skeletons almost entire, and by their bones and teeth seem to have been of large stature; there was a scymetar or dagger, with some sort of box heads found by them; their heads lay very near together, but their bodies one to the East, and the other S. E. and a head-stone to each. Whether this tree grew on them casually, or was set on them as a memorial, is not certain.

30th. The following advertisement appeared in the London Gazette and other papers:

"St. Thomas's Hospital, July 30, 1760. Whereas the town has been alarmed with a false and wicked report, that the plague is broke out in St. Thomas's Hospital; we the underwritten, (in pursuance of an order of the grand committee of governors held this day) do hereby certify, that the said report is absolutely without foundation; and that there are no other diseases amongst the patients than what are usual in this and all other hospitals.

Thomas Milner, M. Akenside, Alexander Russel, John Hadley, Physicians to St. Thomas's Hospital.
T. Baker, Benjamin Cowell, Thomas Smith, Surgeons to the said Hospital.
George Whitfield, Apothecary to the said Hospital."

[The wicked report mentioned above, spread a general consternation; and the demand for rue and wormwood in Covent-Garden market, on Tuesday morning, advanced the price of those articles almost forty per cent. and the gardeners servants were employed all the day in taking those commodities to market.]

30th. Died Mr. Lambert, goaler for the county of Leicester, which place he had enjoyed between 20 and 30 years.—He was esteemed among the gentlemen as one of the best goalers in the kingdom; and

and his humanity to the poor prisoners under his care, rendered him respected by all. The late unfortunate earl, whom he conducted up to town, had so much confidence in him, as to deposit a considerable sum of money, amounting (as it is said) to several thousand pounds, for the use of certain persons.

The materials of the 3 city gates were sold before the committee of city lands to Mr. Blagden, a carpenter in Coleman-street, viz. Aldgate for 177 l. 10 s. Cripplegate for 91 l. and Ludgate for 148 l. The purchaser was to begin to pull down Ludgate on August 4, and the two others on September 1, and is to clear away all the rubbish, &c. in 2 months from those days.

Extract of a letter from a lady on a journey at Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, to her friend in Kent.

There stood here till lately the house in which Shakespear lived, and a mulberry-tree of his planting; the house was large, strong, and handsome; the tree so large that it would shade the grass-plat in your garden, which I think is more than 20 yards square, and supply the whole town with mulberries every year. As the curiosity of this house and tree brought much fame, and more company and profit to the town, a certain man, on some disgust, has pulled the house down, so as not to leave one stone upon another, and cut down the tree, and piled it as a stack of fire-wood, to the great vexation, loss and disappointment of the inhabitants; however, an honest silversmith bought the whole stack of wood, and makes many odd things of this wood for the curious, some of which I hope to bring with me to town. I am, &c.

AUGUST.

1st. Admiral Rodney, who was lately forced by a storm to Spithead, had just before, while he was lying off Havre de Grace to watch the mouth of the Seine, driven five flat bottom boats, loaded with cannon and shot, ashore, and destroyed them with the fort at Port Baffin; at the same time ten others, with great difficulty, escaped into the river Orne, leading to Caen. The enemy had the confidence to sail from Harfleur in the middle of the day, with their colours flying, and making all the parade possible: while the hills on each side of the river, and the walls of Havre de Grace, were covered with spectators, who were astonished that the English squadron made no motion whatever. The admiral knew it would be to no purpose till the vessels had passed the river Orne, as they had it in their power to take shelter in several small ports; however, he kept his eye constantly on them, and had given directions to his squadron to have all ready, the moment he gave the signal to chace. When the enemy got the length of Caen river, they kept standing backward and forward upon the sholes, and he plainly perceived intended to push for it after dark, thereupon he gave directions to his small vessels, the moment it was dark, to make all the sail possible for the mouth of the river Orne, to cut of the enemy's retreat, and with his other ships made the utmost dispatch, without signal, for the steep coast of Port Baffin. This had the desired effect, the enemy were met by two of his squadron, disguised like Dutchmen, off Point Percee, who turned them, when perceiving their retreat cut off they

they run aſhore, and met the fate juſt deſcribed. They are remarkable fine veſſels, upwards of 100 feet long, and capable to contain from 3 to 500 men for a night's run. This ſucceſs has had the deſired effect, the enemy having unloaded 100 others that were ready to ſail, and ſent them all up again to Rouen.

Two of the lioneſſes in the Tower whelped each a young one.

The 10th ult. the King of France ratified a treaty ſigned at Turin in March 1760, for fixing the limits of France from the entrance of the Rhone into the republic of Geneva, to the mouth of the Var.

3d. Arrived at Plymouth the Royal William, Captain Pigot, from Quiberon Bay, with the Active, prize to the Maidſtone. Admiral Boſcawen has taken poſſeſſion of a ſmall iſland near the river Vannes, about a mile broad, wherein he has erected two or three tents for the ſick, and has planted a garden for them with all kinds of vegetables.

Extract of a letter from Frederica, in Denmark.

"Whilſt ſo many countries are depopulated by war, the wiſdom of our monarch ſpares no pains nor expence to people his dominions. The king has procured above a thouſand foreigners to come and cultivate certain diſtricts in Jutland that have lain waſte above 300 years. Theſe coloniſts have already begun to make ſettlements in the dioceſes of Widburgh, Arhous, and Ripen. The villages, which they build in the German manner, are to contain from 40 to 80 families. Their travelling charges have been defrayed from Altena to the place of their deſtination. The king grants them, beſides what was promiſed them at Francfort on the Mayne by Mr. Maurice, counſellor of legation, a ſufficient maintenance, till they can live by the produce of their lands. Each coloniſt receives a houſe, a barn, and a ſtable, with horſes and cattle. His majeſty has, for the firſt time, ſeen ſome of theſe new ſubjects at his paſſage between Colding and the little Belt, and they received him with demonſtrations of great joy. The king ordered 300 crowns to be diſtributed amongſt them, and graciouſly expreſſed his ſatisfaction to Mr. Maurice, who was then preſent.

The execution of this project, which had been often mentioned within theſe two centuries paſt, is a new event that will ſhine amongſt the glorious and beneficent actions of the monarch that brings it to maturity."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated May the 8th, 1760.

"The late rebellion amongſt the negroes has been of bad conſequence to the whole iſland. Their deſign was to riſe at Kingſton and Spaniſhtown in one night, to have ſet fire to them in ſeveral places at once, and to murder every body in them. At the ſame time they were to have riſen in St. Mary's and Sixteen Mile Walk; but the negroes in St. Mary's began too ſoon; they commenced with murdering all the white people upon one eſtate, upon which the overſeer's boy got his maſter's horſe, and rode expreſs to the governor, to tell him of it, for which he is to have his freedom. They afterwards ſeized what arms and ammunition were to be found, and went to a ſmall fort at Port Maria, where was only one white man, and a negroe; they killed the white man, and took away three barrels of powder, and marched to another eſtate,

eſtate, where the overſeer was apprized of their intentions. There were five white men, which he armed, ſhut the doors, and armed ſome of his own negroes. He defended the houſe for an hour and a half, and the rebels were going away; upon which he opened the door, and wanted to bring them to their duty, by ſpeaking to them, which whilſt he was doing, one of his own negroes ſhot him through the back, the reſt ruſhed in, and killed all the white people, except one, whom they mangled in a moſt ſhocking manner, cutting off his noſe, and leaving him for dead; but he ſtill languiſhes, and wiſhes for death. They cut off the overſeer's head, put his blood in a calabaſh, mixed gun-powder with it, and eat their plaintains dipped in it, as they did by every white man they killed.

Upon the firſt notice of it, the governor proclaimed martial laws, upon which all civil buſineſs ceaſed, and every man was a ſoldier. The regulars marched from Spaniſh-town, and the troop of militia, and thoſe, with the force they had got together at St. Mary's, obliged the rebels to act upon the defenſive; and after two ſkirmiſhes, they had an engagement with the wild negroes, who brought in ſeventeen pair of rebels ears, for which they received ſeventeen doubloons directly; that broke their ſtrength, ſome came in, many cut their own throats, and now they reckon about 60, who are all hemmed up in a cave from whence they cannot eſcape. Their chief man is not yet taken. I believe there are about 25 of them made priſoners, who are ſeverally carried to Spaniſh-town, Kingſton, and the places where they committed their barbarities. I was laſt Saturday at Spaniſh-town, before which time one, who had not been in the rebellion actually was burnt alive, for having ſworn to cut his maſter and miſtreſs's heads off, and to make punch bowls of them. On Saturday I heard the trials of four more, who were found guilty of being concerned in the murder of the white people; two were burnt alive the ſame afternoon, two were hanged, their bodies burnt, and their heads ſtuck upon poles. On Monday laſt two were tried at Kingſton for the ſame crime, and found guilty. Their ſentence was to be gibbetted alive twenty feet high; the reſt will be puniſhed according to their demerits. There is a neceſſity for the moſt rigorous puniſhments."

A ſecond letter, dated May the 21ſt, 1760, ſays, "The ſentence againſt the rebel negroes was put in execution. One of them lived nine days, wanting ſix hours, without a drop of water, hanging in an exceſſive hot place, though they complained more of the cold in the night. The firſt of the rebels, named Tackey, is ſince ſhot in the wood, and his head ſtuck upon a pole; and, within this half hour, we have an account of the negroes having left three eſtates at Manchioneal, and gone to the woods; but I hope it will not be ſo bad as is reported."

Regulations made at a ſeſſions of the peace at Jamaica, May 1ſt, 1760, to prevent diſturbances for the future amongſt the negroes on that iſland.

That no negroe ſhall be ſuffered to go out of his plantation without

a white with him, or having a ticket of leave.

Every negroe playing at any game whatever, to be whipt through the public ſtreets.

Every rum or punch-houſe keeper ſuffering it in their houſes to forfeit 40s.

Any proprietor ſuffering his negroes to beat a drum, blow a horn, or make any other noiſe in his plantation, to pay 10l. or the overſeer of a plantation 5l. and any civil or military officer has power to enter the plantation and demand the money, or diſtrain for it.

Every free negroe or mulatto to wear a blue croſs on his right ſhoulder, under penalty of impriſonment.

All mullatto's, indians, or negroes, are forbid to hawk or ſell any thing, except freſh fiſh, milk, &c. under penalty of being whipt.

Rum and punch-houſes to be ſhut up during divine ſervice on Sundays, under penalty of 20s. and thoſe who have petit licences to ſhut up their houſes on other nights at nine o'clock.

4th. The workmen began pulling down that part of Ludgate called the maſter's ſide; the common ſide which fronts Black-fryars is to remain till a convenient place can be provided for the reception of the priſoners. The ſtatue of Queen Elizabeth on the weſt ſide, is purchaſed by Alderman Goſling, in order to be ſet up near St. Dunſtan's church, after the removal of the ſhops under it.

9th. Died Richard Holland Eſq; an eminent leather-ſeller, in Newgate-ſtreet, who after a great ſtruggle, aboliſhed the toll at Bartholomew fair. He has left 1000l. to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.

11th. Arrived at Spithead, from Gibraltar, the Rainbow man of war, having on board Captain Barton and all the crew, late belonging to the Litchfield, that was loſt on the coaſt of Barbary in December 1758.

The 13th ult. Charles III. formerly King of the Two Sicilies, made his public entry into Madrid as King of Spain, having been proclaimed in September 1759.

A report hath been lately propagated at the weſt end of the town, which ſeemed to inſinuate that the command of the allied army in Germany, would be again conferred on a late Engliſh general; ſome Engliſh officers having, it is ſaid, taken a diſguſt to their preſent commander. Theſe conjectures are ſuppoſed to have wrote up two parties, the opinions and inſinuations of which ſeem to be as follows:

I.

The Britiſh generals have not been permitted to command ſeparate corps or detachments.

Anſwer.

It is ſufficiently known they are ſtrangers to the country and the language, therefore it would be highly imprudent to give them a ſeparate command, when they are not able to converſe with ſpies and guides.

II.

There has been a miſunderſtanding among the officers and private men, which has increaſed to an animoſity.

Anſwer.

Anſwer.

It ſhould be conſidered, who firſt treated the German officers with contempt, and deſpiſed them becauſe they were not ſo rich, nor their pay ſo great as themſelves.

III.

The Britiſh troops have always been placed in the warmeſt parts of every action.

Anſwer.

It was agreeable to their requeſt, which has always been to have the poſt of honour.

IV.

There has been a ſcarcity of forage and proviſion in the army, which has frequently been in great want.

Anſwer.

This is true; but the purveyors, and not the general, are to be blamed, and called to an account for it. This ſcarcity has prevented his making ſeveral bold ſtrokes, whereby he might have gained ſome ſolid advantages.

V.

The Engliſh have been obliged to pay double for every thing they bought.

Anſwer.

It is well known, that wherever the Engliſh come, they ſpoil the market.

VI.

Had the general not been ſo fond to put the money in his pocket, ſome important action had been performed with ſuch an army as he commands.

Anſwer.

He has not had the fingering of the money, conſequently could not put any of it into his pocket. He has often repreſented that the enemies were twice the number of his army; and he has not received a reinforcement that might enable him to act offenſively.

15th. A moſt ſhocking murder was committed at the Pewter Platter in Croſs-Street, Hatton-garden, by one Stirne, who had been an uſher to Mr. Crawford's boarding-ſchool in the ſame ſtreet, but had been for ſome time diſcharged, on Mr. Matthews, a ſurgeon and man-midwife, late of Seal, in Kent, but laſt of Brook-ſtreet, Holborn, well known for his ſkill in the cure of fiſtulas. [See the article concerning Stirne in this year's characters.]

The Earl Marſhal of Scotland, late miniſter from his Pruſſian majeſty to the court of Spain, was introduced to his majeſty, and was moſt graciouſly received. An act of parliament reverſing his attainder ſo far as to enable him to inherit, paſſed laſt ſeſſions.

18th. By a mail from the Weſt Indies, brought by the Lady Auguſta packet boat, advice came that a ſecond inſurrection of the negroes in Jamaica, (6 or 700 having aſſembled in Weſtmoreland and Hanover pariſhes) has been entirely quelled. This inſurrection happened on Sunday, May 25.

Sir Edward Hawke paſſed by Plymouth, and was joined from thence by the Hero, Culloden, Burford, Monmouth, and Edgar.

20th. Died Ames M'Donald, near Corke, aged 117, and ſeven feet ſix inches high.

A moſt remarkable ſhower of hail fell 20th ult. in the neighbourhood of Auſeli and Comminges, in France; ſome of the hail-ſtones were five inches in diameter, and all the ſheep and men who were expoſed to it were killed.

Died

24th. Died John Vander Hert, of Haltem in Holland, aged 105.

25th. Some workmen that were employed to cut a drain from Lord Cholmondeley's houſe in Piccadilly into the green park, found within the ſaid park, about ſix feet from the ſurface of the earth, a coffin, in which was a human body, ſuppoſed to have been buried upwards of twenty years; the bones and ſkull were quite found; there was a contuſion on the ſkull, which, it is ſuppoſed, was the occaſion of its death, and of the body's being there privately buried.

The dogs in this metropolis and its ſuburbs, have, in a very uncommon degree, this ſeaſon, been ſeized with madneſs, and numbers of their fellow animals, as well as of the human ſpecies, have been bitten by them; ſo that, this month, it has become matter of public notice. The magiſtrates of the city, &c. have ordered all dogs to be muzzled, or kept up for a certain time, and all ſtragglers to be deſtroyed, who have been diſpatched in conſiderable numbers. The papers have abounded with receipts for the cure of this malady.

Eight tradeſmen, on a party of pleaſure, were taken by a French privateer off the North Foreland, this month, and paid 320l. for their ranſom.

For theſe many years there never was ſuch a number of turtles brought to England as by the Leeward Iſland fleet now arrived; there was one delivered to a merchant in Nicholas-lane, Lombard-ſtreet, that weighed near 500lb. weight, and another to a gentleman in Auſtin-Friars, upwards of 400.

The ſociety for the encouragement of the Britiſh troops abroad, and for the relief of their widows and orphans, have finally cloſed their accounts; and it appears they have received 7261l. 2s. 7d. for the purpoſes of their benevolent deſigns, and have expended therein 7406l. 15s. 5d.

Paris, Aug. 4. The deputies of the parliament of Normandy, were admitted yeſterday to an audience of his majeſty, when they received the following anſwer: "I am your maſter, and ought to puniſh your preſumption. Return to Rouen, and regiſter my edicts without delay. I will be obeyed. I am more buſied to obtain eaſe to my people than you can imagine, and they will ſee the effects. This is my anſwer, which I have written with my own hand."

And to make ſure of obedience to this abſolute command, his majeſty has ordered all the regular troops diſperſed in that province, to be aſſembled and to march to Rouen, the capital, in caſe there ſhould be occaſion.

At a congregation of the univerſity of Cambridge, it was propoſed, that a ſum ſhould be voted from the public cheſt, towards the compleating of the botanic garden, which was given to them by the reverend Dr. Walker, vice-maſter of Trinity college; and it was unanimouſly agreed, that 500l. be applied for this purpoſe.

By a liſt publiſhed it appears, that, from May 1, 1756, to July 25, 1760, 122 veſſels, belonging or conſigned to the port of Liverpool, have been taken by the French; 24 of which have been retaken, ſeveral ranſomed, three reſtored, two ſunk, and one ſtranded.

Edin-

Edinburgh, June 28.

From Orbiſton, near Hamilton, we are informed, that about eight days ago a horſe belonging to William Croſs in Boggs, being at graſs in an incloſure, in the forenoon he was very well, but about four in the afternoon he was obſerved to give over eating; from that time his neck ſwelled exceſſively to the fourth day, when he died. The owner, deſirous to know the diſtemper, cauſed his neck to be cut open, when, to the great ſurprize of ſeveral ſpectators, they found a very large adder in his throat, and the parts all around mortified.

27th. Died Smart Lethieulier, Eſq; at Alderſbroke, near Ilford, Eſſex; he was deſcended from an ancient family that fled from France in time of perſecution, and a gentleman every way eminent for his excellent endowments. His deſire to improve in the civil and natural hiſtory of his country, led him to viſit all parts of it; the itineraries in his library, and the diſcoveries he made, relating to its antiquities, with drawings of every thing remarkable, are evidences of his great application to reſcue ſo many ancient remains from mouldring in oblivion. His happy turn of mind was not confined ſolely to antiquities, but in theſe journeys he was indefatigable in collecting all the variety of Engliſh foſſils, with a view to inveſtigate their origin: this great collection, which excels moſt others, is depoſited in two large cabinets, diſpoſed in their proper claſſes. The moſt rare are elegantly drawn, and deſcribed in a folio book, with his obſervations on them.

As the variety of ancient marbles had engaged his attention, and he found ſo little ſaid on them, with reſpect to their natural hiſtory; it was one of his motives in viſiting Italy, to furniſh himſelf with ſuch materials as he was able to procure from books and learned men, relating to them. He collected ſpecimens of the moſt curious, and had drawings finely painted, of the moſt remarkable monuments of the ancient marbles; theſe are bound up in a folio volume, with all the obſervations he could gather relating to their natural hiſtory and antiquity.

His cabinet of medals, his collection of antiquities of various kinds, and moſt elegant books of the fineſt engravings, are inſtances of the fine taſte with which he has enriched his library and cabinet with the ſpoils of Italy.

Though ſeveral letters from Jamaica mention the rebellion of the negroes as thoroughly quelled, yet it is ſo far from being ſo, that about the beginning of June it broke out with redoubled fury, and the number that joined were very conſiderable. They made their firſt appearance on Captain Foreſt's eſtate, where they murdered Mr. Smith the overſeer, who was then at ſupper with four more gentlemen, one of whom was alſo murdered, another left for dead, and the other two eſcaped. After this they went to other eſtates, and murdered ſeveral other white people; but by this time the country was alarmed, and the militia and regulars in that part went in purſuit of them. The negroes on their firſt ſkirmiſh had greatly the advantage, and ſeveral gentlemen of the militia were killed; but with the aſſiſtance of ſome ſailors, they next day attacked them a ſecond time, killed 25, and took a great many priſoners. Since this laſt

laſt affair, Colonel Spragge, who commands, is encamped at George Williams's eſtate, with the whole regulars and militia, from whence parties are daily ſent out after the negroes, who never ſtand above one fire before they run into the woods. In theſe ſallies, however, ſeveral of their head men have been killed, and about twenty guns and fifty pounds of powder have been taken; a loſs to them the greateſt they could have met with. It is reported, that they have murdered all the negroe children, and have carried the women with them, over whom they are obliged to keep a conſtant and cloſe guard; and 'tis even ſaid they will maſſacre them alſo, as they are cloſely purſued, and are in the greateſt extremity for want of food. They are not only daily dropping off for want of ſuſtenance, but the proſpect of the miſeries their brethren ſuffer induces many to put an end to themſelves.—The inſurrection, it is now thought, was intended to be general, and their plan appears to have been a total maſſacre of all the whites, and to make the iſland a negroe colony. This plan was intended to be executed immediately after the departure of the fleet for England; but the Indians on Mr. Forreſt's eſtate, who were principals in the plot, having got themſelves drunk; their impatience happily anticipated the deſign, otherwiſe, in all probability, many more Europeans would have ſuffered.

A liſt of Engliſh ſhips employed by his Britannic majeſty's ſubjects in the Greenland fiſhery, in the year 1760, with their number of fiſh, &c.

	Fiſh.		Fiſh.
From London.		From Liverpool.	
Anſon	6	Golden Lion	6
Weymouth	5	From Newcaſtle.	
D. of Bedford	2	Dolphin	3
Seahorſe	3½	Swallow	2
Providence	3	From Scotland.	
Coronation	3	North Star	2
Parnaſſus	2	Prince of Wales	2
Lively	2	City of Aberdeen	0
Kent	2	Peggy	2
Sarah	2	Hawke	0
Hope	2	Grand Tully	0
Adventure	2	From Whitby.	
Ridden	1	Henry & John	2
Adriatick	1½	From Topſham.	
Henrietta	0	Exeter	1
Royal Bounty	0	Loſt in the ice.	
Cumberland	2	St. Paul fr. Lond.	
Young Eagle	4	Thomas, fr. do.	
James	3	Lion, from ditto	
From Hull.		Worthy Shepherd	
Leviathan	2	from Topſham	
Berry	0	Reſolution, Newc.	
Pool	5	Cholmondly, Liv.	

A warm conteſt has ariſen between the King of Portugal and his holineſs the pope, on account of his nuncio's being not only diſcharged the court of Portugal, but ſent under a ſtrong guard out of that kingdom, whereupon the Portugueſe miniſter at Rome has been ordered to depart out of the dominions of the holy ſee, and he accordingly ſet out on the 7th inſtant. In the mean time another cargo of jeſuits has been ſent from Liſbon to Rome; but though Portugal be now pretty well cleared of jeſuits, the plague of plotting ſeems not to be as yet entirely ceaſed in that kingdom, for ſome more perſons of rank have lately been committed, or exiled.

The King of Spain has taken a new, and a very proper way to demand a redemption, or exchange of ſlaves from Algiers; he has ſent a ſqua-

a ſquadron to make the demand, and in caſe of refuſal, it is to be joined by 12 more ſhips of the line, together with ſome fire-ſhips and bomb-ketches, which are all now lying at anchor in the harbour of Carthagena, waiting for orders to go and join the reſt in order to bombard the city of Algiers.

SEPTEMBER.

9th. A fleet of merchantmen from Norway, came up the river, which makes 124 merchantmen in the foreign trade that have arrived in the port of London within theſe ſix days.

12th. A terrible fire broke out in Auburne, in Wilts, which conſumed 72 dwelling houſes, beſides many barns full of corn, warehouſes, with cotton, fuſtian, &c. to the amount, it is ſaid, of 20,000l.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when three perſons received ſentence of death, viz. John Dempſey, a ſailor, for the murder of John Parry; William Odell, a ſoldier, for the murder of his wife, and Francis David Stirn, for the murder of Mr. Richard Matthews. Twenty perſons received ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years, one to be branded, and two to be whipped. The jury without going out of court, in a minute's time delivered their verdict againſt Stirn, upon which he received ſentence with Dempſey and Odell.—Stirn on being refuſed a coach to the place of execution, drank ſomething out of a pint pot, and then making a low bow to the court, went from the bar to Newgate. An alarm being ſpread between 6 and 7 that Stirn was dying; and he being found in ſtrong convulſions; an apothecary was immediately ſent for, who bled him, and in a ſhort time he opened his eyes, and aſked the apothecary, if he had bled him, who told him yes; and then aſked Mr. Stirn, whether he felt any pain in his ſtomach, or bowels, to which he faintly replied, no. He had likewiſe the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon, who adminiſtered what is uſual in caſes of poiſon, but without effect. He lay in convulſions from ſeven to eleven, and died in great agony. By his bedſide he had Sherlock upon death, and a piece of opium about an inch long. Upon the wall of his apartment he had wrote ſeveral Latin ſentences, and upon the ſtone wall in the Preſs-yard with red oker, "O Lucifer, ſon of the morning, how art thou brought down to hell, to the ſide of this pit!" The coroner's inqueſt ſat upon his body the evening following, and brought in their verdict, ſelf-murder.

His body was afterwards carried to Surgeon's hall and diſſected, purſuant to that part of his ſentence, and then buried, and a ſtake driven through it, near the croſs roads at the Pindar of Wakefield's beyond Black-mary's hole. For ſome days after his confinement, he refuſed all nouriſhment, and ſeemed determined to ſtarve himſelf; but afterwards came to his ſtomach. A long, German, penitential poem, with a tranſlation, was publiſhed as his, in one of the daily papers, in which (as uſual with ſuch criminals) he charges the devil with prompting him to his crime, and expreſſes ſtrong hopes of pardon through the ſatisfaction made by the blood of Chriſt.

It

It has since appeared not to be Stirn's.

Exeter. A late article from France exhibited a wonderful inſtance of a forward genius and capacity: We have now in this city another inſtance of early maturity, reckoned in its kind next to a prodigy——Miſs Schmeling, a native of Heſſe-Caſſel, in Germany, (which her father, who is alſo here, was, with her, forced to retire from by the cruel outrages and plunderings of French invaders) though but ten years old, not only readily ſpeaks ſeveral languages, the Engliſh among the reſt, and ſings charmingly in concert, but alſo plays ſurpriſingly well on the violin and guittar.

The French article, referred to above, is as follows: They give us an account from Paris of a child of five years old, now in that city, whoſe premature knowledge cauſes even more aſtoniſhment than that which ſo marvellouſly diſtinguiſhed the infancy of the celebrated Paſchal. He was born at Montpelier, is named Hippolitus St. Paul, and is the ſon of M. St. Paul, ſurgeon-major to the hoſpital of Oſtend, and to the regiment of Soiſſonvois and Cambis. He was introduced the 5th of laſt month to the aſſembly of the academy of Montpelier, where a great number of queſtions were put to him on the latin language, on ſacred and profane hiſtory, ancient and modern, upon mythology, geography, and chronology, and even upon philoſophy, and the elements of the mathematics; to all which he anſwered with ſo much juſtneſs and preſence of mind, that the academy gave him a very honourable certificate. The univerſity of Montpelier have alſo examined him, and, no leſs charmed with his anſwers, have given him letters expreſſive of their aſtoniſhment. He has likewiſe been preſented to the royal academy of ſciences and belles lettres of Lyons, who were full of admiration at finding ſuch extenſive wit and judgment in ſo tender an age. He has been under the tuition of M. Roſslin of Montpelier, they ſay, about eighteen months.

Admiralty-office.

Sir Edward Hawke, by a letter dated the 5th inſtant, 16th. gives an account, that the preceding day he had ſent Lord Howe, in the Magnanime, with the Prince Frederick, and Bedford, to attack a fort on the iſle Dumet, which ſurrendered very ſoon after the Prince Frederick and Bedford had been plcaed againſt it. There were nine cannon of 18 and 22 pounders found in the fort, and it was garriſoned by one company of the regiment of Bourbon, conſiſting of 54 men; of which two were killed and ſix wounded in the attack.

His majeſty's ſhips received no other hurt than one ſhot through the Bedford's mizen maſt.

This iſland is about three miles long, and two broad, there is great plenty of water upon it, by which a conſiderable expence will be ſaved in tranſporting veſſels, which were employed in carrying water to the fleet.

Died George Bowes, of Streathan caſtle, in the county of 17th. Durham, Eſq; member for that county. His immenſe fortune, 600,000l. devolves on his only daughter, about 13 years of age.

21st. Between seven and eight o'clock, an express arrived at the East-India house from Portsmouth, with the agreeable news of the safe arrival there of seventeen Indiamen, together with the Prince Henry pacquet, all under convoy of Admiral Pocock in the Yarmouth man of war, and two others. There are eleven out of the seventeen from China, three from Coast and Bay, two from Bombay, and one from St. Helena and Bencoolen.

23d. Admiral Pocock arrived from Portsmouth, at his house at Whitehall.

Captain Barton, late commander of the Litchfield man of war, lately returned from captivity in Barbary, was tried at a court-martial at Portsmouth and honourably acquitted.

24th. A general quarterly court of the directors and proprietors of the East-India company was held at the India-house, when the thanks of the court were unanimously given to Admiral Pocock, General Clive, and Major Lawrence, for their great and glorious services done the company in the East-Indies. A motion was made to present Admiral Pocock, and General Clive each of them with a service of plate; but as it was supposed by some gentlemen, that a pecuniary gratification would not be so acceptable to gentlemen of such distinguished fortunes, it was proposed to have either their statues or their portraits taken, which was the most agreeable to them, and a deputation from the directors was ordered to wait on them, to know their pleasure on the occasion. A motion was made, to know what should be done with the present from the nabob to the directors, which is said to amount to about 1700l. When, after many debates, it was agreed to bestow the same for the benefit of the company's hospital at Poplar.

The East India ships lately arrived have brought among other things, 1,984,603lb. of saltpetre, 4,382,200lb. of bohea tea, 74 000 of congou, 147,000 of hyson, 1,533,200 of singlo, and 62,900 of souchong; with 337 chests, 120 half chests, and 11 boxes of china.

28th. Great damage was sustained, from the high wind, by the shipping in the river Thames, many vessels being driven on shore, &c. &c. At land, particularly upon Epping forest, in Hyde and St. James's parks, many trees, &c. were blown down.

OCTOBER.

Clonmell, Sept. 15.

1st. Yesterday was married here, one Patrick O'Neil; he was born in the year 1647, and is now married to his seventh wife, who is of the family of the O'Connors; he was married to his first wife Aug. 18, 1675; to his second July 9, 1684; to his third May 4, 1689; to his fourth March 8, 1701; to his fifth June 5, 1720; and to his sixth Oct. 9, 1740. He enlisted for a dragoon in the 17th year of Charles II. and continued serving their successive majesties till the year 1740, when he was discharged, having been in all the battles, sieges and skirmishes with King William and the Duke of Marlborough. It is remarkable, that this man never drank any thing stronger than plain ale, never eat meat but when he chose to feast his family,

family, living moſtly on vegetables, riſing and going to bed with the ſun, unleſs his duty prevented it; he is now in the 113th year of his age, in perfect health, underſtanding ſound, and walks without the help of a crutch or ſtick; and though he has arrived to this incredible ſtage of life, he never knew an hour's illneſs, and goes on Sundays, with his children, grand children, and great grand children, to his pariſh church.

5th. A grand expedition being on foot, this day a large train of braſs artillery, followed by a great number of braſs field pieces, went from the Tower to Portſmouth. The number of draught horſes was 352. Several battering cannon, mortars, &c. were, the day before, ſhipped at the Tower. The whole train is ſaid to amount to 100 pieces.

Anne Bell, an unhappy proſtitute, though of reputable parents, in Norfolk, died at a houſe in Marybone, having been brought there from a certain bagnio at or near Charing Croſs: A rumour ſoon after aroſe, that ſhe had been unnaturally and cruelly uſed by certain young rakes of fortune, who abſconded upon the occaſion: and though, her body being taken up, the coroner's jury determined that ſhe died of a *putrid fever*, yet perhaps more may be diſcovered, hereafter, of this ſeemingly wicked and inhuman caſe, the public not ſeeming at all ſatisfied with their judgment. [The perſon charged with this crime has been ſince tried and acquitted.]

The Diet of Poland was opened at Warſaw, on the 6th inſtant; but two days after M. Luſinſky, having proteſted againſt all the determinations that ſhould be taken while an army of foreign troops remained in the kingdom, the aſſembly broke up without coming to any reſolution.

A murder was committed at the King's head alehouſe, the 11th. corner of Prince's-ſtreet, Drury-lane, in the following manner, viz. one Patrick M'Carty, who formerly was maſter of the ſaid houſe, having ſeveral actions againſt him for debt, was met in Drury-lane, by Mr. Talbot, a Marſhalſea-court officer, who informed the ſaid M'Carty that he had an action againſt him for four pounds odd money; on which M'Carty ſaid to Talbot, "If you'll go with me to the King's-head, I'll pay you the debt and coſts;" which Talbot agreed to, but in their way ſaid to M'Carty, "You have often declared, you would kill the firſt man that ſhould attempt to arreſt you: I hope that reſolution is over:" Which being anſwered by M'Carty in the affirmative, they went as above; and when they came into the houſe, the villain, under pretence of paying him, on a ſudden pulled out a knife, and ſtabbed Talbot in the ſide; ſo that he inſtantly died. M'Carty immediately ran out of the houſe almoſt to Clare-market, where he was ſtopped by a ſoldier with a bayonet; and ſome other perſons coming up, he was ſecured, and carried before John Fielding, Eſq, who committed him to Newgate; next evening the coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body, and brought in their verdict wilful murder.

Major-general Kingſley kiſſed his majeſty's hand on be- 12th.

ing appointed to command the intended expedition.

14th. At a court of aldermen and common council, it was agreed to petition the parliament for leave to take down Greſhan College, and to build a ſtreet through the ſame into Broad-ſtreet, to be called Greſham ſtreet.

15th. By the Union, Dennis, arrived at Portſmouth, from Quebec, came advice, that Colonel Frazer, with 800 men from Quebec, inveſted and took Fort Jacques Cartier, Sept. 9, before he knew of the ſurrender of Montreal. It was defended by the Marquis d'Albergotte, an Italian, who held out till he was reduced to thirty pounds of powder.

18th. The tide in the river Thames was earlier by an hour and half than was expected.

Extract of a letter from Brighthelmſtone, Oct. 12, 1760.

The weather lately has been ſo extremely bad here, that the town has been in great danger of being overwhelmed by the ſea: What makes it the more remarkable, the land hereabouts, as well as for many miles, is extremely high, and, was to appearance, able to ſtand againſt the efforts of the ſtrongeſt tides, as well as the moſt raging tempeſts; but experience convinces us of the contrary; for the ſea has for ſeveral years, gained ground here; but we have never been ſo much alarmed at it as at preſent, though it is a very common thing for the ſea to leave one place and gain upon another; and ſeveral foreigners have informed us, that from the coaſt of France, upon the oppoſite ſhore, for ſeveral years laſt paſt, the ſea has been obſerved to leave it.

20th. His majeſty, attended by the royal family, &c. reviewed from a tent in Hyde-park, Colonel Burgoyne's regiment of light dragoons. After which a new experiment was tried of a ſhell charged with fuming combuſtibles, which threw out a great ſmoke, and is intended to cover a retreat, and on other occaſions.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Fame man of war, in the river Richtigouch, in the bay of Chaleur, July 10.

22d. The laſt I wrote you was from Halifax, from whence we ſailed to Louiſbourg, and from thence, in company with five other ſmall veſſels, for Quebec. The evening following, viz. the 17th of May, ſet in with three French frigates, or rather merchantmen freighted by the French king. We met them off Cape Gaſpey; they took two of our ſmall fleet; and, if the weather had not been foggy would have taken all; the day before they took four other veſſels, bound alſo for Quebec.

Theſe three ſhips were part of a fleet of ſix which ſailed in March from Bourdeaux, with troops and horſes for the garriſon at Montreal; three were taken in the channel, and the other three were to paſs Quebec; but, unluckily, one of the ſmall veſſels they took had a French pilot on board, who informed them that Lord Colville had ſailed ſome time before; on which they altered their courſe and ſteered for this bay, and immediately ſent an expreſs by land to Montreal, for orders from M. Vaudrueil; but before

before he returned, the Fame came in ſight, and two or three days after four more, viz. in all, the Fame, of 74 guns, the Honourable John Byron, commodore; Dorſetſhire 70, Captain Campbell; Achilles 60, Honourable Samuel Barrington; Repulſe 32, Captain Allan; and Scarborough 20, Captain Scot.

Theſe veſſels were ſent from England to ſee Louiſbourg deſtroyed, and ſhould never have thought of coming this way (as it is a place little known, and never ſuſpected for a French ſettlement) had not an Indian from Merimichi informed the governor of Louiſbourg, that there were in this river two 50 gun ſhips, three frigates, and a great many armed ſchooners: on which he informed Commodore Byron, who thought an opportunity like that of curbing the French ſhould not be ſuffered to ſlip: his ſails were all aſhore, but in the afternoon he ordered the ſails to be bent, and next morning put to ſea, and arrived here the 24th of June, and was ſurprized to ſee only the three abovementioned veſſels, their names and ſtrength as follow: the Machault, 32 guns, Commodore la Giraudee; Beinfaiſant, 12 guns, pierced for 30, Captain Grammont; Marquis de Malos, 16 guns, Capt. L'Artige.

The Fame arrived before any of the reſt of the veſſels; but being a large veſſel, and little water, and a very difficult channel, could not get up for a good many days, which gave the French an opportunity to land moſt of their goods, and mount up to the head of the river. On their firſt arrival here they landed their troops, and built a battery; but the Fame ſoon ſilenced it; however, it was a great hinderance to our boats in ſounding, the French veſſels being quite light and acquainted with the channel, got faſter up than our two frigates, which gave them time to erect two new batteries, on two oppoſite points, in a narrow place of the river, which, with the Machault and Bienfaiſant's broadſides, made hot work for the two frigates and an armed ſchooner, as none of the line of battle ſhips could come higher than the firſt battery; at the batteries there were 250 ſoldiers, 700 Arcadians, and 800 Indians, and on board the Machault between 4 and 500 men, and 140 or 150 on board the Bienfaiſant.

The commodore, finding it impoſſible to get up with any of the line of battle ſhips, ſent ſome of his beſt men on board the frigates, and officers from his own and the reſt of the ſhips, and manned a ſchooner of 4 ſix pounders with 100 men, commanded by one of his officers; the boats were manned, and, in defiance to all the fire from the batteries and ſhips, the veſſels warped up, and the boats ſounded under the very batteries. When they came up to the batteries, they ſoon ſilenced the weakeſt, and then brought their broadſides to bear on the other battery and ſhips, and a very ſmart fire was kept up for a long time, till at laſt the Machault ſtruck, and all the guns of the battery (four excepted) were ſilenced: and a little time after the French ſet fire to her and the Bienfaiſant, and diſmounted the Marquis de Malo's guns, which I believe never fired once; all the men got aſhore. In the engagement we had 12 killed and 12 wounded. The French ſay, they had 30 killed and wounded;

moſt of their officers were wounded.

It was very ſurprizing that theſe veſſels ever were deſtroyed; it ſeemed to me impoſſible; and the French were very ſecure, and with good reaſon: but ſucceſs attends our arms, and, God be praiſed, our commanders know, and our officers will fight. It was a glorious attempt, and ſucceeded to admiration: but our commodore would not depart till he had finiſhed the buſineſs he came upon.

The Engliſh priſoners were ſixty men and ſeven women, taken in theſe ſmall veſſels for Quebec. Before the Engliſh ſhips appeared we were well uſed; but on their coming in ſight, we were put into the hold of a ſmall ſchooner, without air, without light, ſtrongly guarded by a party of ſoldiers, under the cannon of the battery; our cloaths and beds taken from us; we had not room to ſtretch ourſelves along on a tier of caſks, which remained in the hold. This miſery we ſuffered five days, and had very little proviſions, and only brackiſh water to drink: then we were tranſported into the hold of the frigate, and worſe treated there; the ſailors were put into irons, and the captains and merchants had an old ſail to lie on, ſpread on a row of hogſheads. Our allowance was bread and wine, with two ounces of pork per day; but, thank God, our appetites were not very keen; and if we complained that we were ſtifled with ſtench and heat, and eat up with vermin, they ſilenced us with ſaying, "Well, you ſhall go on ſhore under a guard of Indians," after telling us the ſavages had ſworn they would ſcalp us every ſoul; they told us alſo, that, if we made the leaſt noiſe, they would point four cannon into the hold and ſink the veſſel, or burn us like a parcel of rats.

When we begged for one of our own ſhirts, for God's ſake, they ſaid they were too buſy to mind us. We remained ſeven days in this condition; and when they ſaw our veſſels hard after them, they confined us in the hold of the marquis de Malos; and on the ſecond or third day of our confinement, we heard the engagement, and, by two terrible reports, we underſtood the veſſels of the French were blown up. Immediately after, we were ordered upon deck, and deſired to embark upon a raft, which would have ſunk with one half of our number; but we reſiſted and would not go, for fear of the Indians: they told us then the veſſel was ours, and deſired us to take our chance; and then a guard of ſoldiers forced us into the hold, and overlaid the hatches, and left us.

Some time after, growing uneaſy, and almoſt mad with fear, expecting every moment to be blown up, we knocked down a large bulkhead, and forced up the hatches, and ſet ourſelves at liberty; and on rummaging the hold, to look for fire laid for us, we found an old Engliſh pendant, which we hoiſted, that the Engliſh might obſerve us; but the ſmoke of the other two ſhips burning between us, hindered them from ſeeing us: all the ſhore was lined with Indians, firing ſmall arms upon us; but, thank God, we were out of the reach of muſkets. We were in the utmoſt perplexity to get away, becauſe we knew, had we remained aboard that night, we ſhould have been boarded by the Indians, and every man ſcalped.

We

We ſearched the ſhip for arms, but found none. We got a hogſhead of ſcalping knives, and every man took one, and armed with ſticks and cannon-ſhot, we determined to ſtand on our defence to the laſt, if we could not eſcape. We hoiſted a ſail upon the raft, and enlarged it, determined to paſs the battery, and get to the Engliſh ſhips before night; but, happy for us, a young fellow who could ſwim very well, ſet off and arrived ſafe at the Repulſe, which was a full league diſtant from our priſon; and immediately nine boats were manned, and bravely paſſed the battery, in ſpite of a briſk cannonading from it; the Repulſe and Scarborough covered the boats, and plied the fort ſo ſucceſsfully, that they abandoned it, and left us maſters. Capt. Wood of the marines was my deliverer on the 8th of July; he commanded one of the boats, and took me on board, and brought me ſafe into his ſhip.

23d. This morning the third battalion of the firſt regiment of foot-guards, conſiſting of 900 men, marched from the Tower to Portſmouth, in three diviſions. His majeſty was in the portico of Kenſington palace to ſee them paſs by.

24th. M'Carty received ſentence of death, for the murder of William Talbot, and next morning, purſuant to his ſentence, was executed at the bottom of Bow-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, after which his body was carried to be hung in chains on Finchley-Common.

The lateſt advices from Italy give reaſon to fear that a war will ſoon break out in that country. The king of Sardinia is aſſembling a formidable army on the confines of Savoy, while Don Philip is drawing troops together to obſerve his motions. In this war neither the French, nor the Empreſs-queen, can remain idle ſpectators; and if the war in Germany ſhould ſtill be protracted, the force of the contending powers may, by this event, be brought more upon a balance.

Advices from Eaſt India bring an account of the aſſaſſination of the Grand Mogul, which was ſaid to be by the direction of his perfidious vizier, who had in effect exerciſed the power which his maſter only nominally repreſented. This ſtroke of treaſon is ſaid to have had its riſe from a jealouſy the vizier entertained of the Patans being ſecretly ſollicited by the Mogul, to preſent themſelves before the capital of Dehli.—Theſe Patans are a brave warlike nation, inhabiting the northern part of the empire, contiguous to Perſia. The cataſtrophe was effected by the miniſter's ſolliciting the Mogul to partake of the pleaſures of the chaſe, and paſſing by a tomb, on their return, of a celebrated Mahometan, the vizier reminded the Mogul of paying his devotion, as is cuſtomary, to the ſhrine of the ſaint. Deluded by this pious and fraudulent invitation, he alighted, and having entered the tomb, the aſſaſſins, who were properly placed, applied the fatal bow-ſtring to his neck. He was ſucceeded on the throne by a grandſon of the famous Aurengzebe. On this revolution of ſtate, the military Patans took the field with a numerous army, defeated the Mohrattas in the neighbourhood of Dehli, depoſed the Mogul, and crowned the ſon of the Patan king, who was married to a grand daughter of a former Mogul.

White-

25th. Whitehall. Between the hours of 7 and 8 this morning, our late moſt gracious Sovereign King George the ſecond, was ſuddenly ſeized, at his palace at Kenſington, with a violent diſorder, and fell down ſpeechleſs, and ſoon expired, notwithſtanding all poſſible methods uſed for his recovery. His majeſty departed this life in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign; beloved, honoured, and regretted by his ſubjects for his eminent and princely virtues.

Whereupon the Lords of the privy council aſſembling at Carleton houſe gave orders for proclaiming his preſent majeſty, who cauſed all the Lords and others of the late King's privy council, to be ſworn of his majeſty's privy council, and was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious declaration:

'The loſs that I and the nation 'have ſuſtained by the death of the 'king my grandfather would have 'been ſeverely felt at any time; but 'coming at ſo critical a juncture, 'and ſo unexpected, it is by many 'circumſtances augmented, and the 'weight now falling upon me much 'increaſed; I feel my own inſuffi-'ciency to ſupport it as I wiſh; but 'animated by the tendereſt affection 'for my native country, and depend-'ing upon the advice, experience, 'and abilities of your lordſhips, on 'the ſupport of every honeſt man, I 'enter with chearfulneſs into this ar-'duous ſituation, and ſhall make it 'the buſineſs of my life to promote 'in every thing the glory and happi-'neſs of theſe kingdoms, to pre-'ſerve and ſtrengthen the conſtituti-'on in both church and ſtate: and, 'as I mount the throne in the midſt 'of an expenſive but juſt and ne-'ceſſary war, I ſhall endeavour to 'proſecute it in the manner the 'moſt likely to bring on an ho-'nourable and laſting peace, in 'concert with my allies.'

Whereupon the Lords of the council made it their humble requeſt to his majeſty, that this his majeſty's moſt gracious declaration to their lordſhips might be made public; which his majeſty was pleaſed to order accordingly. F. Vernon.

At the Court at Carleton Houſe.

Preſent the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

His Royal Highneſs the D. of Cumberland.	Earl Gower.
Archbp of Canterbury.	Viſc. Falmouth.
Duke of Leeds.	Viſc. Barrington.
D. of Newcaſtle.	Viſc. Ligonier.
Earl of Holderneſſe.	Lord Anſon.
E. of Cholmondeley.	Lord Mansfield.
Earl Waldegrave	Mr. Vice Chamberlain.
	Mr. Secret. Pitt.
	Henry Fox, Eſq,
	Sir Tho. Robinſon.

His majeſty, at his firſt coming in to the council, was this day pleaſed to declare, that underſtanding that the law requires he ſhould, at his acceſſion to the crown, take and ſubſcribe the oath relating to the ſecurity of the church of Scotland, he was now ready to do it this firſt opportunity; which his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to do according to the forms uſed by the law of Scotland, and ſubſcribed two inſtruments thereof in the preſence of the Lords of the council, who witneſſed the ſame: and his majeſty was pleaſed to order, that one of the ſaid inſtruments be tranſmitted to the court of ſeſſion, to be recorded in the books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the public regiſter of Scotland; and that the other of them remain among the records

records of the council, and be entered in the council book.

His late majeſty roſe in the morning at his uſual hour, without any apparent ſigns of indiſpoſition. He called his page, drank his chocolate, and enquired about the wind, as if anxious for the arrival of the mails. He opened his window, and looked out of it; and ſeeing it a fine day, ſaid he would walk in the gardens. This paſſed while the page attended him at breakfaſt; but on leaving the room he heard a deep ſigh, immediately follow'd by a noiſe like the falling of a billet of wood from the fire, and, returning haſtily, found the king dropt down from his ſeat, as if in attempting to ring the bell, who ſaid faintly, "Call Amelia," and then expired. He was inſtantly raiſed and laid upon the bed; the princeſs was called, who was told he was dead upon her entering the room, but being a little deaf, and her ſpirits being hurried by the alarm, ſhe did not underſtand what was ſaid, and ran up to the bed ſide, and ſtooping tenderly over her father, as thinking he might ſpeak to her in a low voice, ſhe then firſt diſcovered he was dead; this ſhock ſo ſudden, ſo unexpected, and ſo violent, threw her into an agony, and produced a diſorder from which ſhe is not yet recovered.

His majeſty, in the fall, received a ſmall hurt on his temple, and his phyſicians and ſurgeons being ſent for, came inſtantly to his aſſiſtance, but without effect. An attempt was made to bleed him, but the iſſues of life were dried up. The news of this event, which threw the court into the utmoſt conſternation, was carried to the ſecretaries of ſtate, upon which the great officers of ſtate were ſent for, and Mr. Pitt, whoſe coach was ready at the door to drive to his country ſeat, was ordered inſtantly to Kew, where he acquainted his majeſty with the great event in form. The king having firſt heard it on the road, as he was riding out, by a meſſenger who had been diſpatched by one of the pages of the preſence, had turned back, and at Kew he received a letter from the Princeſs Amelia, a little before Mr. Pitt's arrival.

Upon this his majeſty repaired immediately to meet the privy council, that upon the king's demiſe, had got together as faſt as poſſible.

His late majeſty was born in 1683, and when in his 15th year was preſented by his grandfather, the Prince of Zell, to King William, who received him with the fondneſs of a parent. On the 4th of April 1706, he was elected knight companion of the moſt noble order of the garter; on the 2d of June following was inveſted with the whole habit and enſigns of the order; and, on the 22d of Dec. 1710, was inſtalled at Windſor, with the Dukes of Devonſhire and Argyle, Lord Halifax being his proxy. In Nov. 1706, he was created duke, marquis, earl, and viſcount, by the titles of Duke and Marquis of Cambridge, Earl of Milford-haven, Viſcount Northallerton, and Baron of Tewkſbury.—It was obſerved by ſome friends of his highneſs, at that time, that it was a defect to give him the peerage of England, and not the precedency of all other peers.

In 1708, he went a volunteer to make a campaign in the Netherlands, under John, Duke of Marlborough. On the 22d of June he arrived at the camp, and on the 11th of July, the battle of Oudenard

nard was fought, in which his electoral highneſs putting himſelf at the head of a ſquadron of Hanoverian dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant General Bulow, charged the enemy ſword in hand, with the greateſt intrepidity. His horſe was killed under him, and Colonel Luſechky, who commanded the ſquadron, was ſlain, bravely fighting by his ſide. On the acceſſion of George I. to the throne in 1714, orders were brought from Hanover to the regency, to prepare a patent for creating the Electoral Prince, George Auguſtus, Prince of Wales.

George I. dying at Oſnaburg, June 11, 1727, on the 14th the melancholy news arrived in England, whereupon the Lords of the privy council, aſſembling at Leiceſter-houſe, gave orders for proclaiming his ſon George, Prince of Wales, King of England, which was done about ten o'clock in the morning of the next day. On Wedneſday, the 11th of October 1727 (O. S.) his majeſty was crowned in Weſtminſter abbey, with his royal conſort the Princeſs Caroline, Wilhelmina Dorothea, daughter of John Frederic, Margrave of Brandenbourg Anſpach, to whom he was married on the 22d day of June 1705.

It was his earneſt wiſh, that he might live to ſee a happy termination of the jarring troubles and wide ſpread carnage of war; for the monarch that could weep at the ſingle fall of a Wolfe, in the exultation of ſucceſs, could not but proportionably feel affliction, for its more complicated miſeries nearer home, in which ſuch numbers were involved; but unerring Providence judged proper to give his majeſty another kind of peace and repoſe, for which it was his conſtant endeavour to prepare, by acts of mercy, juſtice, and devotion.

[See our hiſtory of the war for a fuller account of his majeſty's character.]

The little factory at Gombroon, in the Gulph of Perſia, belonging to the Engliſh, but which has lately been of very little conſequence or profit to the company, has been deſtroyed by the Conde, a French ſhip of 50 guns, and a frigate. The count d'Eſtaing, whilſt commanding on this little enterpriſe, was a priſoner on his parole.

Liſt of our formidable Naval Force in the Eaſt-Indies.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Lenox	74	Re. Ad. Corniſh. Capt. Jocelyn.
Norfolk	74	Hyde Parker.
Grafton	66	Adm. Stephens. Capt. Kempenfield.
Elizabeth	66	Capt. Tideman.
Duc d'Aquitaine	64	Sir W. Hewitt.
Weymouth	60	Somerſet.
Sunderland	60	Colville.
York	60	Hughes.
Tyger	60	Brereton.
Panther	60	Affleck.
America	60	Haldane.
Medway	60	Tinker
Cumberland	54	Kirk.
Falmouth	50	Dent.
Newcaſtle	50	Collins.
Saliſbury	50	Sir W. Baird.
Chatham	50	Lynn.

Beſides the South-Sea Caſtle ſtore-ſhip, that can mount 40 guns, and two frigates.

The Cumberland went out a third-rate, but, being old, is eaſed of part of her metal, and, it is thought, will be obliged to be left in the country.

This

26th. This day about noon, his majesty King George III. was proclaimed, first before Saville house, where the officers of state, nobility, and privy counsellors, were present, with the officers of arms, all being on foot: Then the officers of arms, being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Charing-cross; within Temple-bar; at the end of Wood-street, in Cheapside; and, lastly, at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Leeds, and Lord Falmouth attended the procession into the city.

The form of the proclamation is as follows:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the second, of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crowns of Great Britain, France and Ireland, are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales; We therefore the Lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, that the high and mighty Prince George, Prince of Wales, is now, by the death of our late sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord George the third, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and so forth: To whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal prince George the third with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the court at Carleton-house, this 25th day of October, 1760.

God save the King.

The following is the account of what appeared to the surgeons upon opening the body of his late majesty.

Kensington palace, Oct. 26, 1760.

In obedience to the order transmitted to us, by the Right Hon. Mr. Vice Chamberlain; We, the undersigned, have this day opened and examined the body of his late majesty, in the presence of Sir Edward Wilmot, Bart. and Dr. Nicholls, two of his late majesty's physicians; and first, on opening the belly, we found all the parts therein contained in a natural and healthy state, except only that on the surface of the kidney there were some hydatids, or watry bladders, which, however, we determined could not have been at this time of any material consequence.

On opening the breast, we observed the pericardium, or bag, which contains the heart, extraordinarily distended, which was owing to a large effusion of blood that had been discharged therein, from a rupture in the substance of the right ventricle of the heart. The quantity of the blood in the pericardium, was at least a pint, the most part of which was strongly coagulated.

The rupture of the ventricle, and the consequent effusion of blood in the

the pericardium, were certainly the immediate cauſe of his late majeſty's ſudden death.

The brain, lungs, and all the other parts, were in a perfect ſtate.

E. Wilmot, John Ranby,
Fr. Nicholls, C. Hawkins.

27th. His royal highneſs Edward, Duke of York, was ſworn of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and took his place at the board on his majeſty's right hand. Alſo, John, Earl of Bute, was ſworn of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to order, that the parliament ſhould be prorogued to Thurſday the 13th day of November next.

His majeſty, in council, has declared his royal will, that in any of the prayers, litanies, or collects, relating to the king, queen, or royal progeny, where the words [*their Royal Highneſſes, George, Prince of Wales, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princeſſes, and all the Royal Family*] are uſed, inſtead thereof the following are to be inſerted; [*Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family*] and that no future edition be printed without this alteration; and that all thoſe editions of the Common-Prayer now printed be altered with a pen.

This month great preparations have been made to fit out a ſtrong fleet, and a great body of land-forces, for ſome ſecret and important expedition. A train of 100 pieces of cannon, with all other neceſſary implements, have been embarked at Portſmouth for that ſervice. The land-forces will conſiſt of near 20,000 men.

28th. Robert Lingard, who ſwore falſely againſt Richard Coleman (who was executed in April 1749, for the murder of one Sarah Green) and who was ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years for wilful perjury in that affair, was drowned in a canoe in Auguſt laſt, as he was getting on board a ſhip to embark for England.

A conger-eel was lately taken, in the river Medway, near Romney-Marſh, which meaſured in length ſeven feet ſix inches and an half, in circumference two feet nine inches three quarters, and its weight was 56 pounds and an half.

Mr. Collins, a butcher at Bath, has a hog two years old, which meaſures, from his ſnout to his tail, nine feet and a half, is four feet and an inch high, ſix feet ten inches in circumference, and weighs near nine hundred pounds.

The Britiſh factory at Liſbon have preſented a piece of plate, value 200l. to Capt. Kennedy, of the Flamborough, for his bravery, and the protection he always afforded their trade, whilſt he was upon that ſtation.

A houſe at Powner, near Ringwood, Hants, was conſumed by lightning.

Edinburgh, Oct. 15. Laſt week was ſhot, at Dundee, John Maddox, a ſoldier belonging to the 31ſt regiment, for repeated acts of deſertion. He liſted in the 17th year of his age, and, by his own confeſſion, deſerted 34 times from the army, and twice from the navy. He had inliſted in 25 different regiments, and on board two men of war. He acknowledged the juſtice of his ſen-

sentence, and submitted to his fate with becoming resignation.

31st. This day about noon the first stone of the intended new bridge at Black-Fryars was laid on the north abutment, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, (attended by several aldermen and commoners of the committee) by striking the same with a mallet, the officers laying thereon, at the same time, the city sword and the mace. Several pieces of gold, silver, and copper coins of his late majesty, were placed under the stone, together with a silver medal given to Mr. Mylne, the architect, by the Academy of St. Luke, with a copper rim round it, having the following inscriptions: On one side, "In "architectura præstantiæ præmium "(ipsa Roma Judice) Roberto "Mylne, Juveni Britannico, da-"tum 1758." And on the other side, "Robertus Mylne, pontis hu-"jus architectori grato animo po-"suit;" with the following Latin inscription in large plates of pure tin.

Ultimo die Octob. anno ab Incarnatione
MDCCLX.
auspicatissimo Principe GEORGIO
Tertio regnum jam inuente,
Pontis hujus, in Reipublicæ commodum
urbisque Majestatem,
(Late tum flagrante bello)
a S. P. Q. L. suscepti,
Primum Lapidem posuit
THOMAS CHITTY, Miles,
Prætor:
ROBERTO MYLNE Architecto.
Utque apud posteros extet monumentum voluntatis suæ erga virum,
qui vigore ingenii, animi constantia,
probitatis & virtutis suæ felici quadam
contagione,
(favente Deo
faustisque GEORGII Secundi auspiciis)
Imperium Britannicum
in Asia, Africa, et America,
restituit, auxit, & stabilivit,
Nec non patriæ antiquum honorem & auctoritatem
inter Europæ gentes instauravit;
Cives Londinenses, uno consensu,
Huic Ponti inscribi voluerunt nomen
GULIELMI PITT.

[*English'd thus:*]

On the last of October, in the year 1760, and in the beginning of the most auspicious Reign of GEORGE the Third, Sir THOMAS CHITTY, Kt. Ld. Mayor, laid the first stone of this Bridge,
Undertaken by the Common Council of London
(amidst the rage of an extensive war)
for the public Accommodation
And Ornament of the City,
ROBERT MYLNE being Architect.
And that there might remain to Posterity a Monument of this City's Affection to the Man,
who, by the strength of his Genius,
the Steadiness of his Mind,
and a certain kind of happy contagion
of his Probity and Spirit,
(under the Divine Favour
and fortunate auspices of George II.)
recovered, augmented, and secured,
the British Empire
in Asia, Africa, and America,
And restored the ancient Reputation
and Influence of his Country
amongst the Nations of Europe;
The Citizens of London have unanimously voted this Bridge to be inscribed
with the name of
WILLIAM PITT.

Died at Liverpool Elizabeth Hilton, widow, aged 121.

A letter from Galway in Ireland, of the 15th, says that herrings were sold there from 9d. to 11d. per hundred weight.

The Royal Society have appointed the Rev. Mr. Maskelyne, F.R.S. accompanied by Mr. Robert Waddington, to go to the island of St. Helena, and Mr. Charles Mason, assistant observator at the royal observatory at Greenwich, accompanied by Mr. Jeremiah Dixon, to go to Bencoolen in the island of Sumatra in the East-Indies, in order to ob-

obſerve the tranſit of Venus over the ſun, which is to happen June 6, 1761; his late majeſty having been pleaſed to grant money for defraying the expences of the ſaid expeditions, and the Sea Horſe frigate, Capt. Smith, being appointed to carry the obſervers. Three aſtronomers have been alſo appointed for the ſame purpoſe, by the French king, to go to the iſland of Roderigo in the Æthiopian ocean, the north of Siberia and Pondicherry.

A proclamation was iſſued requiring all perſons that were in office of authority or government at the deceaſe of the late king, to proceed in the execution of their reſpective offices, and to take the oaths to his preſent majeſty as ſoon as convenient.

Sept. 3. The day fixed for the public audience, in which the Prince of Litchtenſtein was to demand the Princeſs Iſabella of Parma for the Archduke Joſeph, that ambaſſador went to the ducal palace, with a grand retinue, and was received at the foot of the ſtairs by the grand maſter of the ceremonies. When he came into the audience chamber he made a formal demand of the Infanta, to which Don Philip gave a moſt gracious anſwer; after which the Infanta appeared, and received from the Prince, a rich picture of the Archduke, which ſhe faſtened to her breaſt; and at the ſame time a letter from her future ſpouſe. At night the whole court went to the opera, where the feaſts of Hymen were repreſented. After the play, the Prince gave a magnificent ball, which was opened by the Infant Duke, and the Infanta Iſabella. The ducal palace, the prince's hotel, thoſe of the ambaſſadors of France and Spain, and ſeveral others, were finely illuminated with wax lights; and beſides the illuminations in the town, two triumphal arches had been erected in the ſquare, terminated by pyramids, with tranſparent lights, repreſenting the houſe of Bourbon, and the rivers of Taro and Parma. On the 7th, the day fixed for the ceremony, the Prince went to the cathedral in the afternoon with all his retinue, and was received by the provoſt and ſix canons. The court having appeared a few minutes after, at the door of the church, the Prince went and received the Infanta, who gave him her left hand; Don Philip her father held her by the right. Conducted thus to the great altar, the Pope's diſpenſation was read, and the full powers of her future huſband. The biſhop then made the demand of the ritual of the Prince and the Infanta, who both anſwered, *Volo & ita promitto*; but the Princeſs, before her anſwer, made a profound reverence to Don Philip; the biſhop then bleſſed the rings; the Prince then took one, and, putting it on a gold ſaucer, preſented it to the Infanta, who put it herſelf on her finger; that of the Archduke remained to be put on by the biſhop; and after ſome prayers the notarial act of this auguſt ceremony was read; then they received the epiſcopal benediction, after which they returned to the church door in the ſame order they had entered it. At night there was a ſumptuous feaſt at court, illuminations, fireworks, and the whole concluded with a ball. On the 6th inſtant, the Archdutcheſs made her public entry into Vienna.

On the 27th ult. died at Madrid her Catholic majeſty, conſort of the preſent king, daughter of his preſent majeſty the King of Poland, elector of Saxony.

NO-

NOVEMBER.

Dublin, Oct. 18th.

At a quarterly meeting of the governors of the work-houſe, held at the ſaid houſe the 6th of October, 1760, the right hon. the Earl of Laneſborough in the chair: reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this board be prefented to the right hon. Lady Arabella Denny, for the continuance of her kind and moſt uſeful attention to the foundling children, particularly for a clock lately put up in the nurſery, at her ladyſhip's expence, with the following inſcription, viz. 'For 'the benefit of infants protected by 'this hoſpital, Lady Arabella Den-'ny preſents this clock, to mark, 'that as children reared by the 'ſpoon muſt have but a ſmall quan-'tity of food at a time, it muſt be 'offered frequently; for which 'purpoſe this clock ſtrikes every '20 minutes, at which notice all 'the infants that are not aſleep 'muſt be diſcreetly fed.'

On Saturday laſt a poor countryman, ſold twenty-nine turkeys, (his all) to a poultryman in this city, who tendered him ſo many ſhillings in ſuch droſs of halfpence as are at preſent too current; this the countryman refuſing to accept, had no remedy but applying to Sir Charles Burton, who having in vain ſummoned the buyer, iſſued his warrant againſt him, but to little purpoſe, no conſtable caring to execute a proceſs againſt a butcher; but the ſaid magiſtrate, determined to procure the injured man ſatisfaction, went into the market yeſterday (Tueſday) morning, unattended, and in perſon arreſted the delinquent.

9th. This evening, about eight o'clock, his late majeſty's bowels were privately interred in King Henry VIIth's chapel. A party of horſe-guards preceded, who were followed by the Lord Chamberlain (bearing his ſtaff of office) and other noblemen, in two mourning coaches, with three footmen behind each with flambeaux; then came a ſecond party of horſe-guards, followed by another mourning coach and ſix, upon the front ſeat of which were two noblemen, and on the back ſeat lay a box, rather long, covered with purple velvet and gold nails, to which were fixed four golden handles. The noblemen who attended being alighted, eight yeomen of the guard (who waited at the abbey door to receive the bowels) put a napkin through each handle, which was ſupported by two of them, and ſo carried the box into the chapel, preceded by the above noblemen, through the abbey, in which were poſted a party of the foot-guards, and depoſited it in the royal vault. The trumpets ſounded a dead march during the whole ceremony.

10th. The royal corpſe was conveyed from Kenſington palace to the Prince's chamber, near the houſe of Lords, and interred the day following, according to the ceremonial, of which we ſhall give the particulars in a ſeparate article after the Chronicle.

12th. In a letter from Paris, we are informed of a ſingular diſcovery, ſaid to have been lately made there, by one Father Ammerſin; he pretends to have found out, that wood of every kind becomes highly electrical, when deprived of all its moiſture, and kept perfectly dry. His method of making the experiment is, to put a piece of wood in a warm oven, or up a chimney, where a conſtant fire is kept, and to let it remain there till it is quite dry.

After which, in order to prevent its acquiring freſh moiſture, he boils it in wax, or ſome kind of drying oil, or otherwiſe coats it over carefully with a ſtrong coat of varniſh.

A wooden cylinder thus prepared and ſuffered to grow cold, it is ſaid, will yield, on being rubbed, a greater quantity of electrical fire than even an ordinary glaſs globe of the ſame diameter.

It is to be obſerved, that whatever kind of ſtuff is made uſe of to rub the cylinder with, it ſhould be rolled five or ſix times round the hand that preſſes againſt it.

13th. Died Elizabeth Hodgſon, of Scampſton, near York, aged 110.

14th. At a proof at Woolwich warren, a ſmoke-ball burſt in General Deſaguliers's hand, and ſhattered his arm ſo terribly, that it was obliged to be cut off. Sir Geo. Saville loſt the calf of his leg; Lord Howe had moſt of his cloaths torn off; Sir Robert Boothby loſt his thumb; and Lord Eglington had his ſword broke by his ſide. His royal highneſs the Duke of York, who ſtood cloſe by the general, providentially received no hurt.

Great numbers of Portugueſe families are gone from the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, to reſide in the kingdom of Naples, till affairs are compromiſed between the courts of Liſbon and Rome.

They write from Liſbon, that Meſſ. Purry and Co. who had contracted with the King of Portugal for all the diamonds that came into that kingdom from the new world, had repreſented to his Faithful Majeſty, that in the preſent ſituation of Europe, when almoſt every power is engaged in war, there were no purchaſers for theſe kind of commodities, on which account they were unable to fulfil their engagements; and therefore hoped that on returning the diamonds, the king would releaſe them: which requeſt he has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to comply with.

It is ſaid, the coſt of the wax lights, lamps, and torches, uſed in Weſtminſter hall, the abbey, and the ſcaffolding without, amounted at his late majeſty's funeral to a thouſand pounds; and that the whole expence thereof will amount to fifty thouſand pounds.—There were upwards of two hundred performers, vocal and inſtrumental.

A few evenings ago as ſome gentlemen were drinking at a tavern in Clerkenwell, one of them ſwore ſo terribly, that a perſon in company at laſt took cognizance of them, and tore a piece from an old newspaper every time he ſwore, which he put in his pocket, to the amount of exactly 100: the next day he was carried before a magiſtrate, who juſtly thinking he had degraded himſelf to the loweſt dregs of the human race, fined him no more than one ſhilling each oath, and he paid the five pounds accordingly.

On Saturday laſt was determined finally, the long depending cauſe between the executors of the late Sir John Bland, and a French gentleman. The caſe was nearly thus; Sir John Bland had loſt at play about 350l. and borrowed 300l. more for the ſame purpoſe of gameing; afterwards, for the whole ſum, he drew a bill of exchange upon himſelf, payable in London, and in the interim died. According to the laws of England, the ſecurity for the whole became void: but the laws of France make a diſtinction between a debt incurred at play, and money lent for the purpoſes of gaming; the latter being recoverable,

able, as if lent for any other purpose. Hence the cause became nice, and gave occasion to very ingenious arguments, that did great honour to the learned gentlemen retained on each side. It seemed reasonable on one hand to pay a regard to the law of France, in a matter transacted at Paris; it might be urged on the other, that the lender of the money accepted the payment in London, and therefore became subject to the law of England. It was, at length, however, very judiciously determined to set aside the *whole security*, but at the same time to establish the contract for the 300l. as valid.

18th. His majesty went to the house of peers, attended in the state coach by the Earl of Huntingdon, master of the horse, and the Earl of Bute, groom of the stole, and opened the sessions of parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne.

It was remarked by many old people, that there never was so great a crowd of people, of almost all ranks, both in the park and in the houses, to see the king go to the house, on any similar occasion. Nor ever did the people appear so unanimous in testifying their applause. His majesty was pleased to express his satisfaction both in his countenance and behaviour, bowing from each window several times as he passed along. Her royal highness the Princess of Wales, with great part of the royal family, were in the octagon room at Carleton-house, which looks into the park, to see his majesty. The Countess of Harrington's favourite room, in the park, was also filled with ladies, and all the garden walls lined with the genteelest company, as well as all the windows quite to the house of peers.

A girl of nine years of age in the bailiwick of Trachewald and canton of Berne, in Switzerland, was lately delivered of a dead child, but perfectly and well formed.

21st. His majesty and the royal family were at Drury-lane theatre to see the tragedy of Richard the third. Never was seen such a crowded house, which was filled before three o'clock, and prodigious numbers were disappointed that came at the usual hour. Acting at the theatres was suspended from his late majesty's death till after his interment.

25th. The parliament of Ireland was dissolved by proclamation.

27th. Monday morning a person who called himself John Doughton was secured for the following robbery. — He slept the night before at the Oxford arms in Warwick-lane; but when he arose in the morning he wrapped the sheets round his body in so artful a manner as not to be discoverable; and on leaving the inn, went up Warwick-lane, and into Warwick-court, which being no thoroughfare, his passage was stopped: in the mean time the sheets were missed, and he was pursued and taken. The landlord offered it to his choice, whether to go for a soldier, or go before a magistrate; but on his refusing the former, a constable was sent for, and he was locked up in the stable; but no sooner were the persons gone than he attempted his escape, by pulling off the tiles near the roof; but he was interrupted in his operation, and immediately closely secured with a chain, and even from this he got loose, and wrapped the chain round his knee out of sight, and got out of the sta-

ble; but some women giving notice of his escape, he was again secured, at which time the constable coming, he was carried away and properly secured.

The troops for the intended expedition embarked, General Kingsley and Commodore Keppel are on board, and the whole squadron of men of war and transports are ready for the sea, and wait for a fair wind.

There have been some mutinous disturbances at Gibraltar, for which (we are told) a private centinel has been shot.

The Conqueror man of war, a new ship of 74 guns, coming round from Plymouth, was lost on the island of St. Nicholas; the crew and guns were saved. The master and pilot were tried at a court-martial, and the former acquitted, but the latter sentenced to be imprisoned for 18 months.

Last year, 4355 persons died in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, of whom 1079 by the small-pox, which are an hundredth part of all the inhabitants of that city.

There has been lately a new nation discovered in Italy, which has subsisted there for many hundred years, without any notice being taken of them. These people live in several villages, in the mountains lying to the north of the cities of Verona and Vicenza, and speak a language of their own, which hitherto was thought a corrupt German, but upon a closer enquiry is found to be very pure Danish. Signior Marco Pezzo has written a very learned dissertation, to prove that these people are a remnant of the Cimbrians, defeated by Caius Marius.

Extract of a letter from the president of the college of Newhaven, in Connecticut.

Newhaven, August 16.

"A few days ago, a child belonging to Mr. Moses Beecher of this town, had a cutaneous eruption, considerably resembling the chicken-pox; the pustules became very protuberant, near as big as duck-shot, the heads being dark coloured, and the rest yellowish. Upon opening some of the pustules, there appeared to be a great number of animals in them, which were scarce discernable by the naked eye, but seen to be animals by their swift motion in crawling. One of them was brought to the college, and being viewed in the microscope, it appeared to be a perfect tortoise, or turtle, with upper and lower shells, each divided into about ten partitions, which were beautifully coloured, red, yellow and white. The head, tail and legs appeared very distinct; but the eyes did not grow in the head, but as it were out of the shoulders, and stood upon two pillars, very much resembling those of a lobster. The eyes appeared like little globes of glass, were immoveable, and had no eye-lids: I judge that it was about a thousandth part as big as a louse. Those tortoises that cause the common itch, are considerably different in their shape."

THOMAS CLAP.

Sunday, September 28. An Algerine xebeque of 20 guns, and full of men, was driven on shore near Penzance, in Cornwall, and entirely lost; 150 of the crew got on shore, which greatly alarmed the country people. It is twenty-five years since an Algerine cruizer was in any of our ports in England. They had been forty-four days from Algiers. In the same storm his majesty's ship the Warspite, Sir John

John Bently, was obliged to cut away her main and mizen masts, to prevent her driving on shore, and is put into Plymouth. And the Maria, Scot, bound for Quebec, with cannon, ball, &c. was driven on shore, and lost under the West Hoe.

A small shock of an earthquake was felt at Boston in New England about the beginning of this month, and other towns thereabouts.

From Portugal we hear, that the infants Don Joseph, Don Antonio, and Don Gaspar, the king's three natural brothers, have been seized and conducted to prison, for having been concerned in the late conspiracy; by which, it is said, the whole royal family were to have been cut off.

Died lately George Talbot, Esq; of Stoughton, in New-England, who left 70 grandchildren behind him.

Mrs. Stillian, of Battersea, aged 104.

Mrs. Schryver, of Oudewater, in Holland, aged 101.

Sarah White, of Breary, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, aged 106.

Laurence Esmond, Esq; in the county of Wexford, Ireland, aged 90, who rode out a hunting a day or two before his death.

One single grain of wheat at Anjou, in France, produced, lately, 1439 grains!

From a single horse-bean, in a garden at Exton, in Rutlandshire, belonging to Daniel Armstrong, Esq; casually dropped in 1739, were produced, with common hoeing, 378 beans, and their produce, in four years, was 16 bushels!

At a court-martial on board the Garland, to enquire into the loss of his majesty's ship the Lyme, the captain, pilot, and rest of the officers were acquitted.

At a meeting of the royal society, the annual prize medal of gold was adjudged to Mr. Benjamin Wilson, for his curious experiments in electricity.

Arrived Baron Cocceii, aid-de-camp to the King of Prussia, by whom he was sent with the confirmation and account of the late signal victory obtained by his Prussian majesty, near Torgau in Saxony, over the Austrian army, commanded by M. Daun, and was the next day presented to his majesty at St. James's, by whom he was received in the most gracious manner.

DECEMBER.

New York, Sept. 25.

On Saturday morning about nine o'clock arrived here Major M'Lean from General Amherst at Montreal, which he left the Saturday before, with expresses, containing a full confirmation and account of the surrender of the French army, the town of Montreal, and all Canada. 1st.

Sept. the 8th. At break of day the capitulation was signed. The grenadiers and light infantry then marched into the town, commanded by Colonel Haldiman, in the following order of procession, viz.

I. A twelve-pounder with a flag;—and a detachment of royal artillery.

II. The grenadiers of the line, commanded by Colonel Massey.

III. The light infantry of the line, commanded by Colonel Amherst; each with a band of musick before them;—and the eldest ensign in General Amherst's army to

take poſſeſſion of the colours of the eight French regiments.

Sept. the 9th. The colours of Shirley's and Pepperell's regiment, loſt at Oſwego in 1756, were marched out of Montreal by a detachment of grenadiers and a band of muſick, and carried down the right of our line to the head quarters, where they were lodged.

General orders. Camp before Montreal, Sept. 9. 1760.

Parole,—King GEORGE,—and CANADA.

"The general ſees, with infinite pleaſure, the ſucceſs that has crowned the indefatigable efforts of his majeſty's troops, and faithful ſubjects in America. The Marquis de Vaudreuil has capitulated; the troops of France in Canada have laid down their arms, and are not to ſerve during the war; the whole country ſubmits to the dominion of Great Britain; the three armies are entitled to the general's thanks on this occaſion; and he aſſures them, that he will take the opportunity of acquainting his majeſty with the zeal and bravery, which has always been exerted by the officers and ſoldiers of the regulars, and provincial troops, and alſo by his faithful Indian allies.

The general is confident, when the troops are informed that this country is the king's, they will not diſgrace themſelves by the leaſt appearance of inhumanity, or by unſoldier-like behaviour, in taking any plunder, more eſpecially as the Canadians become now Britiſh ſubjects, and will feel the good effect of his majeſty's protection."

The Indians, who had been in the French intereſt, hoiſted a union flag in the ſight of Montreal, ſome time before General Amherſt arrived there; and ſhewed the utmoſt complaiſance to our army, ſaying, that, "Now they found we were men, they would be good friends to us."

Croiſie, Nov. 22.

The cowardly commandant of the iſland of Dumet has been condemned by a court martial to be degraded from his arms and nobility, and afterwards to have his head cut off; but the latter part of the ſentence has only been executed upon his effigy. It was proved that this baſe officer went alone on board the Engliſh, and ſigned a ſhameful capitulation, which he was under no neceſſity of doing.

Our advices from Louiſbourg mention, that by various mines of different conſtructions, all the fortifications were laid in a heap, every glacis levelled, and the ditches filled. The citadel, weſt gate, and curtain, were the laſt deſtroyed. All the guns, mortars, ſhot, and other implements of war, together with the picquets, Portland ſtone, &c. were carried to Halifax. Part of the barracks that were burſt are repaired, to accommodate, on occaſion, 300 men, and the hoſpital and private buildings ſtand.

As his majeſty was mounting his horſe in Hyde Park he ſuddenly reared up, but his majeſty throwing himſelf from him, happily received no hurt. He was blooded, however, by way of prevention, but, in the evening, was at Covent Garden theatre to ſee Henry V. 2d.

Letters by the Liſbon mail bring the following account, which does honour to the commander of our ſquadron in the Mediterranean: "When the ſubjects of the crown of Portugal were ordered to leave the Pope's dominions, Adm. Saunders,

ders, judging that such Portuguese of distinction as might be in haste to return home, would repair to Leghorn for a passage, immediately sent an express to Civita Vecchia, to acquaint them, that a man of war of 60 guns should be ready at Leghorn to carry them to Lisbon; accordingly they embarked on board the Jersey man of war, and have been landed at Lisbon. Amongst the passengers was the son of Don Cavalho, the Portuguese prime minister, who took so kindly this instance of the English admiral's attention to serve his countrymen, especially as so near a relation of his had the benefit of it, that he is since become more friendly to the British nation.

Extract of a letter from Barnstaple, in Devonshire, dated Nov. 23, 1760.

"A melancholy proceeding of Mr. Norway, the tanner, and his wife, on Wednesday last, has engaged the talk of the town ever since. They were married in the summer; he a man, according to all appearance, in good business and circumstances; she a fine comely widow, quite genteel and well bred, with only one child, a girl about twelve years of age; and supposed, when she married Mr. Norway, to be worth money; but they deceived each other, and were both in bad circumstances when they came together, which, it is apprehended, drove them to a resolution to make away with themselves. About one o'clock in the morning they got up, and went out together, and at seven she was found dead at Sir Bouchier Wray's bank, near the bridge; whereupon it was immediately concluded that they had both drowned themselves, and the waters have been dragged: but this morning an account is come, that as soon as his wife was dead, he went for Coombe, and gave a guinea to a fisherman to carry him to Bristol, telling him to put off immediately, for the bailiffs were after him; that he was dressed in only an old frock and night-cap, which seems probable, as his hats, wigs, and cloaths, are all at home. By her cloaths not being so much wet, it is conjectured she was not drowned, but rather to have been thrown on her face, and smothered in the sand, which was deep, and her head thrust in it. No marks of violence appearing about her, the coroner's inquest brought her in lunatick.

Twenty English prisoners made their escape from the arsenal at Toulon, by over-powering their keeper, and having found a boat in the harbour, put off in her, and made an attempt to board a tartan lying in the road; but their boat oversetting, twelve of them were drowned, and the other eight swam to shore, and were re-conducted to their former situation, but treated very inhumanly.

At the latter end of the last month, the Speedwell yacht tried the experiment of the possibility, not only of a vessel's being made to move with velocity in a stark calm at sea, but also against a moderate wind, by setting out from the Red house at Chelsea reach to Putney bridge with the tide, but against the wind, and returned back with the wind, but a great part of the way against the tide; which was performed to the full satisfaction of every person present, at the rate of four miles per hour, which, in case of a calm at sea, is equal to a thousand miles in eleven days,

and the ſame againſt a moderate wind, favoured with the tide: from whence the publick may judge of the great utility of this invention to a commercial people; eſpecially when it is told, that this veſſel, though of only fifty tons burthen, draws in depth of water, and extends in height of upper works, equal to many of two and three hundred tons burthen, being a double-decker, having five diſtinct and commodious rooms, with fourteen ſaſh-windows, and capable of ſeating a vaſt number of paſſengers.

Boſton, Oct. 26.

Mr. Delancey, lieutenant governor of New-York, has iſſued a proclamation, recommending it to the inhabitants along Hudſon's river, to return to their ſettlements, where they may now abide with ſafety, effectually covered and ſecured from the ravages of the enemy.

4th. We are informed from Turin, that the philoſophical ſociety, lately inſtituted there for the promotion of phyſico-mathematical ſtudies, hath publiſhed the firſt volume of its tranſactions; in which among many other ingenious and elaborate enquiries we have an account of the following curious experiment, made by Mr. Cigna, and others, on the barometer.

It has been frequently remarked, that, in tubes of different ſizes, the mercury does not ſtand always at the ſame height; but that it is loweſt in the ſmalleſt, and higheſt in thoſe of the largeſt bore. With a view to confirm this fact, and diſcover the phyſical cauſe of it, the members of this ſociety took two tubes, the diameter of whoſe bores were as one to four. They had theſe made almoſt twice the uſual length of upright barometer tubes; and, inſtead of plunging their lower extremities into a ciſtern, or bending them up a little way, as is uſual, they turned them up a conſiderable length: ſo that by pouring in a ſufficient quantity of mercury, they could force the column in the cloſed tube quite up to the top. This they did in order to make the vacuum little or great at pleaſure; obſerving that the inequality in the heights of the mercury, was always greater in proportion as the void was diminiſhed.—Then they joined two tubes of different bores together, bending them in the joint, ſo that they became parallel to each other; after which they filled them and plunged their extremities into one ciſtern. On which they obſerved there was no inequality, or at moſt a very ſmall one, between the height of the mercury in the one tube and the other. From theſe circumſtances, therefore, they concluded that the inequality in the height of the mercury in barometers of different bores, muſt be owing to ſome remains of air, which eſcapes out of the mercury into the upper part of the tube, and whoſe elaſticity is greater in proportion as the ſpace it is confined in is leſs.

The town of Malta was ſurprized the 6th ult. at the near approach of a large ſhip of Turkiſh conſtruction; having a white flag with a crucifix at her mizen top, and a Turkiſh pendant embroidered with gold, that reached to the very ſea. Boats were immediately ſent off, who were informed, that it was a ſhip of the Grand Signior's, commanded by his admiral, and called the Ottoman Crown: that ſhe ſailed the

the second of last June, with two frigates, five galleys, and other small vessels, from the Dardanelles; that the abovementioned admiral had been with this ship only to Smyrna, Scio and Trio, and at length anchored in the channel of Strangie, when he and his retinue, to the number of 300 persons, went on shore. The whole ship's complement was 700 men, but 400 being on shore the 19th of Sept. the remaining 300 were attacked and overpowered by 70 christian slaves, armed only with a knife each; part being killed, part obliged to jump overboard, and the rest to sue for mercy. These heroes, now no longer slaves, bore away immediately for Malta; but were soon pursued by the two frigates and a Ragusian ship, whom, by crowding sail, they escaped; and the 8th, this ship, mounting 68 fine brass guns, but bored for 74, was brought safe into the harbour of Valatte, amidst the acclamations of the people.

The order of Malta, as an encouragement to such brave fellows, has made them the sole proprietors of the ship and slaves, as well as of all the contribution money, which latter is said to amount to a million and a half of florins, and other effects on board. Deeds equal to this in heroism, though not in value, have been atchieved by our own countrymen, several times during the course of this war, which at once proves what presence of mind and resolution may surmount, and what an almost incredible effect it has where it is not expected.

The Grand Signior was, on this occasion, so highly offended with the conduct of his admiral, that he dismissed him from the command of the ship.

Paris, Nov. 21.

We have advice from India, of a terrible hurricane at the isle of France, on the 27th of January, which overthrew most of the houses in the island. Two of the best ships of M. d'Ache's squadron were entirely lost, and the rest so much damaged, that there was no likelihood of his going to the relief of Pondicherry.

Died Mrs. Jane Gray, of Artrep-Ruden, in Essex, aged 109. 7th.

They write from Paris, that they are arrived at great perfection in making stockings and mittens of the hair of rabbits and hares, spun with silk to supply the want of length. They exceed in strength and warmth those made of the best Spanish wool. 8th.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to 9th.

An act for the support of his majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great Britain.

An act for granting an aid to his majesty, by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1761.

An act for continuing and granting to his majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the ensuing year.

His majesty's yeomen of the guards, footmen, &c. all appeared in new liveries on this occasion.

A gentleman at Montreal writes thus to his friend. "This country is fertile, and beautiful beyond description; abounds with a vast variety of lakes, rivers, mountains, villages, towns, cities, churches, hospitals, hotels, convents, and other religious houses. The inhabitants

are

are an induſtrious, civil, frugal people. This city is moſt agreeably ſituated on an eminence, under the large mount from whence it takes its name, fronting the grand river St. Lawrence, is about two miles and a half in length.——The ſtreets are too narrow; houſes commodious, but very low, none exceeding two ſtories in height, and very populous; the religious houſes and churches are grand, aweful, and neat. The gentlemen and ladies dreſs gay; but at preſent a gloom hangs on every face, owing to the loſs of their paper currency, which at preſent is uſeleſs to them; and, in general, it was the only circulation amongſt them, having very little coin of any ſort. Unleſs this evil is ſoon remedied, the poor peaſants will be ruined beyond conception, as they have but little credit.

11th. Was exported 2600 weight of gum ſenegal for Flanders. Before the conqueſt of Senegal we were obliged to purchaſe it of the Dutch at the exorbitant price of 12l. per hundred.

12th. The expedition from Portſmouth being countermanded, orders were ſent this morning from the war office for the troops to diſembark and go into winter quarters.

A new treaty was ſigned at London with the King of Pruſſia, by which England engages to pay the King of Pruſſia 670,000l. ſterling, the ſame ſum as laſt year.

His majeſty was at Drury-lane play-houſe, to ſee the Rehearſal and Polly Honeycombe.

17th. The directors of the Eaſt-India company gave an elegant entertainment at the King's-head tavern, Cornhill, to vice adm. Pocock, and ſeveral other gentlemen lately arrived from the Eaſt-Indies. At a court of the ſaid company held this day, it was declared that ſome miſchief to their factories in Sumatra was apprehended from two French men of war, that had appeared there in February laſt; but the treaſure having been removed and received at Batavia, the loſs could not be conſiderable. The Dutch at that place gave out that the enemy had maſtered all the Engliſh poſſeſſions in Sumatra.

18th. The Princeſs of Naſſau-Weilbourg was ſafely delivered of a ſon, to the great and univerſal ſatisfaction of the people of that country.

The following remarkable caſe is communicated to the public, on the credit of ſeveral examinations taken by juſtices of the peace for the county of Edinburgh, and may therefore be looked upon as authentic.

On Sunday the 16th of November, one Mr. Robertſon, clerk to a merchant at Edinburgh, rode out with a companion purely on account of health. In their excurſion they happened to come near the houſe of Mr. Blackie, an apothecary in Brothwick; and as it was at that time near one in the afternoon, Mr. Robertſon, who had formerly been a patient to Blackie, propoſed calling and taking a dinner. Mr. Blackie made them welcome, and in about half an hour they all ſat down to dinner, when Mr. Robertſon complained of a ſudden cold and chilneſs, which hindered him from eating with his uſual appetite; upon which the doctor propoſed a cordial, which would do them all good. Accordingly a bottle was taken off a ſhelf, from among others; and

and the doctor pouring out about the quantity of an ordinary dram, drank it off without hesitation. He then filled the like quantity to Mr. Robertson, who, after taking about a tea-spoonful, or a little more, stopt and said, *This dram, doctor, has the vilest taste I ever felt:* however, he was again putting it to his head to take it off, when the doctor perceiving his mistake, cried out with great vehemence, *Stop, stop, I have taken the wrong bottle.* From the label on the bottle the contents appeared to be laudanum. The doctor poured back what remained in Mr. Robertson's glass, and took down another bottle marked *Sp. Lavender*, of which each of the company took a little. Mr. Robertson, however, appeared uneasy at the former mistake, and begged the doctor to let him know if any bad effect might be apprehended, in which he was strongly seconded by Blackie's wife and family, but the doctor told him there was no danger; that the quantity he (Mr. Robertson) had taken was so small, it could not hurt a child; and that he was in no apprehension for himself, though he had taken six times the quantity; an argument which entirely satisfied Mr. Robertson, and they passed an hour more with the doctor, as if nothing had happened.

About three they mounted on their return to town.

By the way, Mr. Robertson complained of being giddy, and of a drowsiness; which seemed to increase upon their arrival in town. Though at that time he appeared in no danger, his companion advised him to send for an apothecary, which was done immediately, and a vomit administered, but without effect. Further advice was thought necessary, and instantly got; but notwithstanding all that could be done, Mr. Robertson died about eleven at night.

This is the genuine story, as appears from the precognition. The quantity of laudanum taken by Mr. Robertson, being so very small in comparison with the quantity taken by the doctor, makes it natural to enquire how the doctor was affected. From the precognition it appears, that he actually was affected, though in no great degree; and that before his visitants left him, he went several times to the door, and vomited a little, but that this no ways alarmed him, so that he still persisted that neither Mr. Robertson nor he had occasion to take any preventative. He acknowledges however, in his precognition, that he was in use to take laudanum for a cough, though never in so great a quantity; but adds at the same time, that except those few reachings, he felt not the least bad consequence from what he had taken.

It may be proper to observe, that Mr. Robertson was of a very weakly constitution; and though mistakes of this kind ought not to be palliated, yet the unfortunate issue of this affair may be in some measure attributed to this, as the quantity taken appears to have been so very small, that it scarce could have hurt a sucking child. How far this may excuse Dr. Blackie, we shall not say; as Mr. Robertson's constitution ought to have been well known to the doctor, whose patient he had been for near seven years.

Advices from Saxony say, that his

his Pruſſian majeſty made ſeveral attempts to come at Dreſden, before he reſolved to put his troops into winter quarters, but found the enterprize would be attended with much difficulty and danger. They likewiſe tell us, that he is now thinking ſeriouſly of methods to negotiate a peace this winter, and a perſon of note is to repair for this purpoſe to Verſailles, the king only waiting for an anſwer from London, to ſound the diſpoſitions of France.

At a council of war held by his Pruſſian majeſty on the eve of the battle of Torgau, he is ſaid to have ſpoken to his generals in the following manner:

'Gentlemen,

'I have called you together, not to aſk your advice, but to tell you that to-morrow I ſhall attack M. Daun. I know he is in a good poſition; but it is alſo ſuch, that a retreat is impracticable: if I beat him, moſt of his army muſt be taken or periſh in the Elbe; if we are beat, we muſt all die, and I the firſt. I am weary of this war; and you ought to be ſo too; to-morrow will decide it.'

19th. The following paragraph, containing a freſh inſtance of the diſorders ſuffered in bagnios, appeared in the news-papers.

"Yeſterday morning, about two o'clock, two officers were carried in chairs to a noted houſe in Charles-ſtreet, Covent-garden; at which time they were much in liquor; and as ſuch ſort of gueſts are the beſt cuſtomers to night-houſes, they were there ſuffered to drink negus and champaign till about five in the morning; at which time one of the gentlemen, who was then totally helpleſs and motionleſs, was carried out by three waiters, and put into a chair, and, as the chairmen ſay, to all appearance dead. However, he was carried from thence to Long-acre bagnio, the keeper of which immediately ſent for a ſurgeon, though he appeared to be dead, and afterwards proved to be ſo, for the ſurgeon in vain attempted to bleed him." This produced the following account of this ſhocking affair.

"Whereas it has been induſtriouſly reported, that one of the three officers that was brought to my houſe on Thurſday laſt was killed there, I think it neceſſary, in juſtice to myſelf and the public, to ſtate the fact as it really happened.

Early on Thurſday morning three officers knocked at my door, and one of them making himſelf known to me, and deſiring I would open the door, they came in: Soon after one of them went out and returned no more, but the other two ſtayed about two or three hours; when Captain D——— ordered a chair to be called for Captain M———, who appeared ſo much in liquor that my waiters aſſiſted Captain D——— in helping him to the chair, which was ordered to go to Maloy's bagnio, Covent-garden. Captain D——— choſe to walk on foot; but not meeting with beds there, they immediately proceeded to Long-acre bagnio; when they arrived at this place, Captain M——— was found unable to move, and a ſurgeon being ſent for, he opened a vein, but could not bleed him; and when examined by the coroner, declared he could not ſay with certainty, whether he was *then* dead or alive. The captain's corpſe was ſome time after put into a ſhell, and then brought back to my houſe, into which

which I refuſed it entrance; and from whence, after it had been ſuffered to be expoſed in the ſtreet before my door for ſome hours, it was carried to Long-acre bagnio, where the coroner, to whom I had ſent, ſat the next day on the body, and found that the deceaſed died in his chair ſuffocated.

A circumſtance which ſeems to have contributed in ſome meaſure towards this gentleman's death, is his ſtock having been buckled on very tight, for the buckle appeared ſtrained from ſome particular poſition or effort which it is thought he might have made in the chair, and there was a large black circle on his neck. The coroner, I have been informed, when he found the corpſe had been ſent from Long-acre bagnio to my houſe, appeared ſurprized, and expreſſed his diſſatisfaction; it being, it ſeems, in the eye of the law, improper or unuſual to remove the body, till the coroner has made his inqueſt. This is the true ſtate of the caſe, as may appear, and be verified, by the depoſitions, and other proceedings in the courſe of this affair; and this is an accident, which though it could be no more foreſeen than it could be prevented, I cannot forbear expreſſing the ſenſible concern I feel upon the occaſion. Rob. Derry.

Charles-ſtreet, Covent-garden, Dec. 23. 1760.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Nov. 4.

22d. "The Indians of the *even* colonies, according to the report of the captain of the Aurora, have again ſubmitted to the Spaniſh domination; and it is further ſaid, that they returned to their duty by the perſuaſions of the miſſionaries of the order of Jeſuits; on which occaſion his majeſty has expreſſed his ſatisfaction to the inſtitutors of thoſe miſſions that are actually at court. We are alſo told, that another nation of ſavage Indians have demanded miſſionaries of the ſame order to inſtruct them in the chriſtian religion."

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.

On Wedneſday, Auguſt 27, Mr. Robert Scull of this place, with ſome company, was playing at billiards, when one Mr. Bruluman, lately an officer in the Royal American regiment, was preſent; who, without the leaſt provocation, levelled a loaded gun he had with him, and ſhot Mr. Scull through the body as he was going to ſtrike his ball, for which he was afterwards tried, and on the 8th of October executed. He was by trade a ſilverſmith; which buſineſs he left and went into the army, where he was an officer in the Royal American regiment, but was diſcharged on being detected in counterfeiting, or uttering counterfeit money: he then returned to Philadelphia, and growing inſupportable to himſelf, and yet being unwilling to put an end to his own life, he determined upon the commiſſion of ſome crime, for which he might get hanged by the law. Having formed this deſign, he loaded his gun with a brace of balls, and aſked his landlord to go a ſhooting with him, intending to murder him before his return, but his landlord not chuſing to go, eſcaped the danger. He then went out alone, and on the way met a man, whom he was about to kill, but recollecting that there was no witneſs to prove him guilty, he let the man paſs. He then went to a public houſe, where he drank ſome liquor, and hearing people at play

at

at billiards, in a room above ſtairs, he went and ſat down with them, and was talkative, facetious, and ſeemingly good humour'd; after ſome time, he called to the landlord, and deſired him to hang up the gun. Mr. Scull, who was at play, having ſtruck his antagoniſt's ball into one of the pockets, Brulu-man ſaid to him, "Sir, you are "a good markſman, and now I'll "ſhew you a fine ſtroke:" He immediately levelled his piece, and took aim at Mr. Scull, (who imagined him in jeſt) and ſhot the balls through his body. He then went up to Mr. Scull (who did not expire nor loſt his ſenſes till a conſiderable time after) and ſaid to him, "Sir, I had no malice nor ill-will againſt you, for I never ſaw you before, but I was determined to kill ſomebody, that I might be hanged, and you happen to be the man, and as you are a very likely young man, I am very ſorry for your misfortune." Mr. Scull had time to ſend for his friends, and to make his will. He forgave his murderer, and, if it could be done, deſired he might be pardoned.

Letter from on board his majeſty's ſhip Torbay, Plymouth Sound, Nov. 11.

You will no doubt be as much pleaſed, when I acquaint you of the healthy ſtate of our ſhip's company this cruize, as you was ſurprized and affected at the dreadful mortality in our laſt. You muſt know then, that our ſhip's company is divided into four diviſions; each of theſe are allotted to the care of one lieutenant, a maſter's mate, and four midſhipmen, who have a regular liſt of the names of the men in their reſpective diviſions, whom they muſt muſter twice a week, and public ſhame attends him who either appears dirty, or has made away with any of his cloaths; by this means many irregularities are prevented, viz. gaming, drunkenneſs, and ſloth; the two laſt well known on board men of war to be the firſt parents of numberleſs diſtempers.

In the next place our hammocks are ordered on deck every morning and gun ports hauled up, if the weather will permit it; the lower deck, in dry weather, well ſcraped and waſhed, and in foggy, or wet, ſcraped and ſweeped.

To remove any moiſture or damps from the beams, and where the men ſleep, we burn dry wood, ſprinkled with powdered roſin, in match tubs, partly filled with ſand, removing them to every birth between decks: When this cannot be done, as the weather will not every day allow the hammocks to be got up, we put hot loggerheads in buckets of tar and pitch, the fumes of which are noxious to all ſorts of vermin, and drive out the putrid and confined air.

We have likewiſe portable ventilators, which are continually employed in vacuating the foul air from our hold, well, and birth allotted for the ſick. If the ſhip makes no water, a quantity is let in by the cock, and pumped out twice in the twenty-four hours; by this means the pernicious conſequences of ſtinking bilge water is entirely prevented.

If the above practice is at any time diſcontinued by gales of wind (which we are no ſtrangers to) in the bay and channel; upon their abating we make a thorough cleanſe, and waſh all the beams with warm vinegar, which clears away all contagion,

tagion, and leaves an agreeable and refreshing smell.

By pursuing this method, though we have been constantly cruizing from the latter end of July to this time, yet we have had no sick, except a few scorbutics, whose symptoms daily grew worse, till happily relieved by lemons, which our captain bought of a Spaniard at sea, and distributed to them twice a day, which produced so remarkable a change, that above a dozen with black, swelled, and contracted legs, putrid gums, and difficulty of breathing, were, in less than two weeks, so far recovered, as to have no appearance of the scurvy left, but weakness, and we have arrived here without the loss of a single man out of six hundred and odd; a pleasure which repays us for all our pains and trouble.

23d. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act to enable his majesty to be governor of the South Sea company.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

An act to continue for a limited time, the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, from Ireland.

A road bill, and to two private bills.

After which the house of peers adjourned to January 13, and the house of commons to January 7.

During this month advice was received that the plague raged in Cephalonia, and that Corfu, Zante, Preveso, and Cerigo, was threatened with the same calamity.

An epidemical distemper raged in Cassel, and in Zeigenheim, of which the French died by hundreds. The cause assigned is, the corruption of the waters, on drinking of which the men dropt down dead; and the horses die in great numbers.

29th. Twenty-eight French prisoners escaped out of Yarmouth prison, by undermining part of the prison, and the row adjoining; all but three have been since retaken by the Norfolk militia.

30th. The season has been so mild this winter, that many pear-trees in the gardens about town appear in blossom, and others are bursting into leaf; primroses and daisies are seen in the fields, and other indications of the approaching spring.

At a sale of powting pigeons in Beech-lane, one pair was sold for 16 guineas; 19 pair, the whole number put up to sale, sold for 92l. 9s. 6d.

The late Sir John Fagg, Bart. had in his park near Steyning in Sussex, four bullocks of his own breeding and feeding, of a most prodigious size, and so excessively overgrown with fat, that nothing was ever seen like them; some London butchers came down, and offered Sir John 26l. a head for them, a very considerable price at that time; which he refused, and brought them up to Smithfield himself; but whether they sunk a little in driving, or the butchers played a little upon him, he was obliged to take 25l. a head. When killed and cut up, they amounted to the amazing weight of 80 stone a quarter; and they were reckoned to be the four largest bullocks that were ever seen in England before that time, which was in 1697.

By a letter from Monte Christo, Nov. 1, 1760, we learn, that his majesty's ship Hampshire, Capt. Norbury,

Norbury, and the Boreas frigate, Capt. Robinſon, fell in with the five following French frigates, and four or five merchantſhips under convoy, who left Cape Francois the day before, off the Tortugas: The Sepen, Mr. M'Carty, commander; the Fleur de Lys, Mr. Dagarty; and Valeur, Mr. Talbot, king's frigates of thirty guns each; and the Prince Edward, and Duke de Choiſeul, privateers. The Valeur after engaging about three hours, was taken. The Fleur de Lys, Mr. Dagarty, and the Prince Edward, are both run aſhore and burnt, and the Duke de Choiſeul put into Port Paix; the reſt of the fleet, through favour of the night eſcaped.

A baker's wife of Compton-Plunceford in Somerſetſhire, was lately delivered of two girls and a boy.

We have the following account from Paris,——M. Laurent, knight of the order of St. Michael, has invented an artificial arm, which imitates every motion of the natural one. This maſter-piece now lies for the inſpection of the curious at the Royal Hoſpital of Invalids. A ſoldier who has had both his arms ſhot off, and who has but five inches of ſtump remaining on the left ſide, eats, drinks, takes ſnuff, and writes with that artificial arm. His majeſty has been deſirous to ſee the invention and the inventor, who was introduced to the King and Queen, and the reſt of the royal family. This ingenious contrivance has been ſhewn to the Academy of Sciences, who have ſignified the higheſt marks of approbation.

A learned eccleſiaſtick in Germany, has attempted to explain the fiery column that lately appeared over the city of Cologne, from a parallel circumſtance, recorded by the learned jeſuit Dechalles, who obſerves, that at Veſaul, a little town in Franche Comte, the inhabitants were terribly alarmed, with the figure of a ſoldier in the air, holding his lance in a threatning poſture; which, upon a ſtrict examination, proved to be no more than the impreſſion of the ſtatue of St. Michael, depicted on a thick cloud.

Lately died Mr. Robert Chriſtian, of Dublin, aged 101.

Peter Gerhard Schieterberg, of Furnes, in Flanders, aged 103.

There is now carrying on in Lancaſhire by the Duke of Bridgwater, a navigable canal to bring coals to Mancheſter, and other places, from the neighbourhood of Leigh; which when finiſhed, will be the moſt extraordinary thing in the kingdom, if not in Europe. The boats in ſome places are to go under ground, and in another place over a navigable river, without communicating with its waters; and there the canal is to be ſupported by great arches, now almoſt finiſhed.

We hear that twelve millions have been granted for the ſervice of the year 1761. 31ſt.

Biſhopſgate, Alderſgate, and Moorgate, are to be pulled down.

The lords of appeal have diſcharged three Dutch ſhips, one of them with intereſt and all coſts.

A moſt ſhocking affair happened, a few days ago, at Clapton.—A lady who lived in town, and whoſe huſband was gone a journey into the country, went to paſs away the time of his abſence with a relation, who lives at the above-mentioned village. At firſt ſhe appeared thoughtful and melancholy, which ſeemed to have been her natural diſpoſition; afterwards gay and lively,

lively, which gave the family hopes that company and the country had diſſipated the gloom that hung upon her mind: but, the laſt day of her life, not coming down to breakfaſt as uſual, a ſervant was ſent up to call her: She had quitted the room, in the middle of which ſtood a large punch bowl. This raiſed ſome ſuſpicions; and the ſervants were ordered to ſearch the yard and gardens, which they did, but without ſucceſs: Then the coachman bethought him of the neceſſary, the door of which he found faſt, and on account of decency, waited half an hour before he attempted to get in; at the expiration of which he took off one of the tiles, and, to his great amazement, ſaw the unfortunate lady kneeling, with her head leaning over the hole of the neceſſary, and her throat cut from ear to ear, without any ſigns of life. It was conjectured that ſhe intended to have executed the horrid purpoſe in her own chamber, and, to that intent, had placed the punch bowl in the manner above-mentioned, in order to receive the blood iſſuing from the wound. An expreſs was immediately diſpatched to the unfortunate huſband, to give him an account of this melancholy cataſtrophe.

A young perſon at Briſtol, who goes by the name of Montague, and had attempted to buy poiſon and afterwards to cut her throat, and pretended to be of a noble family, has turned out an impoſtor. Several of the faculty had examined her concerning her ſex, having a female voice; but none of them could tell which ſhe was, ſome ſaying ſhe was male, others female, and ſome ſaid both; but at laſt ſending for an old nurſe belonging to the hoſpital, ſhe pronounced it to be a male; whereupon he was committed to the houſe of correction.

A great many hogs were lately ſeized by the church-warden, overſeers, and conſtables, of the pariſh of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, and ſold for the benefit of the poor, agreeable to the 8th and 9th of William III. which makes all hogs forfeited that are bred, fed, or kept, in the houſes or backſides of the paved ſtreets, or within 50 yards of the ſame, where the houſes are contiguous, within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, borough of Southwark, pariſhes within the bills of mortality, and other the out pariſhes in the county of Middleſex.

One Mr. Edward Chriſtopher lately rode, for a conſiderable wager, from the Axe inn, Aldermanbury, to the city of Durham, which is 262 miles: He was allowed 46 hours to do it in; but he performed it in 42, and rode 21 horſes during the journey.

They write from Paris, that the Sieur de la Rouviere hath obtained a patent for the ſole making of flannels, velvets, and other ſtuffs, of the cottony down of the *apocynum*, or dog's-bane. [The down of this plant hath long been in great eſteem in France, for ſtuffing eaſy chairs and making quilts, which are warm, and extremely light, the down being very elaſtick, and on that account very proper covering for perſons afflicted with the gout. In the ſouthern part of France, where ſome of the ſorts of this plant will thrive in the open air, and perfect their ſeeds, there are many plantations of them for the ſake of the down. *Miller.*]

There was not long ago, taken

out of the ſea, near Weſt-Capelle, on the coaſt of Zealand, a great block of ſtone, weighing near 150lb. entirely eaten by worms, immenſe numbers of which, of the ſize of a man's little finger, were found in it. Their bodies were ſoft, reſembling thoſe of ſnails, but on each ſide of the head they have an extreme hard ſhell, reſembling a ſaw, with which they had perforated the ſtone, and are thought to be the ſame kind of worms that have been ſo fatal to the dykes.

On Friday the 5th inſtant, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, they had a ſudden ſtorm of hail and rain at Norwich, with a flaſh of lightning, that burſt into ſeveral parts, reſembling balls of fire, which fell in many parts of the city, followed inſtantly by a clap of thunder, not diſtinguiſhable from the exploſion of a ſingle piece of cannon: but did no harm.

On the 21ſt a raven's neſt, with young ones quite fledged, was taken from a tree in a ground belonging to Mr. Johnſon, of Gedney, in Lincolnſhire.

On the 13th the houſe of the widow Hazledine, at Liverpool, was conſumed by fire, and Mrs. Hazledine and her grand-daughter periſhed in the flames.

Fort Prince George, and Fort Ninety-ſix, at the back of Carolina, which were cloſe preſſed by the Cherokees, have been relieved by a detachment of rangers under Major Thomſon.

The tender belonging to the Dublin, commodore Douglaſs, was lately loſt at St. John's, on a cruize, in a gale of wind, with upwards of a hundred choſen men on board, commanded by the commodore's own brother, and all hands periſhed.

On Saturday the 27th, a proclamation was iſſued for a general faſt to be obſerved in Great Britain and Ireland on Friday the 13th day of February next; and in Scotland on Thurſday the 12th of the ſaid month.

Amongſt the curioſities taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum, there is one that much exerciſes the talents of the virtuoſi: It is a neat chariot of ivory, in which is placed a parroquet; this machine is drawn by a graſhopper, the reins paſſing from the mouth of the latter to the bill of the parroquet. Many think it only a *Jeu d'Eſprit*, or whim of the artiſt; others conſider it as an emblem of a frivolous age: but the more ſcientific criticks regard it as a ſatire, and ſuggeſt, that the parroquet repreſents Agrippina, the mother of Nero, and the graſhopper the famous Locuſta who was employed to poiſon Claudius.

The court of directors of the Eaſt India company have received, by the way of Perſia and Aleppo, from the preſident and council of Bombay, the following advices, dated the 27th of May laſt.— "In our laſt advices over land, we had the pleaſure to inform you of the ſucceſs which had attended the Engliſh arms at Wondevaſh and Chetteput; and at Arcot, in thoſe by the Yarmouth: Alſo, that Adm. Corniſh arrived with his ſquadron at Fort St. George, on the 23d of February. We have now the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that, on the 3d inſtant we received the agreeable news from the preſident and council at Fort St. George, that Permacoil and Allumparva had ſurrendered their garriſons to be priſoners 31ſt.

ſoners of war. Alſo, that his majeſty's ſhip Falmouth had obliged the Harlem *, a French ſhip from Merguy, to run on ſhore 2 leagues to the northward of Pondicherry. Theſe ſucceſſes were attended with the ſurrender of the important ſettlement of Carical on the 5th of laſt month, to the ſea and land forces commanded by Rear-Adm. Corniſh, and Major Monſon, with all the garriſon priſoners of war. We are not yet informed of the number; but the loſs on our ſide was only ſeven killed and wounded. The enemy is by this means, reduced to their ſingle port of Pondicherry.

The court of directors have alſo received advices, by way of Baſſora, that Pondicherry was cloſely blocked up by ſea and land; and that the French horſe, conſiſting of 400 huſſars, had deſerted to our camp.

During the courſe of this year 10,239 laſts of wheat, 16, 863 ditto of rye, 187 ditto of barley, and 155 ditto of oats, were exported from Dantzick. A laſt is two ton in weight.

The increaſe of the linen manufacture in Scotland this year, has turned out very conſiderable. By the returns from the ſtamp-maſters the linen ſtamped for ſale laſt year (excluſive of what is manufactured for private families, which too is very conſiderable) is no leſs than 11,747,728 yards and 6-8ths; value 523,153 l. 10 s. 4 d.—The year preceding the number of yards ſtamped, amounted to 10,830,707; value 451,390 l. 17 s. 3 d. So that the increaſe this laſt year, is no leſs than 917,021 yards and 6-8ths, value 71,762 l. 13 s. 1 d.

Died lately, Mrs. Cartwright, who, in the ſpace of four years had been tapped for the dropſy forty-one times, and had 183 gallons of water taken from her.—Mr. William Carver, of Boſton, in New-England, aged 102.—Michael Deſcotes, of the province of March, in France, aged 109 years.

Yearly Bill of Mortality for the City and Suburbs of Dublin, ending Dec. 28, 1760.

Buried		Baptized.	
Males	1003	Males	819
Females	990	Females	896
In all	1993	In all	1715
Increaſed	241	Decreaſed	15

An account of all the Chriſtenings, Burials, and Marriages in Liverpool, from December the 24th, 1759, to December 25th, 1760.

Chriſtenings.	Burials.	Marriages.
Males 392	Males 378	
Females 382	Fem. 339	416

Decreaſed in Chriſtenings 92.
Decreaſed in Burials 264.
Increaſed in Marriages 82.

A general account of all the Chriſtenings and Burials at Norwich, from Wedneſday the 26th of December 1759, to Wedneſday the 24th of December 1760.

Chriſtened.		Buried.	
Males	526	Males	536
Females	509	Females	528
In all	1035	In all	1064
Increaſed	26	Decreaſed	563

* This was the ſhip the French ſeized from the Dutch (as has been formerly mentioned) with treaſure on board. She was now laden with timber and planks.

Newcaſtle. By an exact liſt that hath been publiſhed in this town, there have been chriſtened this laſt year, in our four pariſhes, 588, buried 522; increaſed in the chriſtenings 17; decreaſed in the burials 9.

In the courſe of this year 19,058 children were born in Paris, 18,446 perſons died, 4059 couple were married, and 5264 foundlings were received into the foundling-houſe.

In the year 1760, 9545 children were born, and 10,014 perſons died and 2732 couple were married in the iſland of Sealand, including Copenhagen, the metropolis of Denmark, ſituated in that iſland.

In the city of Vienna laſt year 5193 children were baptized, and 6320 perſons died.

In Amſterdam, during the courſe of this year there died 7700 people; 1525 marriages were celebrated in the reformed churches; and 1412 ſhips of different nations, entered the Texel.

A General BILL of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in London, from December 11, 1759, to December 9, 1760.

Chriſtened.		Buried.	
Males	7778	Males	9935
Females	7173	Females	9895
	14951		19830

Increaſed in the Burials this Year 226

Died under 2 Years of age		6838
Between 2 and	5	1832
5 and	10	743
10 and	20	683
20 and	30	1626
30 and	40	1740
40 and	50	1873
50 and	60	1450
60 and	70	1419
70 and	80	1103
80 and	90	444
90 and	100	74
	100	2
	102	1
	105	1
	107	1
	110	1
	In all	19830

Some account of the Frauds, *which occaſioned the late Act of Parliament for the better regulation of the* Fiſhery.

THERE is not perhaps any country in the world better ſituated to be plentifully and conſtantly ſupplied with fiſh, than the Britiſh iſlands; and yet it is well known, that, in general, fiſh is ſeen only at the tables of the rich; and, except ſprats and herrings, which are caught only during a ſhort ſeaſon, none are taſted by the poor, tho' freſh fiſh, of ſome kind or other, might be ſold all the year much cheaper than butcher's meat, if no ſiniſter arts had been uſed to prevent it. Theſe arts, however, were known chiefly in their effects; and it was therefore very difficult to frame a law by which the practice of them would be prevented; among others, which time has gradually diſcovered, as the enquiry has been directed by the inefficacy of various ſtatutes, intended to ſecure the plenty that nature intended us, are the following:

It

It has been usual for the fishmongers to contract with the fishermen for their whole cargoes, and oblige them to stop at Gravesend, and not come up to Billingsgate at all; then they caused the fish to be brought up to market only by boat-loads at a time, the remainder of the cargo being shifted into a well-boat, or store-boat, under the care of some servant, who sent it up by degrees as the fishmonger directed: thus the best fish was dealt out in small quantities, and great part remained behind a month, and sometimes six weeks, before it was ordered up; and having been then so wasted as to be unwholesome, it was destroyed, to make way for fresh; so that perhaps not a twentieth part of the fish that had been caught was sold, while the poor were distressed for food, and butchers meat perhaps was four-pence half-penny, or five-pence a pound.

To secure a continuance of this fraud, which enabled the fishmongers to make the price of fish not only at their own shops but at the market, they became owners of fishing-vessels themselves, and hired fishermen to go masters; and that they might have a succession of fishermen well instructed in their schemes, and wholly under their influence, they obliged the fishermens apprentices to be bound not to the fishermen, but to them, as fishmongers, tho' the fishermen are a distinct company, and having power to take apprentices, had formerly availed themselves of it. The fishmongers pretend, indeed, that if some fish was not kept back, there would be a glut at market, and all would not be sold; but this appears to be false, by unquestionable facts; for mackrell, herrings, and sprats, always come in gluts from morning till night, and from night till morning. The market is always open to receive them, and all that come are sold.

As to the fish brought to market by the fishermen, the fishmongers in conjunction employed one or two persons as their buyers at the market, to take up all the best fish, and then divided it among them by such lots or parcels as they thought proper; so that when it came into their shops, they enhanced the price at pleasure, and were sure not to be undersold.

When a new fish-market was established at Westminster, the trustees, and the inhabitants, raised a large sum of money by subscription, and purchased and furnished out fishing-vessels, to be employed solely in supplying this new market; yet such was the influence of the fishmongers, and the fishermen in their interest, over those that were employed as masters in these fishing-vessels, that though they were bound under covenants, with large penalties, they broke through them all; some running away from their vessels, others neglecting their duty, others stopping short, and selling their fish at Billingsgate, and giving no account of the money: so that the market was deserted for want of a supply, and the subscribers lost their money.

The fishmongers, since the late regulations, have contrived a new method to keep the fish still wasting in well-boats at Gravesend, beyond the limited time; they cause the holds of these well-boats to be divided into several cells, with partitions between them, and doors in the partitions. When a fishing-vessel comes in, as part of the fish

only is forwarded to the market directly, the remainder is put into one of these cells or receivers: another vessel, two or three days after, leaves part of her cargo in another receiver of the same boat, and so on till all the receivers are full; and there it is kept as much beyond the limited time as the fisherman pleases. When the inspector comes to see that the first fish have been forwarded to market as it ought, and finds it remaining beyond the time, he is told that what he sees there is not the first fish, but such as came by after-vessels, and that the time for sending it forward is not out; which he not being able to disprove, the fraud passes unpunished.

It has also been provided, that an entry should be made of the fishing-vessels, as they came in, under a very considerable penalty; but this is frequently eluded, by prevailing upon those who have the charge of making the entry, to leave the entry to be made by some waterman, who takes the entering-money, and makes the entry upon pieces of paper, which remain with him, before they are posted in the entering-book, perhaps twenty days. If the inspector, upon finding no entry made, gives himself no trouble, the end is answered; if he does, and prosecutes, the defendant produces the waterman's paper, which brings the entry within time; and tho' this paper may be forged, as the proof of the forgery is scarce possible, the end of the fisherman is still answered, and he still cheats the publick with impunity.

To remedy these evils, and some others, an act of parliament passed the last sessions of parliament, of which the following is the substance:

A brief account of the Act *for better supplying the cities of* London *and* Westminster *with fish.*

After June 24, 1760, the master of every fishing-vessel, within three days after his arrival at the Nore with any fish, shall report the time of his arrival to the deputed clerk in the Coast-office at the Custom-house in London, under 50 l. penalty, and the clerk is to enter the report in a book kept for that purpose.

And every master of a fishing-vessel is also to leave a true account of all fresh salmon, salmon-trout, turbots, and large fresh cod, and half-fresh cod-fish, haddock, scate fish, fresh ling, lobsters, soles, and whitings, which have been brought alive to the Nore in his vessel, upon pain that the owners of such vessel whose master shall omit to give such account, shall forfeit 20 l.

If the master, or any other person on board such a vessel, after her arrival, shall destroy, or cause to be destroyed any fish which shall have been brought from sea, that is not unwholesome, perished, or unmarketable, such offender is to be committed and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one month. The clerk at the Coast-office is to enter the said accounts, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in every week, to return to the mayor of London, and to such persons as the trustees of the fish market at Westminster shall appoint, in the city of Westminster, and to the inspector of the fishing-vessels at such place as the said trustees shall appoint, a true account of the time when every such vessel shall have been entered as arrived at the Nore, and also of the

the fish, &c. which shall have been entered, under the penalty of 5 l.

None of the above mentioned fish shall at any time after their arrival at the Nore, be put into any well-boat or store-boat, under the penalty of 20 l.

And no such fish are to be delivered out of any fishing-vessel (unless when sold by retail) but into the vessel that shall be employed to carry it directly to Billingsgate or Westminster; and no vessel is to remain above one tide with the fish, and is to deliver the fish at or before the next market, accidents of wind and weather excepted; and if any one offends in the premises, he is to be committed to the house of correction, to remain without bail, and be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one month. And the inspector of the fishing-vessels is duly to execute his office, under the penalty of 20 l.

No person who shall sell or be concerned in the sale of any fresh fish by commission, is to buy or be concerned in the buying of any fresh fish to sell again on his own separate account, or for the joint account of him or any other person, under the forfeiture of 50 l.

Brett or turbot under the size of 16 inches, and brill or pearl under the size of 14 inches, may be exposed to sale, so as the same be not sold by retail, at above 6 d. the pound: and if any person shall demand or take any greater price than 6 d. a pound, and in proportion for any lesser weight, or shall refuse to weigh and measure every such bret or turbot, brill or pearl, every such bret or turbot, brill or pearl, is to be forfeited; and any person may size the same, and deliver it to a constable, and charge him with the party who demanded any greater price than as aforesaid; and every constable is to carry the party and the fish which shall be seized before some justice of the peace; and every offender on conviction is to forfeit 20 s. and the fish seized to be given to the prosecutor of the offender, and the money to be returned to the party who paid the same.

No person is to sell at the first hand at any fish-market within the bills of mortality, or within 150 yards of any such fish-market, and during the market hours, any of the above mentioned fish, before he shall have first placed up, on or over the place at which he shall expose to sale any such fish, a true account of all the fish which he shall then have to sell, distinguishing the several sorts of such fish, and the quantity of every sort thereof respectively; and if, at any time before the market of that day shall be over, any such other fish shall be brought to sell, every such person, before he shall expose to sale any part thereof, shall add a true account thereof to the account before put up, which shall continue up until all the fish shall be sold, or the market be over, under 10 l. penalty, and under the penalty of 40 s. for any one's taking down or obliterating any such account.

No person is to have in his possession, or expose to sale, or exchange for any goods, any spawn of fish, or any fish unsizeable or out of season, or any smelt which shall not be five inches from the nose to the utmost extent of the tail; and if any one shall offend in the premises, any person, under the authority of the act, may seize the same, with the baskets and package, and charge

a peace officer with the offender; and after such seizure, the spawn, or other fish as aforesaid, together with the baskets and package, is to be delivered to a peace officer, who is to take the same, and also every such offender, before some justice, to be dealt with according to law; and on conviction, every such spawn or fish, together with the basket or package, is to be forfeited, and be delivered to the prosecutor of the offender; and the offender is to forfeit 20 s.

The under water-bailiff of London, and the yeomen of the water-side, are to take care that the provisions made by this act are carried into execution; and also to prevent all regrating of fish at Billingsgate, or within 150 yards of Billingsgate dock, under 5 l. penalty.

And the persons appointed to supervise the fish market of Westminster, are to take care and see, from time to time, that the provisions made by this act, are in like manner put into execution, under the penalty of 5 l.

The act directs how the penalties are to be recovered and applied, and gives power to any person, aggrieved by the determination of any justice, to appeal to the next session of the peace, which shall be held for the place wherein the conviction was made, and the determination of such complaint at the sessions is to be final.

The seasons wherein several sorts of Fish are allowed to be taken, and the sizes Fish exposed for sale ought to be of.

Fish, which may be taken at any time of the year.

COD Fish, but by stat. Geo. I. stat. 2d, chap. 18. not under 12 inches in length from the eye to the end of the tail.

Bass or mullet, but by ditto, not under 12 inches in length from ditto to ditto.

Bret or turbot, under stat. 33d Geo. II. of any size, so as such thereof as are under 16 inches in length from ditto to ditto be not sold by retail at above 6d. a pound.

Brill or pearl, under ditto of any size, so as such thereof as are under 14 inches from ditto to ditto, be not sold by retail at above 6 d. a pound.

Soles, but by stat. 1st Geo. I. stat. 2d, chap. 18. not under 7 inches from the eye to the end of the tail.

Flounders (not taken in the river Thames, or waters of Medway;) but by ditto not under 7 inches from ditto to ditto

Flounders (taken in the river Thames, or waters of Medway;) but by stat. 30th Geo. II. and the regulations made pursuant thereto, not under 6 inches from ditto to ditto.

Plaice or dabbs, but by stat. 1st Geo. I. stat. 2d, chap. 18. not under 7 inches from ditto to ditto.

Smelts (except taken in the river Thames, or waters of Medway;) but by stat 33d Geo. II. not under 5 inches from ditto to ditto.

Whitings (except in ditto) but by stat. 1st Geo. I. stat. 2d, chap. 18. not under 6 inches from ditto to ditto.

Fresh sturgeon, fresh ling, haddock, halybut, scate, maid, thornback, mackarell, herrings, pilchards, and sprats, may be taken of any size.

Lobster, by stat. 10th and 11th, Wm. III. chap. 24. is not to be taken under 8 inches in length from the

the peak of the nose under the end of the middle fin of the tail: and by ſtat. 9th Geo. II. chap. 33. no lobſters are to be taken on the coaſt of Scotland from the firſt of June to the firſt of September.

Salmon, by ſtat. 1ſt. Geo. I. ſtat. 2d, chap. 18. is prohibited to be taken in particular rivers between July 31 and November 12, and is not at any time to be taken in ſuch rivers, not being of the length of 18 inches or more from the eye to the extent of the middle of the tail; and no ſalmon is to be ſent to London of leſs weight than 6 pounds.

Trout, by ſtat. 1ſt Eliz. chap. 21. is not to be killed out of ſeaſon; but the ſeaſon for trout in ſeveral rivers in England is different; but no trout is to be taken not being in length 8 inches or more.

Sea trout, by ſtat. 24th Anne, chap. 21. is not to be taken in particular rivers, creeks, or arms of the ſea, between June 30 and November 11.

And the ſeaſons for taking the ſeveral ſorts of fiſh, herein after ſpecified, in the river Thames and waters of Medway, under the ſtat. 30th Geo. II. chap. 21. and the regulations made in purſuance thereof, together with the weight and reſpective ſizes fiſh taken in the ſaid river or waters of Medway ought to be of, are, as herein after ſpecified, viz.

No ſalmon is to be of leſs weight than 6 pounds, or to be taken between November 11 and Auguſt 24.

No trout is to be of leſs weight than one pound, or to be taken between November 11 and Auguſt 24.

No ſmelt is to be taken of leſs than 5 inches from the eye to the end of the tail, or to be taken at any time except from January 25 to June 1.

No whiting is to be taken of leſs ſize than ſix inches, from ditto to ditto, or at any time but only from Michaelmas day to Ember week.

No ſhad is to be taken but only from May 10 to June 30.

No pike or jack is to be taken under 12 inches from the eye to the end of the tail, and only between Auguſt 24, and March 21.

No perch is to be taken under 6 inches, from ditto to ditto, and only between Auguſt 24, and March 21.

No roach or dace are to be taken under 6 inches from the eye to the end of the tail, and only between Auguſt 24 to March 21.

No barbell is to be taken under 12 inches, from ditto to ditto, and only between Auguſt 24, and March 21.

No chub is to be taken under 9 inches, from ditto to ditto, and only between Auguſt 24, and March 21.

No gudgeons are to be taken, but only between Auguſt 24, and March 21.

No leaps or rods for eels are to be laid, but only from April 21 to October 30; but eels may be hooked for all the year.

Lamperns are only to be taken from Auguſt 24 to March 30.

White-bait is only to be taken from Auguſt 1, to October 1.

White ſhrimps are only to be taken from Bartholomew day to Good Friday.

Red ſhrimps in the river Medway are only to be taken from April 25 to July 1.

Buntings are only to be taken from September 1 to April 1.

Regu-

Regulations of the Fiſh Markets *in general in Holland, and particularly that at the Hague.*

THERE are three overſeers appointed by the magiſtrates of the town to attend the ſale of fiſh, who are bound, by oath, to do juſtice to all parties, and receive a ſalary for their attendance, not exceeding 15l. Engliſh money, *per ann.* and are obliged to give ſecurity for the truſt repoſed in them; the firſt is called the Affslager, or ſaleſman, the ſecond is his aſſiſtant, and the third is called the Keurmeeſter, or examiner of the fiſh, whether it is freſh and fit for ſale. The cargo, which is brought to market, arrives generally about nine o'clock in the morning, in cars or light waggons, and before ten, the whole is placed upon an open piece of ground on one ſide of the ſtalls where the retailers ſell their fiſh; at ten o'clock the ſaleſman rings his bell, which can be heard above half a mile's diſtance, to open the market. The fiſh is placed in lots upon the ground; if the whole number of cod-fiſh brought to the market, amounts to no more than ninety-nine, it is divided into the ſame number of lots; but if it is a hundred, then it is divided into fifty lots; that is to ſay, two fiſh in each lot, and never more, though the quantity brought to market ſhould be ever ſo great.

It ſhould have been mentioned, in its proper place, that the examiner (before the ſale begins) looks over all the lots, to ſee that they are freſh and fit for ſale; if any be found that are ſtale and unwholeſome, he orders it to be buried or thrown into the water; but if any ſhould be found that is not quite freſh, tho' good enough for immediate uſe, he cuts it open, from the tail up the ſide of the belly to the gills, as a mark of its being leſs in value than the reſt of the fiſh.

The turbot, according to its ſize, are placed in lots, from three to eight or ten in each; the plaice, which are near as large as turbot, are mixed among whitings, haddocks, and ſmaller fiſh, and are divided into lots by their bulk; ſoles are generally twenty in a lot, if large, or more in proportion to their ſize; upon the whole, the number of lots are near equal at every day's ſale, whether the quantity brought to market is more than uſual, or otherwiſe. At ten o'clock the ſaleſman begins to ſell to the higheſt bidder (whether retailers of fiſh, or other inhabitants of the town) in the following manner: He ſets a price upon the firſt lot (ſuppoſe it be fifty pence, which is two guilders and ten ſtivers of their money) and continues to lower it by one penny, or two-pence, till any one of the buyers call out, *Mine*; at which time the price may be reduced to thirty pence or leſs, and ſo goes on with each lot till the whole is ſold.

The fiſhermen, as they arrive at the market with their cargoes, give in their names to the ſaleſman and his aſſiſtant, and each is ſerved in his turn, and the number of lots belonging to every fiſherman is ſet down in the two ſaleſmens books, and both books muſt agree in their accounts for the ſecurity of the fiſhermen, who have nothing more to do at market, the ſaleſman being accountable to them the next day, or whenever they return to demand the money for their fiſh. By this method they are not detained from taking every advantage of wind and tide in returning to their fiſhery.

The

The salary of the salesmen not being in proportion to their trouble and attendance, a profit arises to them from the quantity of fish sold; that is to say, two-pence half-penny is deducted out of every twenty-pence that they receive; two-pence of which is the duty belonging to the states, and the other half-penny is the property of the salesmen, which, I must remark, is the smallest excise upon the consumption of provisions of any kind whatsoever in Holland. This is by way of encouragement to the fishery, and indulgence to all, and particularly to the lower rank of the inhabitants, whose daily food is fish.

The retailer's market continues till one o'clock, seldom later; after which time no fresh fish is to be had, as it is supposed that whatever remains unsold, is immediately salted for keeping, and in so fresh a condition to take salt, that it is infinitely better, and in greater perfection when sold at the fishmongers shops, than any thing of the kind in England. At the fishmongers shops, no other fish is sold but salt or pickled, such as herrings, dry or pickled, smoaked salmon, flat fish of several kinds, which the abundance and overflow of the daily market sufficiently furnishes, as well for home use as for food for their seamen abroad, which is a great part of their victualling for sea.

Openings to be made in the city of London, pursuant to the late Act of Parliament passed for that purpose.

In Aldersgate Ward.

A Passage twenty feet wide, from the east side of Aldersgate street (opposite to Little Britain) to the west of Noble-street, opposite to Oat-lane; and from thence through to Wood-street, opposite to Love-lane.

In Aldgate Ward. A passage, fifty feet wide, from the mason's shop, facing Crutched-friars, in a direct line to the Minories.

A passage, twenty five feet wide, through Northumberland alley, into Crutched-friars.

In Bishopsgate Ward. A passage, twenty-five feet wide, through Angel-court, in Bishopsgate-street, into Little St. Helen's.

A passage, twenty feet wide, from Broad-street, through Union-court, into Bishopsgate-street.

In Coleman-street Ward. A passage, fifty feet wide, from Token-house-yard, to London-wall.

In Farringdon Ward without. A passage, thirty feet wide, in the middle part of Snow-hill, to Fleet-market.

A passage, twenty five feet wide, from Butcherhall lane, into Little Britain.

In Farringdon Ward within. A passage through Cock-alley, on the south side of Ludgate-hill, and opposite to the Old Baily, 40 feet wide, into Black-friars.

Passages to be improved and enlarged.

In Aldgate Ward. The houses on the east side of Billiter-lane to be pulled down, to enlarge the passage to 30 feet.

The houses on the east end of Leadenhall street to be pulled down, to make the passage there thirty-five feet wide.

Part of the houses on the east side of Poor Jury-lane, beginning on the north side of the Horse and Trumpet, and extending southward to Gould-

Gould-ſquare, to range in a line with the end of the lane next to Aldgate; the paſſage of which is to be made thirty-five feet wide, by ſetting back the houſes from the gate to the Horſe and Trumpet.

In Broad-ſtreet Ward. The houſe at the weſt end of the buildings between Cornhill and Threadneedle-ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſouth end of Prince's-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

The houſes to be pulled down on the ſouth ſide of Threadneedle-ſtreet, extending from the houſe before-mentioned eaſtward, to that part of the ſtreet which is oppoſite to the Bank gates; and the paſſage there enlarged to thirty-five feet in width.

In Coleman-ſtreet Ward. One houſe on the N. E. corner of the Old Jury, and another houſe at the S. W. corner of Coleman-ſtreet, both occupied by Braziers, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

In Cordwainers Ward. The houſe at the N. E. end of Trinity-lane, near the Dog-tavern, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

In Cornhill Ward. The houſe at the weſt end of the building between Cornhill and Lombard-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

In Cripplegate Ward within. The houſes which project forwards at the weſt end of Silver-ſtreet, from the end of Monkwell-ſtreet, quite through into Alderſgate-ſtreet, to be pulled down, to make a ſtreet forty feet wide.

The houſe at the corner of Aldermanbury, formerly the Baptiſt-head-tavern, facing Milk-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

In Farringdon Ward within. The tin-ſhop, and the trunk-maker's houſe, at the S. W. corner of Cheapſide, leading into St. Paul's Church-yard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

Such part of the houſes in Creed-lane, to be pulled down, as are neceſſary to widen the paſſage to thirty feet.

In Farringdon Ward without. All the houſes in the Middle-row between the paved alley adjoining to St. Sepulchre's church and Gilt-ſpur-ſtreet, from the north end quite through to the ſouth end, facing Hart ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

All the houſes in the Middle-row between the Great and Little Old Baily, from the north end facing Hart-ſtreet, to the Baptiſt's-head at the ſouth end, facing the Great Old Baily, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

The ſhops or ſheds under St. Dunſtan's church in Fleet ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

In Langbourn Ward. Such part of the houſes at the end of Mark-lane, next to Fenchurch-ſtreet, to be pulled down, as will make the paſſage there thirty feet wide.

Such part of the houſes at the eaſt end of Lombard-ſtreet, to be pulled down, as will make the paſſage there thirty feet wide.

In Portſoken Ward. The houſe at the N. E. corner of Houndſditch, adjoining to the church-yard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

In Tower Ward. Such part of the houſes on St. Dunſtan's-hill, adjoining to the George ale-houſe, and

and oppoſite to the Chain, and ſuch part of the warehouſes oppoſite to the end of St. Dunſtan's church, to be pulled down, as will make the paſſage thirty feet wide.

The houſe on the N. W. corner of Great Tower-ſtreet, occupied by Mr. Crawford, a bruſh-maker, and alſo the houſe on the S. E. corner of Little Tower-ſtreet, occupied by Meſſrs. Julon and Lidner, hatters, to be pulled down to make a convenient paſſage.

The houſe in Mark-lane, which adjoins to Alhallows Staining, and projects twelve feet before the other houſes, to be pulled down, to make it range in a line with the other houſes, and enlarge the paſſage.

In Vintry Ward. The houſes on the north ſide of Thames-ſtreet, which reach from Elbow-lane to College-hill, and alſo thoſe on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid ſtreet, which reach from Vintners-hall to Bull Wharf-lane, to be pulled down, in order to make the ſtreet forty feet wide.

The houſe at the corner of Tower-royal, facing College-hill, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.

In Walbroke Ward. The houſe at the N.E. corner of Bucklerſbury, which projects before the other buildings, to be pulled down.

In Biſhopſgate Ward. The two houſes between New Broad-ſtreet, and New Broad-ſtreet Buildings, which project far into the ſtreet, to be pulled down.

The great noiſe occaſioned by the late additional tax of three ſhillings a barrel on malt liquors, may render agreeable the following papers, relating to the London brewery.

Hiſtory of the London brewery, from the beginning of King William's *reign to the preſent time.*

IN the beginning of King William's reign, the duty on ſtrong beer or ale was 1s. and 3d. per barrel; on ſmall beer 3d. per barrel. The brewer then ſold his brown ale for 16s. per barrel, and the ſmall beer, which was made from the ſame grains, at 6s. per barrel. Theſe were moſtly fetched from the brewhouſe by the cuſtomers themſelves, and paid for with ready money; ſo that the brewer entertained but few ſervants, fewer horſes, and had no ſtock of ales or beers by him, but a trifling quantity of caſks, and his money returned before he paid either his duty or his malt. The victualler then ſold this ale for 2d. per quart.

But ſoon after, our wars with France occaſioned further duties on this commodity. I ſet them down from memory alone, and, I think, in 1689, 9d. per barrel more was laid on ſtrong, and 3d. per barrel on ſmall. In 1690, the duty was advanced 2s. 3s. per barrel on ſtrong beer, and 9d. per barrel on ſmall, and in 1692, more duty was laid, by 9d. per barrel on ſtrong only. All theſe duties added together will nearly make up what is now paid by the brewer. At this period the brewer raiſed his price, from 16s. to 18s. and 19s. per barrel; and the victualler raiſed his price to 2 ½d. per quart.

Come we now to the queen's time, when France diſturbing us again, the malt tax, the duty on hops, and that on coals, took place. The duty on malt ſurpaſſing that

on

on hops, the brewers endeavoured at a liquor wherein more of these laſt ſhould be uſed. Thus the drinking of beer became encouraged in preference to ale. This beer, when new, they ſold for 22s. per barrel; and at the ſame time advanced their ale to 19s. and 20s. per barrel; but the people, not eaſily weaned from their heavy ſweet drink, in general drank ale mixed with beer from the victualler, at 2 ½d. to 2 ¾d. per quart.

The gentry now reſiding in London more than they had done in former times, introduced the pale ale, and the pale ſmall beer they were habituated to in the country; and either engaged ſome of their friends, or the London brewers, to make for them theſe kinds of drinks. Affluence and cleanlineſs promoted the delivery of them in the brewer's own caſks, and at his charge. Pale malt being deareſt, the brewer being loaded with more tax, and more expence, fixed the price of ſuch ſmall beer at 8 and 10s. per barrel, and of the ale at 30s. per barrel; the latter was ſold by the victualler at 4d. per quart, and under the name of two-penny.

This little oppoſition excited the brown beer trade to produce, if poſſible, a better ſort of commodity in their way, than heretofore had been made. They began to hop their mild beers more; and the publican ſtarted three, four, ſometimes ſix butts at a time: but ſo little idea had the brewer, or his cuſtomer, at being at the charge of large ſtocks of beer, that it gave room to a ſet of moneyed people, to make a trade by buying theſe beers from brewers, keeping them ſome time, and ſelling them, when ſtale, to publicans for 25s. or 26s. per barrel. Our taſtes but ſlowly alter or reform: Some drank mild beer and ſtale; others what was then called three-threads, at 3d. a quart; but many uſed all ſtale at 4d. a pot.

On this footing ſtood the trade until about the year 1722, when the brewers conceived there was a mean to be found preferable to any of theſe extremes; which was that beer well brewed, from being kept its proper time, becoming mellow, that is neither new or ſtale, would recommend itſelf to the public. This they ventured to ſell at 23s. a barrel, that the victualler might retail it at 3d. a quart. Tho' it was ſlow at firſt in making its way; yet as it certainly was right, in the end the experiment ſucceeded beyond expectation. The labouring people, porters, &c. found its utility; from whence came its appellation of porter, or entire butt. As yet, however, it was far from being in the perfection which ſince we have had it. For many years it was an eſtabliſhed maxim in the trade, that porter could not be made fine or bright, and four or five months was deemed the age for it to be drank at.

The improvement of brightneſs has ſince been added, by means of more age, better malt, better hops, and the uſe of iſinglaſs.

An account of BEER brewed at the principal brew-houſes in the city and ſuburbs, from Midſummer 1759, to Midſummer 1760; which exceeds, by ſome thouſand barrels, any former year.

	bar.	firk.
Meſſrs. Calvert and Seward's	74,734	3
Whitbread's	63,408	0
Truman's	60,140	2
Hope's	55,304	3
Sir Wm. Calvert's	52,785	2
Gifford's	46,410	0

Lady

Lady Parſon's	34,098	1
Thrail's	32,740	0
Harman's	20,317	3
Hucks's	28,615	1
Colliſſon's	23,785	0
Dickinſon's	23,335	0
Godfrey's	22,370	0
Coker's	21,101	3
Britner's	20,955	0
Jordan's	20,043	3
Robert's	19,263	0
Clempſon's	19,158	1
Hare's	17,817	2
Harwood's	17,760	3
Edwards's	17,027	0
Maſon's	17,005	2
Sweet's	15,176	0
Croſs's	14,811	0
Morely's	12,897	0
Dawſon's	12,724	0
Pearer's	12,341	3
Scott's	11,927	1
Couzemaker's	10,654	1
Beazeley's	10,577	0
Mux's	10,012	0
Greens's	9,770	0
Feaſt's	9,611	3
North's	9,501	0
Ekine's	9,499	0
Ambroſe's	9,153	2
Walker's	9,109	0
Mayor's	8,872	1
Keeling's	8,026	2
Clarke's	7,842	0
Waring's	7,748	1
Edwards's	6,844	0
Little's	6,722	0
Pepys's	6,640	3
Lilley's	6,533	1
Trender's	6,126	3
Eyre's	4,787	0
Warrington's	3,569	0
Maiden's	3,346	3
Smith's and Co's	3,081	1
Smith's	2,961	1
Hawkins's	2,818	2
	975,217	3

[A barrel is thirty-ſix gallons.]

A compendious ſtate of the caſe of Lord George Sackville, as it appears from the trial publiſhed by his own direction.

THE charge againſt Lord G. Sackville is, the diſobedience of orders from Prince Ferdinand; his defence is in ſubſtance as follows:

That orders were given, the night before the battle, for the troops to be in readineſs at one the next morning; the horſes of the cavalry to be then ſaddled, but not to ſtrike tents or march till farther orders; that theſe orders having been frequently given, for a fortnight before, were not alone ſufficient to appriſe Ld George of an engagement next morning; that the firſt notice that Ld George, Lord Granby, and other general officers, had of an attack, was from the firing of cannon between five and ſix: that Lord George immediately roſe, being waked by the ſound, and rode from the village where he was quartered to the head of the cavalry, which was then mounted, and he was there before any other general officer of the diviſion: that he marched them, tho' no orders to march had yet reached him, towards a windmill in front: that when he had advanced a conſiderable diſtance, he received an order to halt, and wait till he ſhould receive farther orders. That while he remained on or near this ground, the artillery had alſo marched from its ground, though neither had that received any orders; and Lord George imagining that orders to the artillery had been forgotten, in the hurry uſual upon a ſurprize, he ordered it to advance in front, where it was of ſignal ſervice: That Capt. Winſchingrode

ſoon

ſoon after brought him an order *to form a line, as a third line to ſupport the infantry, and advance*; that he ſaid nothing about going *to the* LEFT, *between* TREES, *or coming out upon a* HEATH, nor told him where the infantry to be ſuſtained were to be found, but only repeated his orders twice in French, which Lord George requeſted him to do, not from any difficulty he found in comprehending the general intention of them, but becauſe they were at firſt expreſſed indiſtinctly thro' hurry: That Lord George ſuppoſing that, to *advance*, was to go *forward*, immediately began to execute theſe orders, by ſending an officer to a Saxe Gotha regiment of foot, that obſtructed his way in front, to cauſe it to remove out of his way, thinking it better ſo to do than to cauſe our artillery, which obſtructed the only other way he could have advanced, to halt; diſpatching at the ſame time a ſecond officer to ſee where the infantry he was to ſuſtain was poſted, and a third to reconnoitre the ſituation of the enemy: That while this was doing, Col. Ligonier came up with an order *to advance with the cavalry*, in order to profit of a *diſorder which appeared in the cavalry of the enemy*; and that neither did he mention, or at leaſt was not heard to mention, any movement *to the left*. That the Saxe Gotha regiment being by this time removed from the front, Lord George, in obedience to the *concurrent* orders of Captain Winſchingrode and Colonel Ligonier, as he underſtood them, and as they were underſtood by his witneſſes, ordered the troops to advance *ſtrait forward*: that this could not be more than eight minutes after he had received the order that had been brought by Capt. Winſchingrode, becauſe Capt. Winſchingrode, as he was riding back from Lord George, met Colonel Fitzroy riding to him very faſt; and when Colonel Fitzroy arrived, the troops were in motion: That it appears from all the witneſſes, that they could not have been put in motion in much leſs than eight minutes, as five minutes were given even by the witneſſes for the proſecution, for the Saxe Gotha regiment to remove out of his way. That almoſt immediately after the troops were in motion, Colonel Fitzroy came up, and brought the *firſt* orders he *heard* for moving *to the left*, at the ſame time limiting the movemen to the *Britiſh* cavalry: That then being in doubt what to do, he halted; the order that arrived laſt, by Colonel Fitzroy, not ſuperſeding the former by Colonel Ligonier; as Lord George and thoſe about him underſtood, both from Fitzroy and Ligonier, that they brought the *ſame order*, having received it at the ſame time, and brought it at different times by having taken different routs: That not being able to agree, each earneſtly preſſing the execution of his own orders, Lord George took a reſolution to go to the prince, who was not far diſtant: That Colonel Ligonier went forward, and that as Lord George was riding on with Colonel Fitzroy, he perceived the wood on the left more open than he had thought it, which inclined him to think it poſſible the prince might have ordered him to the left; and Colonel Fitzroy ſtill vehemently preſſing the execution of the orders he brought, he ſent Captain Smith

Smith with orders for the *British cavalry to move to the left*; the motion *to the left*, and the *limitation* of the movement to the *British*, being connected in the same order, and both *peculiar* to that brought by Colonel Fitzroy: that by this means scarce any delay was made, even by the difference of the orders brought by the two aid de camps, Capt. Smith not having advanced above 200 yards beyond the left of the British cavalry: the time therefore could only be what he took up in galloping twice that space: That this period includes all the time in which Lord George is supposed to have disobeyed orders, by an unnecessary delay.

The facts upon which this defence is founded are directly and positively contradicted by Captain Winschingrode, Col. Sloper, and Colonel Ligonier, Capt. Winschingrode deposed, that upon delivering his orders to Ld George in French, Ld George *seemed not to understand them*, asked, *how that was to be done*: that he then explained them, and made him understand that he was to pass with the cavalry *between the trees*: that he saw *on the left*; that he would then arrive upon a *heath*, where he was to form with the cavalry, and advance, in order to sustain the infantry, which he thought to be then engaged. Col. Sloper deposed, that Capt. Winschingrode, upon Lord George's appearing not to understand the orders he delivered in French, pronounced them as well as he could in English, expressing that the movement was to be *to the left*, and *through the trees*, both by waving his hand, and by words. Colonel Sloper also deposed, that it was at least a quarter of an hour after Winschingrode left Lord George before Colonel Ligonier arrived.—Colonel Ligonier deposed, that he also mentioned *moving to the left*; and Colonel Sloper confirms his evidence in this particular. It is also proved by several witnesses, that Colonel Ligonier, tho' he acknowledged his order differed from that of Colonel Fitzroy in number, yet insisted it was the same in *destination*, which it could not have been, if he also had not directed the movement *to the left*. Colonel Sloper also deposed, that Lord George appearing *confused*, he remarked it, and said to Colonel Ligonier, "for God's sake repeat your orders to that man, that he may not pretend not to understand them, but you see the condition he is in," this is also confirmed by the concurrent testimony of Colonel Ligonier. Lord George to invalidate this testimony produced several witnesses, who deposed, that they heard no directions given, either by Capt. Winschingrode or Colonel Ligonier, to move to *the left*, or *through trees*; and that they saw nothing in Lord George's manner or countenance different from what they saw at other times. To support Colonel Sloper's evidence, several witnesses were ready to depose, that they *also remarked Lord George's confusion to be very great*; but Lord George earnestly insisting on their not being examined, upon a supposition that it would be producing new matter against him, under colour of a reply, they were not examined. It appears however, from Colonel Ligonier's evidence, to whom Col. Sloper remarked Lord George's confusion, that *he saw it*, for when Colonel Sloper said, you see the condition he is in, he answered YES.

Thus much as to the facts; it is to be obſerved, that when the witneſſes were aſked queſtions of opinion ariſing from facts, they declined to give it; but if their opinions would have been favourable to Lord George, it ſeems unjuſt not to have declared it, becauſe to decline the declaration of their opinion was to imply that it was againſt him; a ſtrong preſumption therefore ariſes that their opinions were againſt him, as they cannot be ſuppoſed to have with-held any benefit that was his due, as an opinion in his favour, after it had been once aſked, ſeems to nave been.

The ſentence pronounced upon Lord George was in theſe words:

The court, upon due conſideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion, that Lord George Sackville is guilty of having diſobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, whom he was by his commiſſion and inſtructions directed to obey, as commander in chief, according to the rules of war; and it is the farther opinion of this court, that the ſaid Lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby judged unfit to ſerve his majeſty in any military capacity whatever.

Particulars relating to the interment of his late majeſty King George II. of bleſſed memory.

On Monday the 10th of November, 1760, the royal corpſe was conveyed from Kenſington palace, to the Prince's chamber, near the houſe of Lords, in the following order, viz.

The right honourable the Earl of Rochford's coach, with ſix horſes, ſeveral ſervants behind in livery, with lighted torches.

The hon. Mr. Finch's coach, with two horſes, one ſervant behind, in livery, with a torch.

His grace the Duke of Devonſhire's chariot, with ſix horſes, ſeveral ſervants behind, in livery, with torches.

Two horſe grenadiers, their ſwords drawn.

Two of the royal coaches, in mourning, with ſix horſes each, the ſervants behind in mourning, with torches.

A large party of horſe grenadiers.

A royal coach in mourning, with ſix horſes, the ſervants behind in mourning, with torches.

The royal hearſe, covered with purple velvet, finely ornamented with carved work. The royal arms being at the upper part on each ſide, and adorned at the top with ſeveral crowns. It was drawn by eight cream coloured horſes, with large purple velvet trappings, and followed by the royal trumpeters, in their rich habits, ſounding a dead march, and a large party of the life-guards.

The proceſſion was cloſed by one of the royal coaches out of mourning, with the blinds up, drawn by two horſes, and one ſervant behind, in a royal livery frock, with a torch.

On each ſide of all the royal carriages, except the laſt, a train of men walked in black cloaks, with lighted torches in their hands.

At about a quarter paſt nine o'clock the proceſſion entered the Green-Park, from Hyde-Park, and paſſed ſlowly on through the Horſe-guards to the grand entrance into the houſe of Lords, where the royal corpſe was taken out, and carried up

up to the chamber, where it lay in ſtate. The concourſe of people was very great on this ſolemn occaſion.

The following inſcription, in Latin, was put upon his late majeſty's coffin.

Depoſitum
Sereniſſimi, Potentiſſimi,
et Excellentiſſimi Monarchæ,
GEORGII SECUNDI,
Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei defenſoris; Ducis et Brunſvici et Lunebergi, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-theſaurarii et Principis Electoris.
Obiit 25 Die Octobris, Anno Domini, 1760, Ætatis ſuæ 77, Regnique ſui 34.
[Thus Engliſhed:]
Here lie depoſited
The remains of the Moſt Serene, Moſt Mighty, and Moſt Excellent Monarch,
GEORGE the SECOND,
By the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith; Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, Arch-treaſurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.
He died the 25th Day of October, in the year of our Lord 1760, in the 77th year of his age, and in the 34th year of his reign.

The day following, Tueſday the 11th, about nine o'clock, the royal corpſe was carried from the Prince's chamber to Weſtminſter-Abbey, and interred in the royal vault in Henry the VIIth's chapel. The proceſſion was very grand and ſolemn, according to the ceremonial following.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was chief mourner, and his train was borne by the Dukes of Newcaſtle and Bridgewater. Minute guns were fired at the Tower and Park, and the bells in every pariſh tolled during the whole ceremony. 2000 foot guards and 250 horſe lined the ſcaffold, and kept off the mob.

There were ſo many thouſands of ſpectators, that great numbers could not get near enough to ſee the proceſſion, and only ſaw, at a diſtance, the great light given by the flambeaux and lamps.

Knight marſhal's men with black ſtaves
Two and two,
Pages of the preſence
Pages of the back-ſtairs
Pages of the bed-chamber
Yeomen of the robes
Gentlemen uſhers quarter waiters
Pages of honour
Grooms of the privy chamber
Gentleman uſher aſſiſtant
Gentlemen uſhers daily waiters
Phyſicians to the king
Deputy clerks of the cloſet
Equerries to his late majeſty
Clerks comptrollers and clerks of the green-cloth
The maſter of the king's houſhold
Gentlemen uſhers of the privy chamber
King's counſel — King's ſerjeants
King's ſollicitor — King's attorney
Prime ſerjeant
Barons younger ſons
Viſcounts younger ſons
Barons of the exchequer, and juſtices of both benches, according to their ſeniority
Lord chief baron — Lord chief juſtice of Common-pleas went as a privy-counſellor
Maſter of the rolls went as privy-counſellor — Lord chief juſtice of the King's-Bench, being a peer, walked as ſuch
Bath king at arms
Knights of the Bath not lords nor privy counſellors
Privy counſellors not peers of the realm
Barons eldeſt ſons
Earls younger ſons
Viſcounts eldeſt ſons

The comptroller of the king's houſhold with their ſtaves being a peer, walked as ſuch

The treaſurer of the king's houſhold being a peer of Ireland, walked as ſuch

Two purſuivants
Barons of Ireland
Barons of Great Britain
Biſhops in their rochets
Marquiſſes younger ſons
Earls eldeſt ſons
A purſuivant
Viſcounts of Ireland
Viſcounts of Great Britain
Dukes younger ſons
Marquiſſes eldeſt ſons
One herald of arms
Earls of Ireland
Earls of Great Britain

Earl of Effingham as exerciſing the office of earl marſhal of England
Dukes eldeſt ſons
One herald of arms
Marquiſſes
One herald of arms
Dukes
One herald of arms
Dukes having great offices
Lord privy-ſeal
Lord preſident of the council
Lord archbiſhop of York (no train borne)
Lord keeper bearing the purſe (No train borne, nor mace carried)
Lord archbiſhop of Canterbury (no train borne)
Norroy king of arms
Maſter of the horſe

Second gentleman uſher daily waiter } Clarencieux king of arms carrying the crown on a purple velvet cuſhion } Firſt gentleman uſher daily waiter

Lord chamberlain of the houſhold with his white ſtaff.

On this ſide

Supporters of the pall, three dukes

The canopy borne by gentlemen of the privy chamber

Ten gentlemen penſioners with their axes reverſed

THE ROYAL BODY, carried by twelve yeomen of the guard, covered with a large pall of purple velvet, and lin'd with purple ſilk, with a fine Holland ſheet, adorned with ten large eſcutcheons of the imperial arms painted on ſattin, under a canopy of purple velvet.

On this ſide

Supporters of the pall, three dukes

The canopy borne by gentlemen of the privy chamber

Ten gentlemen penſioners with their axes reverſed

Gentleman uſher } Garter principal king of arms } Gentleman uſher of the black rod, the rod reverſed

Supporter to the chief mourner, a duke } The chief mourner His train borne by two dukes aſſiſted by the vice chamberlain } Supporter to the chief mourner, a duke

Two dukes and fourteen earls aſſiſtants to the chief mourner
Firſt gentleman uſher of the privy chamber
Groom of the ſtole

Lords of the bed-chamber
Second gentleman uſher of the privy chamber
The maſter of the robes

The

The grooms of the bed chamber
The remaining part of the band of gentlemen penſioners with their axes reverſed
Yeomen of the guard to cloſe the ceremony.

N. B. The knights of the garter, thiſtle and bath, who walked in this proceſſion, wore the collars of their reſpective orders.

The proceſſion was from the Prince's chamber through the Old Palace-yard, on foot, to the great North door of the Abbey; and the way was railed in on both ſides, and floored, twenty feet wide, and was covered with an awning, with black bays on the floor, and under the awning; and the whole way to the abbey, and in the abbey, to the ſteps leading to King Henry the VIIth's chapel, was lined on each ſide with the foot-guards.

The proceſſion having entered the church, paſſed along down to the end of the North aiſle, and then croſs to the ſouth aiſle, and from thence to the ſaid ſteps, and there fell off on each ſide, until the judges, the knights of the Bath, the privy-counſellors, the peers, the body, and chief mourners, &c. were placed in King Henry the VIIth's chapel.

At the entrance within the church, the dean and prebendaries in their copes, attended by the choir, all having wax tapers in their hands, received the royal body, and fell into the proceſſion juſt before Clarencieux king of arms, and ſo proceeded ſinging into King Henry the VIIth's chapel, where the body was depoſited on treſſels (the crown and cuſhion being laid at the head) and the canopy held over it by the gentlemen of the privy chamber, while the ſervice, according to the liturgy of the church of England, was read by the Biſhop of Rocheſter, Dean of Weſtminſter; and the chief mourner and his two ſupporters were ſeated on chairs placed for them at the head of the corpſe; and the lords aſſiſtants ſeated on ſtools on each ſide; and the lords of the bed-chamber, &c. were ſeated; and the peers and others took their ſeats in the ſtalls on each ſide of the choir.

When the part of the ſervice before the interment was read, the royal corpſe was carried to the vault, preceeded by the lord chamberlain of the houſhold, the chief mourner, his ſupporters and aſſiſtants following, Garter going before them, and the white-ſtaff officers of his late majeſty's houſhold, who placed themſelves near the vault.

The royal corpſe being interred, the Dean of Weſtminſter went on with the office of burial, which ended, and an anthem ſung in the choir, Garter king of arms proclaimed his late majeſty's ſtile as followeth.

Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God, to take out of this tranſitory life, unto his Divine mercy, the late moſt high, moſt mighty, and moſt excellent monarch, George the IId, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and ſovereign of the moſt noble order of the garter, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, arch-treaſurer and elector of the holy Roman empire.

Let us beſeech Almighty God to bleſs and preſerve, with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happineſs, the moſt

high, and moſt excellent monarch, our ſovereign Lord George the IIId, now, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and ſovereign of the moſt noble order of the garter, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, arch-treaſurer and elector of the holy Roman empire.

GOD ſave King GEORGE the Third.

The following Anthem, *compoſed by Dr.* William Boyce, *Maſter of his majeſty's band of muſicians, was performed at the funeral.*

The ſouls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there ſhall no torment touch them.

In the ſight of the unwiſe, they ſeem to die, but they are in peaces.

For though they be puniſhed in the ſight of men, yet is their hope full of immortality.

The hope of the ungodly is like the ſmoke driven with the wind, and paſſeth away like a ſhadow.

But the righteous live for evermore.

Now are they numbered among the ſaints, and their lot is among the children of men.

They ſhall receive a glorious kingdom and a beautiful crown from the Lord's hand.

As gold in the furnace hath he tried them, and received them as burnt-offerings.

They ſhall judge the nations, and have dominion over the people, and their Lord ſhall reign for ever.

They ſhall be our guide unto death.

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament for the ſervice of the Year 1760.

NOVEMBER 22.

	£.	s.	d.
1. THAT 70,000 men be employed for the ſea-ſervice for the year 1760, including 18,355 marines.			
2. That a ſum not exceeding 4l. per man, per month, be allowed for maintaining the ſaid 70,000 men, for 13 months, including the ordnance for ſea-ſervice,	3640000	0	0

NOVEMBER 27.

1. That a number of land-forces, including thoſe in Germany, and 4010 invalids, amounting to 57,294 effective men, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, be employed for the ſervice of the year 1760.			
2. That, for defraying the charge of the 57,294 effective men, for guards and garriſons, and other his majeſty's land-forces in Great-Britain, Guernſey, and Jerſey, for the year 1760, there be granted a ſum not exceeding *	1383748	0	10

* As the words, "there be granted a ſum not exceeding," conclude every reſolution for granting a certain ſum of money, it is needleſs to repeat them.

3. That

	£.	s.	d.
3. That for maintaining his majeſty's forces and garriſons in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the Eaſt-Indies, and for proviſions for the garriſons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape-Breton, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for the year 1760,	846168	19	0
4. That for defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North America, for 1760,	35744	8	4
5. That for the pay of the general, and general ſtaff officers, and officers of the hoſpital, for his majeſty's land-forces, for 1760,	54454	11	9
6. That, for defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the ſeveral counties in South-Britain, and the fenſible men of Argyleſhire, and Lord Sutherland's battalions of Highlanders, in North-Britain, for 122 days, from the 25th of December, 1759, to the 25th of April 1760, both days incluſive,	102006	4	8
7. That, for defraying the charge of 38,750 men, of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxa-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and ſtaff officers, actually employed againſt the common enemy, in concert with the King of Pruſſia, from the 25th of December, 1759, to the 24th of December, 1760, both days incluſive, to be iſſued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Heſſian forces now in the ſervice of Great-Britain; the ſaid body of troops to be muſtered by an Engliſh commiſſary, and the effective ſtate thereof to be aſcertained by the ſignature of the commander in chief of the ſaid forces,	447882	10	5½
8. That, for defraying the charge of 2120 horſe, and 9900 foot, together with the general and ſtaff officers, the officers of the hoſpital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel in the pay of Great Britain, for 366 days, from the 25th of December 1759, to the 24th of December 1760, both incluſive, together with the ſubſidy for the ſaid time, purſuant to treaty,	268874	16	8
9. That, for defraying the charge of an additional corps of 920 horſe, and 6072 foot, together with the general and ſtaff officers, the officers of the hoſpital, and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 366 days, from the 1ſt day of January 1760, to the 31ſt day of December following, both days incluſive, purſuant to treaty,	97850	4	10
	3236729	16	6½

	£.	s.	d.
NOVEMBER 30.			
1. That, for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea-officers, for 1760,	232629	5	1
2. Towards carrying on the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, building at Haſler, near Goſport, for 1760,	10000	0	0
3. Towards carrying on the works of the hoſpital for ſick and wounded ſeamen, building near Plymouth, for 1760,	10000	0	0
4. Towards purchaſing ground, erecting jetty-heads for careening wharfs, capſtand-houſes, ſtore-houſes, and other accommodations neceſſary for refitting his majeſty's fleet at Halifax, for 1760,	8000	0	0
5. Upon account, towards the ſupport of the royal hoſpital at Greenwich, for the better maintenance of the ſeamen of the ſaid hoſpital, worn out, and become decrepid in the ſervice of their country,	10000	0	0
6. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land-ſervice for 1760,	230296	4	6
7. For defraying the extraordinary expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance, for land-ſervice, and not provided for by parliament in 1759,	280563	16	11
	781489	6	6
DECEMBER 7.			
1. Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy,	1000000	0	0
2. For the diſcharge of tranſport-ſervice between the 1ſt of January and 30th of September, 1759, including the expence of victualling his majeſty's land-forces within the ſaid time,	501078	16	6
3. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his majeſty's ſhips, for 1760,	200000	0	0
	1701078	16	6
DECEMBER 13.			
1. For the paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his majeſty's land-forces and marines, as died, upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay, in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, for 1760,	2042	0	0
2. For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices incurred, to the 24th of November, 1759, and not provided for by parliament,	953302	15	5½
3. To enable his majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum, raiſed in purſuance of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parlia-			

	£.	s.	d.
parliament, and charged upon the firſt aids of ſupplies to be granted in this ſeſſion of parliament,	1000000	0	0
	1955344	15	5½

DECEMBER 17.

To enable his majeſty to make good his engagements with the King of Pruſſia, purſuant to a convention between his majeſty and the King of Pruſſia, concluded Nov. 9, 1759, 670000 0 0

DECEMBER 18.

Upon account, towards enabling the principal officers of his majeſty's ordnance to defray the neceſſary charges and expences of taking down and removing the preſent magazines for gunpowder, and all buildings belonging thereto, ſituated near the town of Greenwich in the county of Kent, and of erecting a new magazine for gunpowder, and other buildings neceſſary thereto, in ſome more proper and leſs dangerous ſituation; and to enable the ſaid principal officers to purchaſe lands for that purpoſe, 15000 0 0

DECEMBER 20.

1. To enable his majeſty to make good his engagements with the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, purſuant to the ſeparate articles belonging to a treaty between his majeſty and the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, concluded January 17, 1759, and renewed by a treaty concluded Nov. 9, 1759; the ſame to be paid as his moſt ſerene highneſs ſhall think it moſt convenient, in order to facilitate the means by which the moſt ſerene landgrave may again fix his reſidence in his own dominions, and give freſh courage to his faithful ſubjects by his preſence, which is ſo much wiſhed for, 60000 0 0

2. Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling-hoſpital to continue to carry into execution the good purpoſes for which they were incorporated, and that the ſame be iſſued and paid for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever, 5000 0 0

65000 0 0

JANUARY 17.

Upon account, as a preſent ſupply towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of proviſions, wood, ſtraw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of

	£.	s.	d.
of his majesty's combined army under the command of Prince Ferdinand,	500000	0	0

JANUARY 29.

To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging the passage over and through London bridge,	15000	0	0

FEBRUARY 7.

1. To replace, to the sinking-fund, the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of July, 1759, of the several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows or lights, which were made a fund by an act 31 Geo. II. for paying annuities at the Bank of England, in respect of 5,000,000 borrowed towards the supply granted to his majesty for the service of 1758,	124736	7	1½
2. To replace, to the sinking-fund, the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of July, 1759, of the subsidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandises imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate, to answer annuities after the rate of 3 l. *per cent.* charged thereupon, pursuant to an act 32 Geo. II.	84141	15	8
3. To replace, to the sinking-fund, the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of January, 1759, of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors, to answer annuities on single lives, payable at the Exchequer, granted by an act 19 Geo. II.	8752	6	10
4. To replace, to the sinking-fund, the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of January, 1759, of the additional stamp duty, duty on licences for retailing wine, duty on coals exported, and surplus of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, made a fund by an act 30 Geo. II. for paying annuities at the Bank of England, after the rate of 3 l. *per cent.* on 3,000,000, as also the life-annuities payable at the Exchequer, and other charges thereupon,	7651	9	8½
	225281	19	4

FEBRUARY 11.

1. For defraying the charge of an augmentation of 1001 light cavalry, the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great Britain, for 366 days, from Dec. 25, 1759, to Dec. 24, 1760, both days inclusive,	34333	8	0

2. For

	£.	s.	d.
2. For defraying the charge of an augmentation of four ſquadrons of hunters and huſſars, the troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the pay of Great Britain, from Dec. 25, 1759, to Dec. 24, 1760, both days incluſive	20776	5	5
3. For defraying the charge of an augmentation of five battalions to the king's army in Germany, each battalion conſiſting of one troop of 101 men, and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company, with a corps of artillery, for 366 days, from Dec. 25, 1759, to Dec. 24, 1760, both days incluſive,	52902	19	2
	108012	12	7

FEBRUARY 12.

1. Upon account of the reduced officers of his majeſty's land-forces and marines, for 1760,	35651	9	0
2. For defraying the charge for allowances of the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe-guards, and regiment of horſe, reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for 1760,	2946	0	0
3. Upon account, for ſupporting and maintaining the ſettlement of his majeſty's colony in Nova Scotia, for 1760,	11785	6	10
4. Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred, by ſupporting and maintaining the ſaid ſettlement, in 1758, and not provided for by parliament,	5851	4	5
5. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil eſtabliſhment of his majeſty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the ſame, from June 24, 1759, to June 24, 1760,	4057	10	0
	60291	10	7

MARCH 31.

1. Upon account, to enable his majeſty to give a proper compenſation to the reſpective provinces in North-America for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay, of the troops raiſed by the ſame, according as the active vigour and ſtrenuous efforts of the reſpective provinces ſhall be thought by his majeſty to merit,	200000	0	0
2. Upon account, to be paid to the Eaſt-India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force, in their ſettlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his majeſty's forces commanded by Colonel Aldercorn, with-			

	£.	s.	d.
withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland	20000	0	0
3. Upon account, for out-penſioners of Chelſea-hoſpital, for 1760,	25000	0	0
4. For defraying the charge of ſeveral augmentations to his majeſty's forces, ſince the eſtimate of guards and garriſons for the year 1760 was preſented, from their reſpective commencements, to the 24th of December, 1760,	134139	17	4
5. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hoſpital to maintain, educate, and bind apprentice, ſuch children as were admitted into the ſaid hoſpital on or before the 8th of February, 1760; and that the ſame be iſſued and paid, for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever,	44157	10	0
	423297	7	4

April 28.

1. For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the ſeveral counties in South-Britain from the reſpective times that they were embodied, and of the penſible men of Argyleſhire, and Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North-Britain, from the commencement of their eſtabliſhment, to the 24th of December, 1760,	260104	16	8
2. Upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1760,	30722	0	0
3. For reimburſing, to the colony of New-York, their expences in furniſhing proviſions and ſtores to the troops raiſed by them for his majeſty's ſervice, for the campaign in 1756,	2977	7	8
4. To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa	10000	0	0
5. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling-hoſpital to maintain and educate ſuch children as were admitted into the ſaid hoſpital between the 8th of February and the 26th of March, 1760; and that the ſame be iſſued and paid, for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever,	3127	10	0
	306931	14	4

April 29.

1. For defraying the charge of 959 cavalry, and 1454 infantry, the troops of the reigning Duke of Brunſwick,

	£.	s.	d.
Brunſwick, in the pay of Great Britain, purſuant to treaty,	66926	3	0 $\frac{5}{6}$
2. For defraying the charge of an augmentation to the troops of the reigning Duke of Brunſwick, in the pay of Great Britain, purſuant to an ulterior convention, concluded and ſigned at Paderborn, the 5th of March, 1760,	23843	5	11
3. For defraying the charge of two additional ſquadrons of huſſars, and two companies of chaſſeurs, together with an augmentation to the horſe, dragoons, and foot, the troops of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 1760,	101096	3	2
4. For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices, incurred from the 24th of November, 1759, to the 24th of December following, and not provided for,	420120	1	0
	611985	13	1 $\frac{1}{6}$

MAY 6.

1. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of 1759,	75170	0	3 $\frac{1}{6}$
2. To make good the like ſum iſſued, purſuant to an addreſs of this houſe, by his majeſty, to Jane Hardinge, widow, as adminiſtratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, Eſq; deceaſed, as a recompence for his pains and ſervice, in preparing copies of the journals of this houſe for the preſs, and in managing and directing the printing of the ſame, for the uſe of the members of this houſe,	3000	0	0
3. To make good the like ſum iſſued, purſuant to an addreſs of this houſe, by his majeſty, to Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; towards defraying the expence of printing the journals of this houſe, from the beginning of the 9th parliament of Great Britain, to the end of the 4th ſeſſion of this preſent parliament, and of making and printing indexes to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes of the journals of this houſe,	2000	0	0
4. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the unembodied militia, for the year ending the 25th of March, 1761,	80000	0	0
5. To enable the principal officers of his majeſty's ordnance to pay intereſt, after the rate of 4l. *per cent. per annum*, from the 25th of Auguſt, 1759, to the 25th of April laſt, for the ſum of 23800l. 11s 11d. remaining in his majeſty's office of ordnance, upon the ſaid 25th of April, and not paid into the hands of the king's remembrancer of the court of Exchequer, at Weſt-			

	£.	s.	d.
Weſtminſter, as directed by an act, made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for making compenſation for lands and hereditaments, purchaſed for his majeſty's ſervice, at Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, by reaſon of doubts and difficulties, which have ariſen, touching the execution of the ſaid act,	634	13	7
	160804	13	10¼

MAY 10.

1. Upon account, to enable his majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the ſervice of 1760; and to take all ſuch meaſures, as may be neceſſary, to diſappoint, or defeat, any enterprizes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require,	1000000	0	0
2. For defraying the charge of a regiment of light dragoons, and of an additional company to lieutenant-colonel Vaughan's corps, for 1760,	12874	15	10
	1012874	15	10

MAY 13.

1. For defraying the extraordinary charge of his majeſty's mint, in the Tower of London, in 1759,	11940	13	10
2. Upon account, for paying and diſcharging ſo much of the debts, with the neceſſary expences attending the payment of the ſame, claimed and ſuſtained upon the lands and eſtate which became forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the late titular Lord John Drummond, brother to the late titular Duke of Perth, as ſhall be remaining unſatisfied, and not already provided for,	2500	0	0
	14440	13	10
Sum total granted by this ſeſſion,	15503563	15	9½

Nov. 22. As ſoon as the houſe had agreed to the reſolutions of the ſupply-committee, it was reſolved, that the houſe would next morning reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty; which committee was continued to the 14th of May, 1760; and in that time it came to the following reſolutions, which were agreed to by the houſe on the days as follow, viz.

NOVEM-

NOVEMBER 26, 1759.

	£.	s.	d.
1. A resolution, in the usual form, for raising a land-tax of 4s. in the pound, for one year, from March 25, 1760, —	2037854	19	11
2. A resolution, in the usual form, for continuing the malt-tax from June 23, 1760, to June 24, 1761, —	750000	0	0
	2787854	19	11

DECEMBER 18.

1. Resolved, That the sum of eight millions be raised, by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4l. *per centum, per annum*; and that an additional capital of 3l. be added to every 100l. advanced; which additional capital shall consist of a lottery-ticket, of the value of 3l. to be attended with like transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4l. *per centum, per annum*, to commence from the 5th day of January, 1761, for 20 years, and then to stand reduced to 3l. *per. cent. per ann.* and that the said sum of eight millions do bear an interest after the rate of 4l. *per centum, per annum*, to commence from the 5th day of January, 1760, for 21 years from thence forward, and then to stand reduced to 3l. *per centum, per annum*; the said several annuities to be transferrable at the Bank of England, and to be redeemable by parliament, in the whole or in part, by sums not less than 500,000l. at one time, after the expiration of 21 years, to be reckoned from the 5th day of January, 1760, and not sooner, six months notice having been given of such payment or payments respectively; that every subscriber shall, on or before the 15th day of January next, make a deposit of 15l. *per centum*, on such sum as he shall choose to subscribe towards raising the said sum of eight millions, with the cashiers of the Bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments, on or before the times herein limited, that is to say, Ten *per cent.* on or before the 26th day of February next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 25th day of March next;——ten *per cent.* on or before the 29th day of April next;——ten *per cent.* on or before the 31st of May next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 3d day of July next;—fifteen *per cent.* on or before the 14th day of August next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 16th day of September next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 29th day of October next: which several sums, so received, shall, by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted, by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise; and that such of the proprietors of tallies and orders, made out at the Exchequer, by virtue of an act of the last session of parliament, for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of one million, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, as shall be desirous of subscribing a sum equal to the principal sum contained in such respective orders, and shall, on or before the 8th of January next, produce the said orders, and signify such their desire to the said cashiers, shall be admitted subscribers for such sums;

ſums; and that any tallies and orders, made out at the Exchequer, by virtue of the ſaid act, ſhall be received, by the ſaid caſhiers, as caſh, to the amount of the reſpective ſums contained in ſuch tallies and orders, and the intereſt that ſhall be then due thereupon, as well in making the ſaid depoſit, as in all ſubſequent payments; and that the tallies and orders, ſo received, ſhall be taken at the receipt of the Exchequer, and allowed, in the payments to be made by the ſaid caſhiers, for the amount of ſuch principal ſums and intereſt; and that every ſubſcriber, who ſhall pay in the whole of his ſubſcription, on or before the 16th day of September next, ſhall be allowed a diſcount, after the rate of 3l. *per centum, per annum*, from the day ſuch ſubſcription ſhall be ſo completed, to the 29th of October next.

2. That there ſhall be paid, for every buſhel of malt which ſhall be made in that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, the ſum of 3d. and, for every buſhel of malt which ſhall be made in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, the ſum of 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$, and ſo proportionably for a greater or leſſer quantity, to be paid by the makers thereof.

3. That there ſhall be paid, for every buſhel of malt which ſhall be brought from Scotland into England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, the ſum of 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſſer quantity.

4. That the ſaid annuities and lottery be charged upon the ſaid duties on malt, for which (the ſinking-fund ſhall be the collateral ſecurity. £. 8240000 0 0

January 17, 1760.

1. That a duty of 3d. in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and a duty of 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, ſhall be paid for every buſhel of malt, whether ground or unground, which, having been made before the day of the commencement of the additional duties on malt, voted in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament, ſhall, on or after the ſaid day, be in the poſſeſſion of any malſter or maker of malt for ſale, ſeller or retailer of malt, brewer, diſtiller, inn-keeper, victualler, or vinegar-maker, or any perſon or perſons in truſt for them, or for their uſe.

2. That the monies, ariſing by the ſaid duties, ſhall be carried to, and made part of, the fund for payment of the annuities and lottery attending the ſum of eight millions granted to his majeſty in this preſent ſeſſion of parliament.

February 7.

1. That a ſtamp-duty, of 10s. be charged on every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which every licence for making and ſelling weights ſhall be engroſſed, written, or printed.

2. That a ſtamp-duty, of 10s. be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, on which every licence for making and ſelling weights ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed.

February 26.

That there ſhall be granted and paid to his majeſty,

1. For

1. For every gallon of low wines, or ſpirits, of the firſt extraction, made or drawn from any ſort of drink or waſh, brewed or made from any ſort of malt or corn, or from brewer's waſh or tilts, or any mixture with ſuch brewer's waſh or tilts, 5d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.

2. For every gallon of ſtrong waters, or *aqua vitæ*, made for ſale, of the materials aforeſaid, 1s. 3d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.

3. For every gallon of low wines, or ſpirits, of the firſt extraction, made or drawn from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, 1s. 3d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.

4. For every gallon of ſpirits made or drawn, in Great Britain, from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, 8d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.

5. For every gallon of low wines, or ſpirits, of the firſt extraction, made or drawn from cyder, or any ſort of Britiſh materials, except thoſe before mentioned, or any mixture therewith, 6d. $\frac{3}{4}$ over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the makers or diſtillers thereof.

6. For every gallon of ſpirits made for ſale, from cyder, or any ſort or kind of Britiſh materials, except thoſe before mentioned, 1s. 1d. $\frac{3}{4}$, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the diſtillers or makers thereof.

7. That, for the encouragement of the exportation of ſpirits drawn, or made, in Great Britain, the like drawbacks and allowances be made, under proper regulations, upon the exportation of rectified ſpirits drawn, or made, in Great Britain, as are now payable upon the exportation of home-made raw ſpirits.

8. That, for the farther encouragement of the exportation of ſpirits drawn, or made, in Great Britain, an additional drawback, or allowance, of 24l. 10s. *per* ton, be paid and allowed, under proper regulations, upon the exportation of all ſuch ſpirits.

9. That there ſhall be granted and paid to his majeſty, for every gallon of ſingle brandy, ſpirits, or *aqua vitæ*, imported from beyond the ſeas, over and above all other duties payable for the ſame, 1s.

10. That there ſhall be granted and paid to his majeſty, for every gallon of brandy, ſpirits, or *aqua vitæ*, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported from beyond the ſeas, over and above all other duties payable for the ſame, 2s.

11. That the ſeveral additional duties ſhall ſtand appropriated, and be applied, to the ſame uſes and purpoſes, reſpectively, as the preſent duties on ſpirituous liquors are now applicable and appropriated unto.

March 3.

1. That the 3l *per centum* annuities, amounting to 6,600,000l. together with the additional capital of 15l. added to every 100l. advanced

towards the ſaid ſum of 6,600,000l. amounting to 990,000l. granted anno 1759, be, with the conſent of the ſeveral proprietors, added to and made a part of, the joint ſtock of 3l. *per centum* transferrable annuities at the Bank of England, conſolidated by the acts 25, 28, 29, and 32, of his preſent majeſty's reign, and the charges and expences in reſpect thereof, be charged upon, and paid out of, the ſinking-fund, until redemption thereof by parliament, in the ſame and like manner as the annuities, conſolidated as aforeſaid, are paid and payable; and that ſuch perſons, who ſhall not, on or before the 20th day of June, 1760, ſignify their diſſent in books to be opened at the Bank of England for that purpoſe, ſhall be deemed and taken to aſſent thereto.

2. That all the monies that have ariſen ſince the 5th day of January, 1760, or that ſhall and may hereafter ariſe, of the produce of the ſubſidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandizes imported, or to be imported, into this kingdom, and the additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate, which were made a fund for payment of 3l. *per centum per annum*, at the Bank of England, 6,600,000l. borrowed by virtue of an act 32 Geo. II. towards the ſupply of the year 1759, as alſo on the additional capital of 15l. added to every 100l. advanced towards the ſaid ſum of 6,600,000l. amounting to 990,000l. ſhall be carried to, and made a part of, the fund commonly called the ſinking-fund,

March 31.

1. That all duties charged upon rum, or ſpirits, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of his majeſty's ſugar plantations, imported into Great Britain, be drawn back upon the re-exportation thereof.

2. That an additional drawback, or allowance, of 3l. 3s. *per* ton, be allowed upon the exportation of ſpirits drawn, in Great Britain, from melaſſes, over and above all other drawbacks and allowances payable thereupon.

April 28.

1. That ſo much of the act 12 Geo. I. chap. 12. as relates to the additional number of 100 hackney chairs therein mentioned, be continued for, and during, ſuch farther time as any former act, relating to the licenſing of hackney coaches or chairs, or any part of ſuch former act, ſhall be in force.

2. That the ſeveral clauſes in the acts of the 9th, 10th, and 12th, of Queen Anne, and of the 1ſt of King George I. relating to the juriſdiction, powers, and authorities, of the commiſſioners for licenſing hackney-coaches and chairs, &c. be continued for, and during, ſuch farther time as any other part of the ſaid acts, relating to the licenſing hackney coaches or chairs, ſhall be in force.

April 29.

That the act in 12 Annæ, ſeſſ. i. chap. 16, for making ſail-cloth, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

May 13.

1. That, for raiſing the ſum of one million, granted to his majeſty towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, and alſo the ſum of 500,000l. in

part

	£.	s.	d.
part of the supply granted to his majesty for naval services, the sum of 1,500,000l. be raised by loans, or Exchequer bills, to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament; and such Exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereon, on or before the 25th of March, 1761, to be exchanged and received in payment, in such manner, as Exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment	1500000	0	0
2. That there be issued and applied the sum of 2,602,706l. 9s. 9d. out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surpluses, exceses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the fund commonly called the sinking fund	2602706	9	9
3. That the sum of one million be raised by loans, or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids to be granted in the next session of parliament	1000000	0	0
	5102706	9	9
Brought from p. 191,	2787854	19	11
p. 192,	8240000	0	0
Total of the provisions made by the committee of ways and means,	16130561	9	8
Exceſs of the provisions made by this committee, above what was granted by the committee of supply,	626997	13	10½

A STATE *of the* NATIONAL DEBT, *provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it ſtood* Jan. 11, 1759, *and* Jan. 11, 1760, *together with an Account of the Produce of the Sinking Fund in that Year, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before* Dec. 25, 1716, *the ſaid Fund has been applied.*

EXCHEQUER.	*Amount of the national debt on* Jan. 11, 1759. £. s. d. q.	*Increaſed between* Jan. 11, 1759, *and* Jan. 11, 1760. £.	*Paid off within that time.* £. s. d. q.	*Account of the national debt on* Jan. 11, 1760. £. s. d. q.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original ſum contributed and unſubſcribed to the South-Sea company	1836275 17 10 ¾			1836275 17 10 ¾
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of ſurvivorſhip, being the original ſum contributed	108100			108100
Ditto for two and three lives, being the ſum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	78755 14 10 ¾		1000	77755 14 10 ¾
Exchequer bills made out for intereſt of old bills	2200			2200
Note, The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on penſions, &c. nor the ſum of 1,000,000 l. charged on the ſupply, anno 1760.				
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Annæ, at 3l. per cent. per ann.	3200000			3200000
Annuities at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the ſurplus of the additional duties on low wines, ſpirits, and ſtrong waters	1000000			1000000
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. from Auguſt 1, 1743	3200000			3200000
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I.	500000			500000
Purchaſed of the S. S. company	4000000			4000000
Annuities at 3l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. ſince Lady Day, 1719	1750000			1750000
Ditto charged on the ſurplus of the funds for lottery, 1714	1250000			1250000

Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, ſince Lady Day, 1746	986800										986800		
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the ſinking fund, by the acts 25, 28, 29 and 31 Geo. II.	13537821	5	1	¼							13537821	5	1 ¼
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the duties on offices, penſions, &c. by the act 31 Geo. II.	500000										500000		
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the ſinking fund by the act 25 Geo. II.	17701323	16	4								17701323	16	4
Ditto at 3l. 10s. charged on the ſaid fund by the act 29 Geo. II.	1500000										1500000		
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. charged on the duties on offices, penſions, &c. by the act 31 Geo. II.	4500000										4500000		
Ditto at 3l. per cent. charged on the additional ſubſidy on poundage, by the act 32 Geo. II.					6600000						6600000		
Ditto at 3l. per cent. addit. cap. of 5l. per cent. on the 6600000l. charged on the ſaid fund by ſaid act					330000						330000		
Ditto at 3l. per cent. addit. cap. of 10l. in lottery tickets on ditto, charged on the ſaid fund by ſaid act					660000						660000		

Memorandum. The ſubſcribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life at 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22,500l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 19,570l. 15s. And the ſubſcribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounted to 45,000l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 39,053l. 10s. And alſo the ſubſcribers of 100l. for 3l. per cent. annuities, 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1l. 2s. 6d. a year, which amounted to 33,750l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 33,383l. which annuities are an increaſe of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the ſame.

SOUTH-SEA Company.

On their capital ſtock and annuities, 9 Geo. I.	25025309	13	11	½							25025309	13	11 ½
Annuities at 3l. per cent. an. 1751, charged on the ſinking fund	2100000										2100000		
	82776586	8	2	¼	7590000		1000				90365586	8	2 ¼

There was remaining in the hands of the late and preſent Treaſurers of the NAVY *on* Dec. 31, 1759, *in Money as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards ſatisfying the following Debt of the Navy.*

In what treaſurer's hands.	*In* MONEY.	*On the* HEADS *of Wear and tear ordinary and tranſp.* £. s. d.	*Seamens wages.* £. s. d.	*Victuals.* £. s. d.	*Total.* £. s. d.
Right Hon. George Dodington, Eſq; firſt treaſurerſhip.	In money	4888 0 5 ¼	1661 4 6	34 18 2 ½	6622 3 6
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		38 0 4 ¼		
Right Hon. Henry Legge, Eſq;	In money	6405 5 11	876 16 5 ½	1621 12 4	8959 10 1 ¼
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		55 15 5		
Right Hon. George Grenville, Eſq; firſt treaſurerſhip.	In money	4085 2 3 ¾	3219 14 1 ¾	1590 0 2 ¼	9911 19 4 ¾
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		1017 2 9		
Right Hon. George Dodington, Eſq; ſecond treaſurerſhip.	In money	6815 17 5 ¼	851 16 5 ½	374 15 11 ½	8181 7 5 ¼
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		140 17 7		
Right Hon. George Grenville, Eſq; ſecond Treaſurerſhip.	In money	63803 1 8 ¼	41516 12 5 ¼	18607 19 2 ¾	140900 0 4 ¾
	Ditto towards the debt for ſick and hurt ſeamen		16972 7 0		
		85997 7 9 ¼	66350 7 1	22229 5 11	174577 0 9 ¼

There remained on Dec. 31, 1759, to come in of the ſupplies of the year 1759 --- --- £. 189929 9 4

An ESTIMATE *of the* DEBT *of his Majesty's* NAVY *on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it stood on* Dec. 31, 1759.

HEADS *of the Naval Estimates.*	*Particulars.* £. s. d.	*Total.* £. s. d.
Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.		
DUE, to pay off and discharge all the bills registered in the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof	1199594 9 2	
To pay off and discharge all the bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores	12736 15 0	
To freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, as also to several bills of exchange	378358 11 7	2161914 0 6
To his majesty's yards and rope-yards, for the ordinary and extraordinary	525637 0 0	
To half-pay to sea officers, according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf	45587 4 9	
Seamens Wages.		
Due, to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off	460985 16 10 ¾	
To ships in sea pay, on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1759	2171606 0 0	2716700 11 10 ¾
To discharge and pay off the bills entered in course for slop-cloaths and bedding for seamen, surgeon's necessaries, free gifts, &c.	84108 15 0	
Victualling debt as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.		
Due, for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off	16083 6 6	
For paying off all the bills entered on their course	630872 6 7	
For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforesaid Dec. 31, 1759.	43569 10 3	784744 8 7
For necessary-money, extra necessary-money, bills of exchange and contingencies	27870 7 6	
To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports	66348 17 9	
Sick and wounded, the debt of that office, as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.		
Due, for the quarters and cure of the sick and hurt seamen set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said office		92977 10 2 ½
The total amounts to the sum of		5756336 11 2 ½
From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands [as on the other side]	174577 0 9 ¾	364506 10 1 ¼
As also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year [as on the other side]	189929 9 4	
The debt will be then		5391830 1 0 ½

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over				5391830	1	0 ½
N. B. In this debt is included for charge of transports between Jan. 1, 1759, and Dec. 31, following	449775	15	6			
And it appears by an account received from the commissioners of the victualling, that the expence of victuals supplied the soldiers between Jan. 1, 1759, and Dec. 31, following, amounts to	157192	8	6 ½	606968	4	0 ½

In part of which sum for the charge of transports, the sum of 5010781. 16s. 6d. being the amount of the charge to Sept. 30, 1759, has been voted by parliament; and if the remaining 1058891. 7s. 6½ should be thought fit to be provided for in the same manner,

The nett debt of the navy will then be 4784861 17 0

STATE *of the* SINKING FUND, *on the 11th of* January, 1760.

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.	q.
THE Exchequer is to cash on the sinking fund, Jan. 11, 1759	162824	1	3	¼
Produce of the sinking fund between Jan. 11, 1759, and Jan. 11, 1760, viz.				
Surplus of the aggregate fund	1073995	17	2	¼
Surplus of the general fund	640357	1	3	
South-Sea company's fund	153406	12	9	
	1867759	11	2	¼
Monies brought to this fund pursuant to the act 25 George II.				
Duty on wrought plate 1720	30	0	0	
Additional duty on paper 1731	27460	11	7	
Surplus of the duties on wines 1745	41582	0	11	½
Surplus of the duty on glass, and additional duty on spirits	12281	5	4	½
Surplus of the additional duty on spirits annis 1743 and 1751	67990	18	3	
Ditto duty on houses and windows 1747	115324	7	6	¼
Ditto duty on coaches 1747	59164	7	9	½

Per contra Cr.

Monies issued between Jan. 11, 1759, and Jan. 11, 1760, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
By the Bank of England for subscribed annuities, at 3 l. per cent. for 12 months, interest and charges of management, to Oct. 10, 1759	540996	14	0
By ditto, for ditto at 3 l. per cent. for 12 months, interest and charges of management, to Jan. 5, 1760.	416118	18	2
By ditto, for annuities 1756, at 3½ per cent. for 12 months, interest and management, to Jan. 5. 1760.	53343	15	0
By the S. S. comp. for annuities anno 1751, for 12 months, interest and management, to Jan. 5, 1760.	64181	5	0

Additional duty on poundage ſince March 1, 1747	321250	15	0			
Plate licences ſince July 5, 1758, purſuant to act 31 Geo. II.	6784	1	4 ½			
				651868	7	10 ¼
Duty on Salt ſince April 5, 1753,				236844	7	3
Duty on ſweets ſince Midſum. 1737,				4590	7	5 ¼
Surplus of the additional duty on paper, ſoap, and coals, 1714	46232	0	4			
Ditto of the duty on coals 1719	29404	12	10			
				75636	13	2
Additional duty on cards and dice, purſuant to act 29 Geo. II.	7426	14	4			
Ditto on ale-lic. ſince Eaſter 1756	56489	14	8			
New duty on plate	15667	14	4			
				79584	3	4
Additional duty on wine licences ſince July 5, 1757, 32 Geo. II.	12524	1	9 ¾			
Ditto on ſtamp'd vellum, ſince ditto	58533	6	4			
Ditto on coals exported ſince ditto	9719	16	3			
Surplus licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors ſince Lady-day 1746	21033	12	8			
				101810	17	0 ¾
To caſh brought from the ſupply for the year 1759, to replace to this fund the like ſums paid there out to make good the deficiency of the following funds, viz.						
Duty on glaſs and ſpirits, for life annuities granted anno 1746	8881	11	10 ½			
Several duties granted for payment of annuities anno 1757	24371	6	11 ¾			
				33252	18	10 ¼
By an unknown perſon for conſcience ſake				624	0	0
				3214795	7	5 ¼

By caſh to pay life-annuities 1757, at the Exchequer	33397	10	0			
By caſh to make good the deficiency of the annuity-funds 1758	95895	3	2			
By caſh to make good the deficiency of annuity-funds 1759	90111	8	5 ½			
In further part of 2491848l. 5s. granted for ſervice of the year 1758	345415	7	11 ¼			
In full of 1800761. 17s. 0¼d. granted for ditto 1759	180076	17	0 ¾			
In part of 2250000l. granted for ſervice of the year 1759	942072	9	11 ½			
				2761609	8	9 ½
Ballance, Jan. 11, 1760.				453185	18	7 ¾
				3214795	7	5 ¾

State of the receipts and iſſues of the revenues of France in 1740, 1741, 1742, and 1743; and of the national debt of France in 1743, as taken from ſome papers lately publiſhed from a MS. that was in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. Furneſe.

	l. ſterl.	s.	d.
The king's revenue in 1740 —	9008682	18	7¼
Diſburſements — —	9017237	1	4¾
Debt contracted —	8554	2	9
1741. Receipts —	10858317	17	11¼
Diſburſements —	11104152	4	7½
Debt contracted —	245834	6	8¼

But this debt was paid in 1742, and carried to the diſburſements in 1743.

Among the diſburſements are 896871l. 10s. to French miniſters at foreign courts for ſecret ſervices, negociations, and foreign penſions; 145208l. 6s. 8d. remitted to M. Belleiſle at Frankfort, on account of the election of an emperor; 29041l. 13s. 4d. for ſecret affairs within the kingdom; 948125l. for foreign ſubſidies on account of the affairs of Europe.

1742. Receipts — —	13702868	8	6¼
Diſburſements —	13063138	16	2½
Savings this year	639729	12	4

Among theſe diſburſements are 30322l. 18s. 4d. for ſecret affairs within the kingdom; 116166l. 13s. 4d. for ſecret ſervices abroad, negociations, and foreign penſions; 1262960l. 16s. 8d. for foreign ſubſidies; and 85416l. 13s. 4d. remitted to M. Belleiſle at Berlin.

1743. Receipts —	11767942	4	7½
Diſburſements —	12485312	7	11½
Debt contracted —	717370	13	4

Among the diſburſements this year are the following articles: to ambaſſadors, as well for their ſalaries, as for ſecret ſervices and foreign penſions, 170897l. 7s. 11d.—Foreign ſubſidies, 760233l. 1s. 8d.—Secret affairs within the kingdom, 31373l.

Before the re-union of the dukedoms of Lorraine and Bar to the crown, the ordinary revenues of the king amounted from 200 to 205 millions of livres; ſince that re-union they have amounted, one year with another, to about 210 millions of livres. King Staniſlaus receives a yearly penſion from the French court of 85416l. 13s. 4d. ſterling.

Debts of the French crown, Jan. 1. 1744

Perpetual rents £.	56367551	13	4
Charges and hereditary offices	34735776	11	3
Augmentation of finances	872702	1	8
£.	91976030	6	3
Intereſt of the above ſum.			
Hereditary Intereſt —	2212877	16	9
More annuities and tranſitory rents	1099529	10	10½
	3312407	7	7½

The aforeſaid ſums are reduced to ſterling money, reckoning the livre at 10d. ½

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

A tranſlation of the declaration, delivered by the Auſtrian miniſter reſiding at the Hague, to his Serene Highneſs Prince Lewis of Brunſwick, in anſwer to that which his highneſs had delivered on the part of his Majeſty and the King of Pruſſia, on the 25th of November 1759, to the miniſters of the belligerent powers. A like declaration was alſo delivered, ſeparately, at the ſame time, by the reſpective miniſters of the courts of Ruſſia and France.

THEIR Britannic and Pruſſian majeſties having thought proper to make known, by the declaration delivered, on their part, at the Hague, the 25th of November laſt paſt, to the ambaſſadors and miniſters of the courts of Vienna, Peterſburg, and Verſailles, reſiding there.

'That being ſincerely deſirous of contributing to the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquillity, they were ready to ſend plenipotentiaries to the place, that ſhall be judged the moſt convenient, in order to treat there, of this important object, with thoſe, which the belligerent parties ſhall think proper to authoriſe on their ſide, for attaining ſo ſalutary an end.'

Her majeſty the empreſs queen of Hungary and Bohemia; her majeſty the empreſs of all the Ruſſias; and his majeſty the moſt chriſtian king, equally animated by the deſire of contributing to the re-eſtabliſhment of the public tranquillity, on a ſolid and equitable footing, declare in return;

That his majeſty the catholic king, having been pleaſed to offer his mediation in the war, which has ſubſiſted for ſome years between France and England; and this war having beſides, nothing in common with that which the two empreſſes with their allies have likewiſe carried on for ſome years againſt the King of Pruſſia;

His moſt chriſtian majeſty is ready to treat of his particular peace with England, through the good offices of his catholic majeſty, whoſe mediation he has a pleaſure in accepting.

As to the war, which regards directly his Pruſſian majeſty; their majeſties, the empreſs queen of Hungary and Bohemia, the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, and the moſt chriſtian king, are diſpoſed to agree to the appointing the congreſs propoſed. But as, by virtue of their treaties, they cannot enter into any engagement relating to peace, but in conjunction with their allies, it will be neceſſary, in order that they may be enabled to explain themſelves definitively upon that ſubject, that their Britannic and Pruſſian majeſties ſhould previouſly be pleaſed to cauſe their invitation to a congreſs, to be made to all the powers, that are directly engaged in war againſt the King of Pruſſia; and namely, to his majeſty the King of Poland, elector of Saxony, as likewiſe to his majeſty

jesty the King of Sweden, who ought specifically to be invited to the future congress.

Offers made by several neutral powers to the powers at war of places in their countries to hold a congress in.

THE States-General offered the town of Breda. To this offer General Yorke returned an answer, importing, 'That the king his master thanked their High Mightinesses for the sincere desire they express to put an end to the ravages of war, which carry desolation all over Europe; that he readily accepted of their gracious offer, and would be extremely pleased, from his high regard and invariable friendship for their High Mightinesses, that all the other powers at war would likewise accept it.'—To the same offer, the French declaration was in substance as follows: 'That his most christian majesty was highly sensible of the offer their High Mightinesses had made of the town of Breda for holding the congress: that his majesty, to give a fresh proof of his sincere desire to increase the good harmony that subsisted between him and their High Mightinesses, accepted their gracious offer with pleasure; but as he could do nothing without the consent of his high allies, it behoved him to wait for their answer, which could not fail to be favourable, if nothing but the place for holding the congress remained to be settled.'

King Stanislaus having also written a letter to the King of Great Britain, making him an offer of the city of Nancy to hold the congress in, his Britannic majesty returned him an answer to the following effect: 'I have a due sense of your majesty's obliging offer of your city of Nancy, for holding a congress, in case the powers at war should be inclined to put a stop to the effusion of human blood. I should be extremely glad that the negotiations so much to be desired were carried on under your majesty's eye: but as the city of Nancy is not conveniently situated for all the powers who are interested in the great work of peace, I can only thank your majesty for the obliging offer of your good offices, and of the city of Nancy for the seat of the negotiation.'

To the like offer made to the King of Prussia, his majesty wrote the following:

Monsieur mon Frere,

"With real pleasure I have received your majesty's letter. Certainly I should not refuse the offer you make me of the city of Nancy, if that depended on me. All the negotiations that should be carried on there under your auspices, could not but take a favourable and happy turn; but your majesty, perhaps, knows by this time, that every body's sentiments are not so pacific as yours.

The courts of Vienna and Russia have refused, in an unprecedented manner, to come into the measures which the King of England and myself proposed to them; and it is likely that they will draw the King of France into the continuance of the war, the advantages of which they alone expect to reap; but, certainly they alone will be the cause of the effusion of human blood consequent on their refusal.

How-

However, I shall not be the less grateful for your majesty's offers. If all sovereigns were endowed with your humanity, goodness, and justice, the world would not be exposed, as it is now, to desolation, ravages, massacres, and conflagrations.

I am, with sentiments of the highest esteem, and the most perfect and most sincere friendship,

Your Majesty's

At Freyburg, good Brother,

Feb. 8, 1760. FREDERICK.

Translation of a convention between his Majesty and the King of Prussia, concluded and signed at London, the 9th of November, 1759.

BE it known to all whom it concerns, or may concern, that the burthensome war wherein his Prussian majesty is engaged, putting him under the necessity of making new efforts for his defence, against the great number of enemies by which his dominions are attacked, and being therefore obliged to enter into a new concert with his Britannic majesty, in order to provide reciprocally and jointly with him for their common defence and safety; and his majesty the King of Great Britain having made known, at the same time, the desire he had to strengthen the bonds of friendship, which subsist between the two courts, and to come to a new agreement on this occasion, and for this end, by an express convention relating to the succours by which he may give to his Prussian majesty most expeditious and most efficacious assistance, their said majesties have therefore, for this purpose, named and authorized their respective ministers, to wit, in the name, and on the part of his Britannic majesty, his privy counsellors, Sir Robert Henley, knight, his keeper of the great seal of Great Britain; John, Earl Granville, president of his council; Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, first lord commissioner of his treasury; Robert, Earl of Holderness, one of his principal secretaries of state; Philip, Earl of Hardwicke; and William Pitt, another of his principal secretaries of state; and in the name, and on the part of his Prussian majesty, the sieurs Dodo Henry, Baron of Knyphausen, his privy counsellor of embassy, and minister plenipotentiary at the court of his Britannic majesty, and Lewis Michell, his chargé d'affaires, at the said court, who, after the exchange of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

1. It is agreed, that all the preceding treaties which subsist between the two courts, of whatever date or nature they may be, and particularly that of Westminster, of the 16th of January, in the year 1756, as well as the convention of the 11th of April of the last year, and that of the 7th of December of the same year, shall be deemed to be renewed and confirmed by the present convention in all their points, articles, and clauses, and shall be of the same force as if they were inserted herein word for word.

2. His majesty, the King of Great Britain engages to cause to be paid in the city of London, into the hands of the person or persons who shall be authorized for that purpose, by his majesty the King of Prussia the sum of four millions

of

of German crowns, amounting to 670,000l. ſterling, which entire ſum ſhall be paid at once, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, upon the requiſition of his Pruſſian majeſty.

3. His majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, engages, on his part, to employ the ſaid ſum in keeping up, and augmenting his forces, which ſhall act in the moſt advantageous manner, for the common cauſe, and for the end propoſed by their aforeſaid majeſties, of reciprocal defence, and mutual ſecurity.

4. Their high contracting parties moreover engage, viz. on the one part his Britannic majeſty, both as king, and as elector, and on the other part his Pruſſian majeſty, not to conclude any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, or any other convention whatſoever, with the powers who have taken part in the preſent war, but in concert, and by mutual conſent, and expreſsly comprehending each other therein.

5. This convention ſhall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof ſhall be exchanged on both ſides, within the term of ſix weeks, to be reckoned from the date of ſigning the preſent convention, or ſooner, if poſſible.

In witneſs whereof we the underwritten miniſters of his majeſty the King of Great Britain, and of his majeſty the King of Pruſſia, by virtue of our full powers, have ſigned the preſent convention, and have ſet the ſeals of our arms thereto.

Done at London, the 9th of November, in the year of our Lord 1759. (L. S.)

The miniſtry in France, and the captains of the navy there are mutually diſpleaſed with one another. The letter which M. Berryer, ſecretary for the affairs of the navy, wrote to the officers in the river Vilaine, was preceded by ſeveral others. The firſt from that miniſter to M. de la Broſſe, was dated December 12, 1759, and was as follows:

"I Received, Sir, yours of the 4th inſtant, acquainting me with the ſituation of the ſhips that took ſhelter in the Vilaine, and of the difficulty of getting them down the river. I laid your letter before the king at Marly. His majeſty could not help ſaying to me, that he could not conceive why you put into ſuch a place: which, all circumſtances conſidered, he thought a very improper one. He charges you to examine carefully what methods can be employed to get the ſhips out, and carry them to Breſt, if not all together, which without doubt would be difficult, at leaſt one at a time, which may be done. His majeſty added, that the ſtate of his finances would not ſupport the expence of keeping ſhips in commiſſion in the Vilaine. He would chuſe rather to order them to be laid up, and the officers and ſeamen to be diſcharged, than to continue ſuch a heavy and fruitleſs expence; reſerving to himſelf to take ſuch meaſures, and employ ſuch officers, as he might think proper, to bring them out of that place. But he deferred giving me his final order on this head, till you ſhould have anſwered this letter.

I therefore earneſtly deſire that you will anſwer it minutely and with preciſion. You muſt be ſenſible how nearly it concerns you to get the king's ſhips as ſoon as poſſible, out of this place with ſafety; and

and how mortifying it would be to you to see others employed in this service. The interest I take in whatever concerns you, makes me wish that you would think of the matter seriously, and that you may succeed in it.

His majesty was much offended, that without asking, or waiting for his orders, you took upon you to give some officers leave to go on shore. He orders me to make out a list of all who shall leave their ships, before he has ordered them to be put out of commission, that it may be laid before him; for no officer is to go on shore while the ships are detained. I am, &c."

M. de la Brosse did not think it became him to answer alone this letter, in which every captain was concerned. The whole body of them, therefore, sent an answer, dated December 17, in the following terms:

"In consequence of the minister's letter, all the captains met, and after mature consideration of the manifold inconveniencies of getting the ships out of the Vilaine, we are unanimously of opinion, that, notwithstanding the pressing motives for complying with the king's intentions, it is absolutely impossible to fulfil them while the enemy continues in these seas; and we cannot expect that the bad weather at this season will force them to quit their station; for in the bay of Quiberon they can ride as safe, they acknowledge themselves, as in any harbour in England, especially from the westerly winds, which are most violent, and which hinder us from getting out; we being obliged to wait till a favourable wind coincide with a high tide, as it happily did the day we carried the king's ships out of danger. The favourable winds from north-east to south-east, which are absolutely necessary for their getting out, suffer the enemy to stand in shore, and to form a chain at the entrance of the bay, which is near a league over, and hath only one channel, too narrow for more than two ships to pass a-breast; and the enemy being without us, the ship that should have once got through, could not get back, but must either run a-shore, or be taken. The same difficulty subsists in the case of a single ship, which, with the advantage of all the most favourable circumstances, should attempt to get through, there being always three of the enemy's ships at anchor at the distance of two leagues, who make signals to the rest who are farther out. The very first motions we make are known to this squadron, which, according to the reports daily brought to us, hath never consisted of less than twenty ships.

Notwithstanding the personal interest of each captain, not to have his ship laid up in a place so distant from the department to which he belongs, we are concerned only for the good of the service. We find that the difficulties abovementioned render it impossible for us to get out, if the enemy have a mind to hinder it.

We read with the utmost concern, that part of the minister's letter which seems to make us responsible for putting in here. It was no more in our power to chuse where to put in, than it was to chuse the place to engage in; the only alternative we had left us, at the entrance of the night, was either the certain destruction of the

the ships with their crews, or putting in here, with which we are reproached, as if it had been premeditated."

Declaration of the King of Prussia to his co-estates of the circle of Westphalia, who have sent deputies to the illegal assembly of the circle of Cologn.

HIS majesty the King of Prussia, &c. my most gracious master, hath heard that several of the laudable co-estates of the circle of Westphalia have been recently required by the imperial court, to furnish against his Prussian majesty their contingent of troops, or rather to commute for the past and for the future in ready money, according to an arbitrary rate fixed by that court; though this demand of money, instead of troops, be no less extraordinary, than contrary to the constitutions of the empire.

For these causes, the undersigned hath received express orders from his majesty, to declare, as he doth by these presents, to all the high and laudable states who have sent deputies to the assembly which is illegally held at Cologn, "That if, contrary to all expectation, they should give way to such a demand, or if they should continue to give assistance to his enemies, either by furnishing troops, or an equivalent in money, and thus actually take part in the war against his majesty and his high allies, he will consider them as his declared enemies, both now and at a proper time hereafter." AMMON.

Munster, April 14, 1760.

A memorial of the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony. Published at Vienna, on the raising the siege of Dresden.

SInce the troubles began, that desolate Germany, his majesty the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, hath been too often obliged to make just complaints to his high allies, to the diet of the empire, and to all Europe. Stript of his hereditary dominions by a neighbour, who, on entering them, asked only a *passage* through them, made protestations of *friendship towards the sovereign*, and declared he had *no ground of complaint against him, nor any claim on the country*; the king could not but look on the acts of hostility committed by the Prussians, as so many injuries, as so many breaches of the law of nations, and manifest violations of the laws of the empire. But things were soon carried to such a length, that Saxony would have thought herself too happy to find in the King of Prussia, not a depositary, but a declared enemy, provided this enemy would have respected the laws and customs of war, which humanity prescribes, and which all civilized nations have hitherto observed. She would not, in that case, have seen her towns subjected to contributions which exceed all measure; the suburbs of the capital set on fire, without necessity; the lands laid waste; and what completes her misfortunes, her young men torn from her by force, and constrained to bear arms against their sovereign: horrid treatment! and so opposite to humanity, that it is without example, not among civilized nations only, but even among the greatest barbarians.

Sunk

Sunk under such grievous oppressions, Saxony seemed to have no room to fear that her condition could be worse. Nevertheless, she hath found within the space of the last year, that fresh misfortunes were in reserve for her; and that, if the Prussians seemed for some time to preserve the country, it was only that they themselves might enjoy its produce. This tenderness was not dictated by humanity, but by interest. As the danger of being expelled Saxony increased, they displayed their cruelty. If they quitted any part of the country without hope of returning, they gave it up to pillage: wherever they came, the unhappy peasant was plundered without mercy; grain, forage horses, cattle of all kinds, were taken from him; and he was left without subsistence. Whole families, and the best workmen of all sorts were carried off; even women found no safeguard in their sex; but all who were thought useful for Brandenburgh, were torn from their families, and carried into slavery.

The city of Dresden remained. Notwithstanding the ruin of its suburbs, it still maintained a numerous people; it was the resource of the neighbouring country. To complete the ruin of Saxony, the unfortunate city was to be destroyed. Had the enemy attacked the place according to the rules and customs of war, had they directed their efforts against the ramparts, the king would, without doubt, have lamented the evils that would have resulted from it to his people; but he would have lamented them without complaining: and though in the fiercest wars the residences of sovereigns have hitherto been generally spared, his majesty would have been silent; for, in short, one is accustomed to consider the King of Prussia not as an ordinary enemy; but the Prussians made war on the innocent townsmen; their fire was wholly directed against the houses; and they endeavoured to destroy a town which they could not take.

The king cannot forbear pointing out to all Europe this remarkable circumstance, that the enemy redoubled their fire against the houses in Dresden, and did them the greatest damage, when the arrival of M. Daun, with his whole army, left them no hope of being able to take the place; and, in short, that in drawing off their men from the suburbs before Wilsdruff-gate, they laid in ashes upwards of an hundred houses that had escaped in the preceding fires. The King of Prussia succeeded in completing the misfortunes of Saxony by the disasters that befel the capital. Three hundred and fifty houses destroyed, with all that was in them, and a great many others half ruined, are a fatal loss to a city already exhausted by four successive years of misfortunes. After these things, the king thinks it scarce worth while to mention his palaces and his gardens, which were sacked and ruined, in contempt of the regard usually paid from one sovereign to another. Is there a man in the empire, or even in all Europe, who doth not see in these terrible effects an implacable hatred, and a destructive fury, which all nations ought to concur in repressing?

It is not to render his enemy odious, that the king holds up his picture to all the powers in Europe, and particularly to his co-estates, and his high allies; but in hopes of exciting them to redouble their

efforts, without delay, for the deliverance of Saxony, and not suffer that unfortunate country to be absolutely ruined; to move their compassion in favour of an innocent people, reduced to the utmost distress, and who can expect but a very feeble assistance from their sovereign, stript himself of all things by acts of oppression, no less violent than unforeseen.

This inability is of all his majesty's misfortunes the most severe. He loves his people. He hath a father's bowels for them; and he sees them overwhelmed with distress, without being able to succour them. The king hath the consolation left, of employing, in their favour, all that the goodness of his cause, his invariable love of justice, and the great sacrifices he hath made for the common advantage and the preservation of the empire, in short all the regard and attention that he may merit by his misfortunes from the friendly powers. By all these titles he conjures those powers to take the properest measures for the relief and preservation of the subjects left him in Saxony.

As to what regards him personally, his majesty puts his whole trust in the sovereign master of kings, in that judge who searcheth the heart, and weigheth right in the scales of justice. He is encouraged to hope that he will in the end be pleased to enable him to dry up the tears of the Saxons, to guard them for the future from all external violence, and to ensure their domestic happiness by paternal government.

His conscience beareth him this precious witness, that he hath not drawn so many evils upon himself and his dominions by unjust or ambitious enterprises. The justice of his cause is so evident, so incontestible, and even so fully acknowledged by every one, that he cannot be refused an indemnification proportioned to his losses, if in the future pacification any regard be paid to justice and equity.

An account of the barbarous manner in which the Russian, Austrian, and Saxon troops, laid waste the Marche of Brandenburgh; and of the cruelties they committed in the month of October, 1760, in their expedition against the city of Berlin.

Published at Berlin by authority.

HOwever enormous the cruelties were, to which the king's dominions were a prey last year, one would imagine that his majesty's enemies wanted to out-do themselves in this respect, by their barbarous conduct this year. It would in fact seem, that after four unsuccessful campaigns, they thought they should more easily obtain their ends, by means equally shocking to humanity, and inconsistent with the practice of civilized nations, than by endeavouring to terminate the war by arms, and the superiority of their forces.

In this light, all the operations of this campaign, and in particular the famous expedition against Berlin, naturally present themselves before the impartial public. The whole united forces of the house of Austria, in conjunction with the numerous armies of Russia, have over-run Silesia, not with a view to fight battles, or get possession of the fortresses by regular sieges; but to carry fire and sword into a province, which

which they are pleaſed to conſider at Vienna as part of the inconteſtable dominions of the houſe of Auſtria. Towns that were already laid under contribution, have, nevertheleſs, been plundered and ſacked: Landſhut, in particular, furniſhes a memorable example of this conduct, ſo contrary to all the laws of war. The capital, and other fortreſſes of Sileſia, of which they could not make themſelves maſters by ſtratagem, or other indirect methods, for want of artillery to lay ſiege to them, have been bombarded without any hopes of ſucceſs: one would think they did it only for the pleaſure of beholding a great number of houſes and public edifices, on fire.

That unfortunate province would doubtleſs have been irrecoverably ruined, had not Providence thought proper to ſet bounds to their exceſſes, and to humble them by an event which deſtroyed all their flattering hopes. The battle of Lignitz ſtopt the execution of their vaſt deſigns, and diſconcerted their plan for the reſt of the campaign. Three armies, each of them ſuperior in number to that of the king, which had even entirely ſurrounded him, and which counted ſo much on the ſucceſs of the meaſures they had taken to overwhelm him, that they had even fixed the day which was to decide his fate, were, by this victory, reduced for a long time to total inaction, and obliged to think more of defending themſelves, than of forming offenſive enterpriſes. The Ruſſians retreated towards the frontiers of Poland, ſetting fire to every place where they had received any loſs, or apprehended an attack. The two Auſtrian armies ſhut themſelves up in the hills of Sileſia, and oppoſed thoſe natural barricades to the efforts which his majeſty made to come to blows with them. There they waited for the iſſue of the diverſion which the policy of their court was to procure to be made. Marſhal Soltikoff remained the whole month of September, without daring to make the leaſt motion, in preſence of the ſmall corps under General Goltz; the operations of his troops being confined to the deſolating thoſe parts of Lower Sileſia that were in his power. But as this proceeding could not deliver the Auſtrian army from its confined poſition, which in the end might prove fatal to it, the court of Vienna again had recourſe to theſe methods, which it employs with ſo much ſucceſs to extricate itſelf from a dilemma, and prevailed with the Ruſſians to invade the Marche of Brandenburgh.

For this end, the Generals Czernichef and Tottleben were detached with upwards of 20,000 men, and General Laſcy was ſent againſt Berlin with 14,000 from the Auſtrian army. The whole Ruſſian army followed at a ſmall diſtance, to ſuſtain this grand enterpriſe. But each party wanting to get before the other, General Tottleben, without waiting for the arrival of the large corps of troops, appeared on the 3d of October before Berlin, with 2000 light troops and ſome foot. He immediately ſummoned it, and upon its refuſing to ſurrender, he threw into the town ſome hundreds of royal grenades, bombs, and red-hot balls, in hopes of obtaining by fire and by terror, what he could not promiſe himſelf from his forces. The three aſſaults made on Halle-gate, were repelled; and the flames, which had broke out in

five different parts, were happily extinguiſhed. The prudent meaſures taken by the Pruſſian generals who were at Berlin, at laſt obliged the Ruſſian general to retire without effecting his purpoſe. Mean while, Prince Eugene of Wurtemburgh, and Lieutenant General Hulſen, had come to the aſſiſtance of the capital, and for ſome time put a ſtop to the enemy's enterpriſes: They would probably have obliged them wholly to drop their deſign, had not Count Czernichef, on one ſide, and General Laſcy on the other, come up with their troops. At the ſame time the grand Ruſſian army arrived at Francfort on the Oder, and General Panin, with ſeven regiments, was detached towards Berlin, to ſuſtain General Czernichef; and he could be followed every day by freſh detachments.

The two Pruſſian generals abovementioned, ſeeing the great ſuperiority of the enemy, would not expoſe the city to the precarious iſſue of a battle, and reſolved to give it time to capitulate, in order to prevent the calamities to which it might be expoſed; accordingly they withdrew on the 6th, before day-break, to Spandau, and the governor and the magiſtrates made ſeparate capitulations with General Tottleben. It was agreed that the town ſhould be delivered up to the Ruſſians; that the garriſon, conſiſting of two battalions of Itzenplitz's regiment, and one battalion of Ludenitz's militia, ſhould be priſoners of war; and that, on paying a contribution of 1,500,000 crowns, and 200,000 as a gratuity to the troops, for which the town was obliged to become bound, it ſhould enjoy full liberty, protection and ſafety, while the enemy ſtaid in it. The priſoners, who, at the moſt, amounted but to 1200 men, and not to 4000, as the foreign news-papers have given out, were carried off; and the cadets, who could not be comprehended in the capitulation, which mentions only generals, officers, ſubalterns, and ſoldiers, were carried away with the reſt on foot. Tho' ſcarce above ten or twelve years old, their tender age could not ſecure them from this hard uſage, which, we hear, hath already put an end to many of their lives.

According to the public news-papers, the Ruſſian generals divided them among themſelves, to take the keeping of them, as if they were ſlaves condemned to perpetual captivity. Nevertheleſs they can be conſidered only in two lights; if they were priſoners of war, they ought to be exchanged; and, if they were not, they were unjuſtly carried away, and ought to be immediately diſcharged.

By virtue of the capitulation concluded with General Haddick in 1757, the city of Berlin was no more to be moleſted or burthened by the Auſtrians during the whole courſe of this war: nevertheleſs, ſome Auſtrian regiments took up their quarters by force, and againſt the will of the Ruſſians, at Frederickſtadt, and in the New Town, where, by this act of violence, and the exceſſes of every kind which they were guilty of, they gave freſh proofs how little they regard their own engagements.

The capitulation made with General Tottleben was no better obſerved, either by the Ruſſians or Auſtrians. By the third article of the two capitulations for the garriſon, and the town, it was ſettled, that

that no ſoldier ſhould be quartered in the city or ſuburbs; that the light troops ſhould not be permitted to enter the place; and that both the royal palaces and private houſes ſhould be entirely ſafe, and not be expoſed to pillage: nevertheleſs, ſeveral Auſtrian regiments took up their quarters in the town, as hath been juſt mentioned. They even lived at diſcretion; and, not content with eating and drinking at the expence of their landlords, they compelled them to give them money, goods, and whatever they aſked. There are but few inhabitants of Berlin, whom theſe gueſts did not coſt hundreds or thouſands of crowns. The town was, in a manner, over-run with coſſacks, huſſars, and other light troops, who robbed both in the ſtreets and in the houſes, and wherever they came. Nor were the regular troops wholly free from this reproach: the Auſtrians, in particular, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in theſe exploits. On a careful enquiry, it hath been found, that 282 private houſes were broke and plundered, and the inhabitants compelled, by the moſt barbarous acts of violence, to part with money, watches, and whatever the ſoldiers had a mind to. A very great number of perſons were beat, cut with ſwords, and abuſed in ſuch a cruel manner, that many are ſtill in danger of their lives from the wounds they received. A woman named Schack was found dead on the quay of Collen with her body diſfigured by wounds. People ſcarce dared to appear in the ſtreets for fear of being robbed; and moſt of thoſe, whoſe buſineſs obliged them to be abroad in the evening, or at night, were ſtripped of every thing. The king's ſtables, which by the capitulation were not to be touched, were a principal object of the enemy's ravage, though the Ruſſian commander had placed there a ſafeguard of twenty four men. All his majeſty's coaches, which could not, ſurely, be reckoned implements of war, were broke to pieces, after being ſtripped of the velvet, embroidery, and lace; and the apartments of M. Schwerin, one of the king's equerries, which are over the ſtables, were plundered. The hoſpital for invalids, and the hoſpital called la Charité, thoſe retreats of the unhappy, the infirm, and the indigent, which one would imagine, the moſt cruel enemy would have reſpected, were not ſpared, but pillaged, and expoſed to other exceſſes of different kinds. In the church of Jeruſalem the Auſtrians robbed the veſtry and the poor's box, and opened ſome graves to ſtrip the dead. It muſt be acknowledged, that General Tottleben, and Brigadier Bachman, who was appointed vice governor, endeavoured to maintain order and diſcipline in the city, and that they even put a ſtop to ſome exceſſes committed by the troops: but moſt of the diſorders were ſuffered to paſs unpuniſhed; and by the exceſſes committed in breach of the capitulation, the city ſuſtains a loſs of ſome hundred thouſand crowns, over and above the enormous contribution exacted from it.

Nevertheleſs, what happened at Berlin, was nothing compared to what was done in the ſmall towns and the flat country, the whole, from the gates of Berlin to the diſtance of ſeveral miles, being laid totally deſolate. In particular, the Auſtrian, Ruſſian, and Saxon troops joined to leave the moſt deteſtable

marks of their rage and inhumanity at the caſtle of Charlottenbourg. Eſterhaſi's Auſtrian huſſars, and the Saxon uhlans, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this exploit, and their officers looked on unconcerned. Whole ſquadrons entered the caſtle on the 9th of October, and plundered it for four days ſucceſſively, without receiving the leaſt check from either general or officer. All the tapeſtry was torn down; looking-glaſſes, pictures, tables, chairs, china, in ſhort, all that was of any value, was broke or ſpoilt, except a large quantity of effects which ſome greedy officers took for themſelves, and ſent away in covered waggons. Even the king's chapel, that ſacred place, which the moſt ſavage nations would have reſpected, was ravaged and profaned by their naſtineſs, and the organs broke. In the apartments of the caſtle, the pictures of the royal family were ſpoilt and disfigured, and ſeveral ſtatues of the celebrated cabinet of Cardinal Polignac, valuable monuments of antiquity, were mutilated or damaged. In ſhort, ſuch havock was made at this country ſeat, that ſcarce any thing more than the walls can properly be ſaid to be left. Nevertheleſs, the plunder got here did not ſatisfy the enemy's greedineſs, nor ſecure the inhabitants of the town from being plundered, though they had ranſomed themſelves by the payment of 15,000 crowns in ready money. Every thing was taken from them; and what could not be carried away was broke or deſtroyed. Several inhabitants were horſewhipped and cut with ſabres; of which two died. Even the women, without diſtinction of age, were expoſed to the rage of the enemy, and made victims of their brutality.

Schoenhauſen, the queen's country houſe, ſhared much the ſame fate. A Ruſſian ſubaltern arrived there on the 8th of October, with eight huſſars, and demanded, with grievous threats, her majeſty's plate. In vain he was told, that it had been carried, long before, to a place of ſafety: They ſearched the caſtle, and, not finding what they wanted, pulled down, and tore the tapeſtry and the curtains, and, taking what they liked, went to the houſe of the keeper of the caſtle, ſtripped him and his wife, beat him with rods and whips, and even pinched them with red-hot pincers in ſuch a cruel manner, that both are ſtill dangerouſly ill. The Generals Czernichef and Tottleben, being informed of theſe cruelties, promiſed, indeed, to put a ſtop to them; but, inſtead thereof, the caſtle was totally deſolated between the 9th and the 12th. All the tapeſtry and curtains left after the former viſit were torn, and the chairs, pictures, and china broke to pieces. In ſhort, Schoenhauſen was made a deſart; nor did the offices belonging to it, or the village of Pankow, which adjoins to it, fare better. A ſervant belonging to the caſtle was laid on the fire in his own apartment, and the miniſter's footman hacked to death with ſabres. The women were diſhonoured in the moſt barbarous manner: All the cattle were driven away, and every houſe and barn emptied.

The palace of the Margrave Charles at Friedrichfelde received the ſame treatment from the Ruſſians; and moſt of the provincial towns met with no more favour.

Frank-

Frankfort, in particular, was moſt grievouſly harraſſed many ways, though the enemy's generals had given the magiſtrates aſſurances in writing, that they had no farther exactions to fear. Lieutenant Col. Roſchewſky lighted a large fire in the great ſquare, with which he threatened to ſet the city in flames. A burgomaſter was whipped in a cruel manner, and all the magiſtrates threatened with the ſame treatment. By theſe violent meaſures they extorted great quantities of cloth, linen, and forage, and a contribution of 50,000 crowns, beſides what was given under the title of extraordinaries, which, however, did not prevent many acts of cruelty and robbery from being committed in that town, where the damage amounts to above 200,000 crowns.

The fate of Copenick, Furſtenwald, Beſkow, Alt-Lanſberg, Strauſberg, Orangeberg, Lubenwalde, and, in general, of all the towns in the Marche, where the enemy came, was equally hard. They were forced to pay contributions, and to furniſh things, much above their abilities, and, after all, were expoſed to pillage and ſhocking acts of cruelty. But nothing can come up to the dreadful ſight which the flat country preſents, from Berlin to the frontiers of Poland, Silefia, and Saxony, wherever the enemy have been. The villages are entirely plundered, and the country people left deſtitute both of corn and cattle. Their beds, their furniture, and, in ſhort, all they had, is carried off. The corn which the enemy could not uſe, or carry off, they ſcattered about, and threw into the dirt. All the cattle, cows as well as horſes, oxen and ſheep, were taken; above 100,000 head paſſed through Frankfort. Some villages were ſet on fire, particularly Schoneberg and Groſſen-Beer. In ſhort, wherever they came, they beat and abuſed the inhabitants in the moſt cruel manner, and barbarouſly diſhonoured the women, without diſtinction of age or condition, in preſence of their parents and huſbands. In fine, to fill up the meaſure of their deeds of inhumanity and horror, they laid aſide all regard to the ſepulchres of the dead, which have always been held in a kind of veneration by the moſt barbarous nations. The troops under General Laſcy, in their return through Wilmerſdorff, an eſtate belonging to the Schwerin family, broke open the burying vault, opened the coffin of the maſter of the horſe to the king, who had been dead twelve years, and thoſe of his lady and children, ſtript the bodies, and threw them on the ground. Theſe barbarities, of which the hiſtory of the leaſt civilized nations furniſhes few examples, will be handed down to the moſt diſtant poſterity, and perpetuate the ſhame of Pruſſia's enemies.

What is ſaid above, is only a brief ſummary, and as it were the outlines of the ſcene of devaſtation which the king's enemies made in the Marche in their laſt invaſion. A detail of particulars would fill volumes. But no fact has been mentioned, but what any one may be convinced of by the teſtimony of their own ſenſes. We have not taken the liberty to make ill-grounded and exaggerated complaints, ſuch as are thoſe of a court, which employs venal pens to excite falſe compaſſion, by magnifying the evils it hath brought on itſelf through

its own fault. It is well known how it filled Europe with its clamours, when its capital, defended by its allies as if it had been a regular fortreſs, ſuſtained more, through their fault, than that of the beſiegers, the natural conſequence of a ſiege; while it appears quite inſenſible at the fate of the city of Wittenberg, which thoſe very allies reduced to aſhes without any neceſſity, and almoſt without having fired againſt the ramparts. It forgets probably, or wants to make the public forget, that its allies made no ſcruple to bombard likewiſe without neceſſity, and for the moſt part without ſucceſs, Zittau, Schweidnitz, Cuſtrin, Colberg, Breſlau, Berlin, and Coſel: and that in this manner they reduced a part of thoſe towns to aſhes, and greatly damaged the reſt. That court would at preſent have great reaſon to make the moſt ſerious reflections on the obligation it lies under to its troops and thoſe of its allies, for the conduct they have held, if the king were diſpoſed to follow bad examples, and to retaliate on the ſubjects of Saxony the calamities which his ſubjects have been ſo unjuſtly made to ſuffer. But his majeſty's manner of thinking will always prevent his recurring to ſuch rigorous methods till he be forced to it by indiſpenſable neceſſity. He deteſts this illicit manner of making war the more, as it contributes ſo little to the end for which war is waged. This truth appears evident from the laſt expedition of the enemy into the Marche. They found it very eaſy to ſlip, as it were, into Brandenburgh, with an army of 80,000 men, and to make themſelves maſters of an open city defended by a handful of men. But as ſoon as his majeſty, informed of this invaſion, flew to the aſſiſtance of his oppreſſed ſubjects, and approached the frontier only, all thoſe troops of the enemy fled precipitately, and retired, ſome to Poland, and ſome to Saxony. It is not denied that they did hurt; but the damage is not irreparable, and can have no influence on the future operations of the war. The diverſion which the enemy propoſed to make by it, far from favouring their affairs in Saxony, and Sileſia, hath given the king an opportunity to reconquer the former, and to deliver the latter. Thus Haddick's enterpriſe againſt Berlin was followed, in 1757, by the glorious victories of Roſbach and Liſſa. The late expedition of the Ruſſians and Auſtrians againſt Berlin hath ſerved, notwithſtanding all that hath been publiſhed, to ruin, without any reaſon, and without any end, ſome thouſands of innocent ſubjects. But it hath diſplayed the enemies of Pruſſia, in their true colours, to all Europe, and laid open the falſity, the injuſtice, and the cruelty, of the principles on which they act, in this war. It ſhould ſeem that the court of Vienna wanted to realiſe, on this occaſion, the ſhocking expreſſion of one of its generals, 'That they 'muſt leave the ſubjects of Bran-'denburgh only free air and the 'bare ground.' Unable hitherto to cruſh the king, the magnanimous defender of the German liberties, it again hath recourſe to thoſe methods which the Ferdinands [of Auſtria] employed in the laſt century, to reduce the whole empire under their deſpotic yoke. By its conduct in our days, it renews the ſad remembrance of that long and bloody war which Germany then groaned under,

der, for the ſpace of thirty years. Let all Europe conſider at preſent what it hath to expect from ſuch an enemy. Let it judge whether the houſe of Auſtria, in caſe it could accompliſh the depreſſion of that of Brandenburgh, would not extend its ambitious views farther; and, to gain its end, ſeek to involve other ſtates in the calamities in which it wants to plunge thoſe of his majeſty. But Providence, which hath already ſo often defeated the projects of this houſe, and which hath recently humbled its pride by the defeat of Torgau, will ſtill ſet freſh bounds to its ambition in the ſequel of this war. We muſt hope that by its aſſiſtance, the king will continue to defend himſelf ſucceſsfully againſt the league formed againſt him by the inſinuations and intrigues of the court of Vienna; and that all the efforts of his enemies will not prevent the moſt diſtant poſterity from acknowledging him to have been the defender of the proteſtant religion and the liberties of Germany.

The following is an Anſwer to the foregoing relation of the ravages committed by the Auſtrians, Ruſſians, *and* Saxons *in* Brandenburgh, *publiſhed at* Dreſden, *and reprinted in the* Bruſſels Gazette.

THE inhabitants of Berlin have been more frightened than hurt. As they had, by their acclamations and applauſes, been accomplices in the exceſſes committed by their maſter in Saxony, they expected repriſals: but the generals of the two empreſſes diſtinguiſhed themſelves as much at Berlin, by their generoſity and compaſſion, as thoſe of Pruſſia and Saxony by their obdurateneſs and barbarity. Yet the Pruſſian Gazette hath the aſſurance to complain of a contribution of 1,800,000 crowns; of the plundering the arſenal, and the deſtruction of the powder-mill. The generals Laſcy and Tottleben carried off the arms and uniforms that were in the king's magazines: they rendered unſerviceable the royal foundery, which continually replaced in the enemy's armies the artillery which the imperial troops took from them at the price of their blood. The furniture of two country ſeats, the embelliſhments of which had been directed by the moſt rigorous œconomy, was damaged by the ſoldiers, who, in other reſpects, obſerved the exacteſt diſcipline. Compare theſe loſſes of the Pruſſians with ours, and with thoſe of the king-elector, whoſe auguſt family, priſoners in their own palace, have ſeen the apartments of it broke open, the locks of the cabinets picked, their domeſtics obliged to ranſom themſelves, their officers robbed, the fineſt furniture ſold by auction for a trifle, their country-ſeats converted into hoſpitals and ſtables, till the rage of the Pruſſians reduced them to a heap of rubbiſh; the capital ſet on fire and burnt; the gardens that ſurrounded it deſtroyed and dug up, from mere wantonneſs, the ornaments of them deſtroyed by expreſs order of the King of Pruſſia; our arſenal, which contained only rich and curious pieces, carried to Berlin by an enemy whoſe deſtructive ſpirit is always ſubordinate to his avidity; the caſtles and eſtates of the miniſters and principal nobility and gentry demoliſhed and laid waſte, after being ſeveral times ranſomed; the men carried off from the towns and villages, the houſes of the citizens plundered methodically, the magiſtrates thrown into dungeons, to compel them to de-

deliver up the effects of the widow and the orphan; and to extort from the unfortunate inhabitants the little money they had hid from the Prussian tax-gatherers.

These are a part only of the distresses which the generals of the empresses had to take vengeance for. But their imperial majesties have too much magnanimity to make unhappy slaves answerable for what they did by the command of a despotic master. It is the royal house of Prussia that owes satisfaction to the powers it hath offended. Its subjects, perhaps, have been long wishing in their hearts, that they may take it complete in the treaty of peace.

Translation of a very extraordinary letter, addressed to the captains of the Canadian *militia, by the* M. de Vaudreuil, *governor general of* Canada, *before the arrival of our troops at* Montreal.

Montreal, June 3, 1760.

SIR,

THE Chevalier de Levy is just returned to this town; he has repeated to me the strong testimony, which he had before given me, of the good will, the zeal and bravery of your company of militia.

I expected no less from the fidelity of the brave Canadians, and from their attachment to their native country.

His majesty, who is by this time probably informed of your glorious victory, will be no less pleased with this, than affected with the distresses of the colony: so that, supposing that a peace has not been concluded on the receipt of this news, the king of England cannot possibly avoid subscribing such terms as our monarch shall have imposed upon him.

You are not uninformed of the great advantages which we have gained in Europe during the last campaign, over the English and Prussians.

The prisoners which we are bringing in every moment, all agree in confirming them.

The truth is, his majesty is in person in Holland, with an army of 200,000 men, the Prince of Conti in Germany with 100,000, and the Princes of Deux Ponts, and Soubise, command the army of the empire of 200,000: and lastly, the empress of Russia, and the queen of Hungary, have joined their whole force, and are taking measures for the conquest of the remainder of his Prussian majesty's dominions.

Besides this, the last accounts assure us, that the garrisons of Fort Frederic, Niagara, and Chouagan, have suffered greatly by a sickness, which is not yet stopped, and that the regular troops in New England are reduced to nothing.

Gen. Murray therefore has dispersed manifestoes to no purpose, to magnify his own nation, to pacify the Canadians, to engage them to lay down their arms, to discredit our bills of exchange, and our currency, at the same time that the English traders are eager to procure them, because they have been regularly paid.

You see, Sir, that the colony is drawing to the end of its hardships and distresses, and that it is upon the point of seeing plenty succeed to scarcity.

If the English make any attempt, it can have no other object than the ambition of their generals; we are thoroughly prepared to repulse them with spirit; we have a train of artillery, besides that which we took from the enemy; a still greater proportion

portion of powder, ball, and ammunition, for the operations which I have projected; we have alſo proviſions enough, by means of the reſources which we ſhall find in the good will of the Canadians, who have the greateſt intereſt in the preſervation of their religion and liberty. The king's troops will even live, if neceſſary, upon roots, when they cannot do better, and will not fail to join their endeavours to thoſe of the brave Canadians.

My intention then is, that you and all your militia ſhould hold yourſelves ready to march with arms, baggage, and eight days proviſions, to our frontiers, when the caſe ſhall require it.

I believe I may venture to aſſure you, that theſe will be the laſt diſpoſitions which I ſhall have occaſion to make for the defence of this colony; being firmly convinced, that ſome time in Auguſt, at lateſt, we ſhall have peace, proviſions, and, in general, whatever we want.

I am, &c.

Articles of capitulation agreed upon and aſſented to by Captain Paul Demere, *commanding his Majeſty's forces at Fort* Loudoun, *and the headmen and warriors of the* Overhill Cherokee *towns.*

I. THAT the garriſon of Fort Loudoun march out with their arms and drums, each ſoldier having as much powder and ball as their officer ſhall think neceſſary for the march, and what baggage he may chuſe to carry.

II. That the garriſon be permitted to march for Virginia, or Fort Prince George, as the commanding officer ſhall think proper, unmoleſted; and that a number of Indians be appointed to eſcort them, and to hunt for proviſions on the march.

III. That ſuch ſoldiers as are lame, or by ſickneſs diſabled from marching, be received into the Indian towns, and kindly uſed until they recover, and to be returned to Fort Prince George.

IV. That the Indians do provide the garriſon with as many horſes as they can conveniently for their march, agreeing with the ſoldiers or officers for payment.

V. That the fort, great guns, powder, ball, and ſpare arms, be delivered to the Indians, without any fraud, on the day appointed for the march of the troops.

Signed OUCANASTOTO †his mark.
PAUL DEMERE.

CUNIGACATOGAE † his mark.

Notwithſtanding this capitulation the garriſon was baſely murdered.

Copy of a Letter *from Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *to the ſeveral governors and councils in* North America, *relating to the flag of truce trade.*

Whitehall, 23d Auguſt, 1760.

GENTLEMEN,

THE commanders of his majeſty's forces and fleets in North-America and the Weſt-Indies, have tranſmitted certain and repeated intelligences, of an illegal and moſt pernicious trade carried on by the king's ſubjects in North America, and the Weſt-Indies, as well to the French iſlands as to the French ſettlements on the continent in America, and particularly to the rivers Mobile and Miſſiſippi; by which the enemies, to the great reproach and detriment of government, are ſupplied with proviſions and other neceſſaries; whereby they are principally, if not alone, enabled to ſuſtain and protract this long and expenſive war. And it further appearing, that large ſums of bullion

lion are ſent by the king's ſubjects to the above places, in return whereof commodities are taken, which interfere with the product of the Britiſh colonies themſelves, in open contempt of the authority of the mother country, as well as the moſt manifeſt prejudice of the manufactures and trade of Great Britain. In order therefore, to put the moſt ſpeedy and effectual ſtop to ſuch flagitious practice, ſo utterly ſubverſive of all laws, and ſo highly repugnant to the well being of this kingdom:

It is his majeſty's expreſs will and pleaſure, that you do forthwith make the ſtricteſt and moſt diligent enquiry into the ſtate of this dangerous and ignominious trade: and that you do uſe every means in your power to detect and diſcover perſons concerned either as principals or acceſſaries therein; and that you do take every ſtep authorized by law, to bring all ſuch heinous offenders to the moſt exemplary and condign puniſhment. And you will as ſoon as may be, and from time to time, tranſmit to me for the king's information, full and particular accounts of the progreſs you ſhall have made in the execution of this his majeſty's commands; to the which the king expects that you pay the moſt exact obedience. And you are further to uſe your utmoſt endeavours, to trace out and inveſtigate the various artifices and evaſions by which the dealers in this iniquitous intercourſe find means to cover their criminal proceedings, and to elude the law: In order that from ſuch lights due and timely conſiderations may be had, what further proviſion may be neceſſary to reſtrain an evil of ſuch extenſive and pernicious conſequences.

I am, &c.

Paper relative to the final reduction of Canada.

Letter from Monſieur Vaudreuil to General Amherſt.

"SIR, Montreal, Sept. 7, 1760.

I SEND to your excellency M. de Bougainville, colonel of foot, accompanied by M. de Lac, captain in the regiment de la Reine; you may rely on all that the ſaid colonel ſhall ſay to your excellency in my name. I have the honour, &c." VAUDREUIL.

General Amherſt's anſwer to the above letter.

Camp before Montreal, Sept. 7, 1760.

SIR,

"I am to thank your excellency for the letter you honoured me with, this morning, by Colonel Bougainville: ſince which, the terms of capitulation, which you demand, have been delivered to me. I ſend them back to your excellency, with thoſe I have reſolved to grant you; and there only remains for me to deſire, that your excellency will take a determination as ſoon as poſſible, as I ſhall make no alteration in them. If your excellency accepts of theſe conditions, you may be aſſured that I will take care they ſhall be duly executed, and that I ſhall take a particular pleaſure to alleviate your fate as much as poſſible, by procuring to you and to your ſuite, all the conveniencies that depend on me. I have the honour to be, &c."

JEFF. AMHERST.

Second letter from Monſieur Vaudreuil to General Amherſt.

SIR, Montreal, Sept, 7, 1760.

"I have received the letter your excellency has honoured me with this day, as well as the anſwer to the articles which I had cauſed to be propoſed to you by M. de Bougainville.

I ſend the ſaid colonel back to your

your excellency, and I perſuade myſelf that you will allow him to make, by word of mouth, a repreſentation to your excellency, which I cannot diſpenſe with myſelf from making.

I have the honour to be, &c."

VAUDREUIL.

General Amherſt's anſwer to Monſieur Vaudreuil's ſecond letter.

Camp before Montreal, Sept. 7, 1760.

SIR,

"Major Abercrombie has this moment delivered to me the letter with which your excellency has honoured me, in anſwer to that which I had addreſſed to you, with the conditions on which I expect that Canada ſhall ſurrender: I have already had the honour to inform your excellency, that I ſhould not make any alteration in them: I cannot deviate from this reſolution: your excellency will, therefore, be pleaſed to take a determination immediately, and acquaint me in your anſwer, whether you will accept of them, or not. I have the honour to be, &c."

JEFF. AMHERST.

Letter from Monſieur Levis to General Amherſt.

Montreal, Sept. 7, 1760.

SIR,

"I ſend to your excellency M. de Lapauſe, aſſiſtant quarter maſter general to the army, on the ſubject of the too rigorous article, which you impoſe on the troops by the capitulation, and to which it would not be poſſible for us to ſubſcribe; be pleaſed to conſider the ſeverity of that article.

I flatter myſelf that you will be pleaſed to give ear to the repreſentations that officer will make to you on my part, and have regard to them. I have the honour to be, &c."

(Signed) Le Chevalier de LEVIS.

General Amherſt's Anſwer to Monſieur Levis' letter.

Camp before Montreal, Sep. 7, 1760.

SIR,

"The letter which you have ſent me by M. de Lapauſe, has this inſtant been delivered to me: all I have to ſay in anſwer to it, is, that I cannot alter in the leaſt the conditions which I have offered to the Marquis de Vaudreuil: and I expect his definitive anſwer, by the bearer on his return; on every other occaſion I ſhall be glad to convince you of the conſiderations with which I am, &c."

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST.

Third Letter from Monſieur Vaudreuil to General Amherſt.

SIR, Montreal, Sept. 8, 1760.

"I have determined to accept the conditions which your excellency propoſes. In conſequence whereof, I deſire you will come to a determination with regard to the meaſures to be taken relative to the ſigning of the ſaid articles. I have the honour to be, &c."

(Signed) VAUDREUIL.

General Amherſt's anſwer to Monſieur Vaudreuil's third letter.

Camp before Montreal, Sept 8, 1760.

SIR,

"In order to fulfil ſo much the ſooner, on my part, the execution of the conditions which your excellency has juſt determined to accept, I would propoſe that you ſhould ſign the articles which I ſent yeſterday to your excellency, and that you would ſend them back to me by Major Abercrombie, that a duplicate may be made of them immediately, which I ſhall ſign and ſend to your excellency.

I repeat here the aſſurances of the deſire I have to procure to your excellency, and to the officers and troops under your command, all poſſible conveniencies and protection: for which purpoſe I reckon, that you will judge it proper, that I cauſe

cauſe poſſeſſion to be taken of the gates, and place guards immediately after the reciprocal ſignature of the capitulation: however, I ſhall leave this to your own convenience, ſince I propoſe it only with a view of maintaining good order, and to prevent with the greater certainty, any thing being attempted againſt the good faith, and the terms of capitulation, in order to which I ſhall give the command of theſe troops to Colonel Haldimand, who I am perſuaded will be agreeable to you. I have the honour to be, &c."

JEFF. AMHERST.

Another letter from General Amherſt to Monſieur Vaudreuil.

Camp before Montreal, Sep. 8. 1760.

SIR,

"I have juſt ſent to your excellency, by Major Abercrombie, a duplicate of the capitulation, which you have ſigned this morning; and in conformity thereto, and to the letters which have paſſed between us, I likewiſe ſend Colonel Haldimand to take poſſeſſion of one of the gates of the town, in order to enforce the obſervation of good order, and prevent differences on both ſides.

I flatter myſelf that you will have room to be fully ſatisfied with my choice of the ſaid colonel, on this occaſion. I have the honour, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Articles of the capitulation between his Excellency General Amherſt, Commander in chief of his Britannic majeſty's troops and forces in North America, and his Excellency the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Grand Croix of the royal and military order of St. Lewis, governor, and lieutenant general for the king in Canada.

Article I. Twenty-four hours after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation, the Engliſh general ſhall cauſe the troops of his Britannic majeſty to take poſſeſſion of the gates of the town of Montreal: and the Engliſh garriſon ſhall not come into the place, till after the French troops have evacuated it.

"The whole garriſon of Montreal muſt lay down their arms, and ſhall not ſerve during the preſent war. Immediately after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation, the king's troops ſhall take poſſeſſion of the gates, and ſhall poſt the guards neceſſary to preſerve good order in the town."

Article II. The troops, and the militia, who are in garriſon in the town of Montreal ſhall go out of the gate of with all the honours of war, fix pieces of cannon and one mortar, which ſhall be put on board the veſſel, where the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall embark with ten rounds for each piece. The ſame ſhall be granted to the garriſon of Trois Rivieres, as to the honours of war.

Article III. The troops and militia, who are in garriſon in the fort of Jacques Cartier, and in the iſland of St. Helen, and other forts, ſhall be treated in the ſame manner, and ſhall have the ſame honours; and theſe troops ſhall go to Montreal or Trois Rivieres, or Quebec, to be there embarked for the firſt ſea-port in France, by the ſhorteſt way. The troops who are in our poſts, ſituated on the frontiers, on the ſide of Acadia, at Detroit, Michilimachinac, and other poſts, ſhall enjoy the ſame honours, and be treated in the ſame manner.

"All theſe troops are not to ſerve during the preſent war, and ſhall likewiſe lay down their arms. The reſt is granted."

Article IV. The militia, after be-

being come out of the above towns, forts, and posts, shall return to their homes, without being molested, on any pretence whatever, on account of their having carried arms.

"Granted."

Article V. The troops, who keep the field, shall raise their camp, and march, drums beating, with their arms, baggage, and artillery, to join the garrison at Montreal, and shall be treated in every respect the same.

"These troops as well as the others, must lay down their arms."

Article VI. The subjects of his Britannic majesty, and of his most Christian majesty, soldiers, militia, or seamen, who shall have deserted, or left the service of their sovereign, and carried arms in North America, shall be, on both sides, pardoned for their crimes, they shall be, respectively, returned to their country; if not, each shall remain where he is, without being sought after, or molested.

"Refused."

Article VII. The magazines, the artillery, firelocks, sabres, ammunition of war, and in general, every thing that belongs to his most Christian majesty, as well in the towns of Montreal, and Trois Rivieres, as in the forts, and posts mentioned in the third article, shall be delivered up, according to exact inventories, to the commissaries, who shall be appointed to receive the same in the name of his Britannic majesty. Duplicates of the said inventories shall be given to the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

"This is every thing that can be asked on this article."

Article VIII. The officers, soldiers, militia, seamen, and even the Indians, detained on account of their wounds or sickness, as well in the hospital as in private houses, shall enjoy the privilege of the cartel, and be treated accordingly.

"The sick and the wounded shall be treated the same as our own people."

Article IX. The English general shall engage to send back to their own homes the Indians and Moraigans, who make part of his armies, immediately after the signing of the present capitulation. And in the mean time, in order to prevent all disorders on the part of those who may not be gone away, the said general shall give safeguards to such persons who shall desire them, as well in the town as in the country.

"The first part refused. There never has been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army; and good order shall be preserved."

Article X. His Britannic majesty's general shall be answerable for all disorders on the part of his troops, and oblige them to pay the damages they may do, as well in the towns as in the country.

"Answered by the preceding article."

Article XI. The English general shall not oblige the Marquis of Vaudreuil, to leave the town of Montreal before the and no person shall be lodged in his house till he is gone. The Chevalier Levis, commander of the land forces, and of the colony troops, the engineers, officers of the artillery, and commissary of war, shall also remain at Montreal to the said day, and shall keep their lodgings there. The same shall be observed with regard to M. Bigot, intendant, the commissaries of the marines, and writers, whom the said M. Bigot shall have occasion for; and no person shall be lodged at the in-

intendant's houſe before he ſhall be gone.

"The Marquis de Vaudreuil, and all theſe gentlemen, ſhall be maſters of their houſes, and ſhall embark when the king's ſhips ſhall be ready to ſail for Europe, and all poſſible conveniencies ſhall be granted them."

Article XII. The moſt convenient veſſel that can be found, ſhall be appointed to carry the Marquis de Vaudreuil, by the ſtraiteſt paſſage to the firſt ſea-port in France. The neceſſary accommodations ſhall be made for him, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Rigaud, governor of Montreal, and ſuite of this general. This veſſel ſhall be properly victualled at the expence of his Britannic majeſty; and the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall take with him his papers, without their being examined; and his equipage, plate, baggage, and alſo thoſe of his ſuite.

"Granted, except the archives, which ſhall be neceſſary for the government of the country."

Article XIII. If before, or after, the embarkation of the Marquis de Vaudreuil, news of peace ſhould arrive, and that, by the treaty, Canada ſhould remain to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the Marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall return to Quebec or Montreal, every thing ſhall return to its former ſtate under the dominion of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and the preſent capitulation ſhall become null and of no effect.

"Whatever the king may have done on this ſubject, ſhall be obeyed."

Article XIV. Two ſhips ſhall be appointed to carry to France le Chevalier de Levis, the principal officers, and the ſtaff of the land forces, the engineers, officers of artillery, and their ſuite. Theſe veſſels ſhall likewiſe be victualled, and the neceſſary accommodations provided in them. The ſaid officers ſhall take with them their papers without being examined, and alſo their equipages and baggage. Such of the ſaid officers as ſhall be married, ſhall have liberty to take with them their wives and children, who ſhall alſo be victualled.

"Granted; except that the marquis de Vaudreuil, and all the officers of whatever rank they may be, ſhall faithfully deliver up to us all the charts and plans of the country."

Article XV. A veſſel ſhall alſo be appointed for the paſſage of M. Bigot, the intendant, with his ſuite: In which veſſel the proper accomodations ſhall be made for him, and the perſons he ſhall take with him: He ſhall likewiſe embark with him his papers, which ſhall not be examined, his equipages, plate, and baggage, and thoſe of his ſuite. This veſſel ſhall alſo be victualled as before mentioned.

"Granted; with the ſame reſerve, as in the preceding article."

Article XVI. The Engliſh general ſhall alſo order the neceſſary and moſt convenient veſſels to carry to France M. de Longueuil, governor of Trois Rivieres, the ſtaff of the colony, and the commiſſary of the marine: They ſhall embark therein, their families, ſervants, baggage, and equipages; and they ſhall be properly victualled during the paſſage, at the expence of his Britannic majeſty.

"Granted."

Article XVII. The officers and ſoldiers, as well of the land forces, as of the colony, and alſo the marine officers and ſeamen, who are

in

in the colony, shall be likewise embarked for France, and sufficient and convenient vessels shall be appointed for them. The land and sea officers who shall be married, shall take with them their families, and all of them shall have liberty to embark their servants and baggage. As to the soldiers and seamen, those who are married shall take with them their wives and children, and all of them shall embark their havre sacks and baggage. These vessels shall be properly and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his Britannic majesty.—" Granted."

Article XVIII. The officers, soldiers, and all the followers of the troops, who shall have their baggage in the field, may send for it before they depart, without any hindrance or molestation.

" Granted."

Article XIX. An hospital ship shall be provided by the English general, for such of the wounded and sick officers, soldiers, and seamen, as shall be in a condition to be carried to France, and shall likewise be victualled at the expence of his Britannic majesty.

It shall be the same with regard to the other wounded and sick officers, soldiers, and sailors, as soon as they shall be recovered. They shall be at liberty to carry with them their wives, children, servants, and baggage; and the said soldiers and sailors shall not be sollicited nor forced to enter into the service of his Britannic majesty.

" Granted."

Article XX. A commissary, and one of the king's writers shall be left to take care of the hospitals, and of whatever may relate to the service of his most Christian majesty.

" Granted."

Article XXI. The English general shall also provide ships for carrying to France the officers of the supreme council of justice, police, admiralty, and all other officers, having commissions or brevets from his most Christian majesty, for them, their families, servants, and equipages, as well as for the other officers: And they shall likewise be victualled at the expence of his Britannic majesty. They shall, however, be at liberty to stay in the colony, if they think proper, to settle their affairs, or to withdraw to France, whenever they think fit.

" Granted: But if they have papers relating to the government of the country, they are to be delivered to us."

Article XXII. If there are any military officers, whose affairs should require their presence in the colony till next year, they shall have liberty to stay in it, after having obtained the permission of the Marquis de Vaudreuil for that purpose, and without being reputed prisoners of war.

" All those whose private affairs shall require their stay in the country, and who shall have the Marquis de Vaudreuil's leave for so doing, shall be allowed to remain till their affairs are settled.

Article XXIII. The commissary for the king's provisions, shall be at liberty to stay in Canada till next year, in order to be enabled to answer the debts he has contracted in the colony, on account of what he has furnished; but if he should prefer to go to France this year, he shall be obliged to leave till next year a person to transact his business. This private person shall preserve, and have liberty to carry off all his papers, without being

inſpected. His clerks ſhall have leave to ſtay in the colony, or go to France; and in this laſt caſe, a paſſage and ſubſiſtence ſhall be allowed them on board the ſhips of his Britannic majeſty, for them, their families, and their baggage.

"Granted."

Article XXIV. The proviſions, and other kind of ſtores which ſhall be found in the magazines of the commiſſary, as well in the town of Montreal, and of Trois Rivieres, as in the country, ſhall be preſerved to him, the ſaid proviſions belonging to him, and not to the king, and he ſhall be at liberty to ſell them to the French or Engliſh.

"Every thing that is actually in the magazines, deſtined for the uſe of the troops, is to be delivered to the Engliſh commiſſary for the king's forces."

Article XXV. A paſſage to France ſhall likewiſe be granted on board of his Britannic majeſty's ſhips, as well as victuals, to ſuch officers of the India company, as ſhall be willing to go thither, and they ſhall take with them their families, ſervants, and baggage. The chief agent of the ſaid company, in caſe he ſhould chuſe to go to France, ſhall be allowed to leave ſuch perſon as he ſhall think proper, till next year, to ſettle the affairs of the ſaid company, and to recover ſuch ſums as are due to them. The ſaid chief agent ſhall keep poſſeſſion of all the papers belonging to the ſaid company, and they ſhall not be liable to inſpection.

"Granted."

Article XXVI. The ſaid company ſhall be maintained in the property of the Ecarlatines and Caſtors, which they may have in the town of Montreal; they ſhall not be touched under any pretence whatever, and the neceſſary facilities ſhall be given to the chief agent, to ſend this year his caſtors to France, on board his Britannic majeſty's ſhips, paying the freight on the ſame footing as the Engliſh would pay it.

"Granted, with regard to what may belong to the company, or to private perſons; but if his moſt Chriſtian majeſty has any ſhare in it, that muſt become the property of the king."

Article XXVII. The free exerciſe of the Catholic, Apoſtolic, and Roman religion ſhall ſubſiſt entire; in ſuch manner that all the ſtates and people of the towns and countries, places and diſtant poſts, ſhall continue to aſſemble in the churches, and to frequent the ſacraments as heretofore, without being moleſted in any manner directly or indirectly.

Theſe people ſhall be obliged, by the Engliſh government, to pay to the prieſts the tithes and all the taxes they were uſed to pay, under the government of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty.

"Granted, as to the free exerciſe of their religion. The obligation of paying the tithes to the prieſts, will depend on the king's pleaſure."

Article XXVIII. The chapter, prieſts, curates, and miſſionaries, ſhall continue with an entire liberty their exerciſe and functions of their cures in the pariſhes of the towns and countries.

"Granted."

Article XXIX. The grand vicars, named by the chapter to adminiſter to the dioceſe during the vacancy of the epiſcopal ſee, ſhall have liberty to dwell in the towns or country pariſhes, as they ſhall think proper. They ſhall at all times be free to viſit

ſit the different pariſhes of the dioceſe, with the ordinary ceremonies, and exerciſe all the juriſdiction they exerciſed under the French dominion. They ſhall enjoy the ſame rights in caſe of death of the future biſhop, of which mention will be made in the following article.

"Granted; except what regards the following article."

Article XXX. If, by the treaty of peace, Canada ſhould remain in the power of his Britannic majeſty, his moſt Chriſtian majeſty ſhall continue to name the biſhop of the colony, who ſhall always be of the Roman communion, and under whoſe authority the people ſhall exerciſe the Roman religion.

"Refuſed."

Article XXXI. The biſhop ſhall, in caſe of need, eſtabliſh new pariſhes, and provide for the rebuilding of his cathedral and his epiſcopal palace; and, in the mean time, he ſhall have the liberty to dwell in the town or pariſhes, as he ſhall judge proper. He ſhall be at liberty to viſit his dioceſe with the ordinary ceremonies, and exerciſe all the juriſdiction which his predeceſſor exerciſed under the French dominion, ſave that an oath of fidelity, or a promiſe to do nothing contrary to his Britannic majeſty's ſervice, may be required of him.

"This article is compriſed under the foregoing."

Article XXXII. The communities of nuns ſhall be preſerved in their conſtitution and privileges. They ſhall continue to obſerve their rules. They ſhall be exempted from lodging any military, and it ſhall be forbid to trouble them in their religious exerciſes, or to enter their monaſteries: Safeguards ſhall even be given them, if they deſire them. "Granted."

Article XXXIII. The preceding article ſhall likewiſe be executed with regard to the communities of jeſuits and recolets, and of the houſe of the prieſts of Saint Sulpice at Montreal. Theſe laſt, and the jeſuits, ſhall preſerve their right to nominate to certain curacies and miſſions, as heretofore.

"Refuſed, till the king's pleaſure be known."

Article XXXIV. All the communities, and all the prieſts ſhall preſerve their moveables, the property and revenues of the ſeignories, and other eſtates which they poſſeſs in the colony, of what nature ſoever they may be. And the ſame eſtates ſhall be preſerved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions.

"Granted."

Article XXXV. If the canons, prieſts, miſſionaries, the prieſts of the ceremony of the foreign miſſions, and of St. Sulpice, as well as the jeſuits, and the recolets, chuſe to go to France, paſſage ſhall be granted them in his Britannic majeſty's ſhips: And they ſhall all have leave to ſell, in whole, or in part, the eſtates and moveables which they poſſeſs in the colonies, either to the French, or to the Engliſh, without the leaſt hindrance or obſtacle from the Britiſh government.

They may take with them, or ſend to France, the produce, of what nature ſoever it be, of the ſaid goods ſold, paying the freight, as mentioned in the 26th article. And ſuch of the ſaid prieſts who chuſe to go this year, ſhall be victualled during the paſſage, at the expence of his Britannic majeſty; and ſhall take with them their baggage.

"They ſhall be maſters to diſpoſe of their eſtates, and to ſend the produce thereof, as well as

their perſons, and all that belongs to them, to France."

Article XXXVI. If, by the treaty of peace, Canada remains to his Britannic majeſty, all the French, Canadians, Acadians, merchants, and other perſons, who chuſe to retire to France, ſhall have leave to do ſo, from the Engliſh general, who ſhall procure them a paſſage. And, nevertheleſs, if, from this time to that deciſion, any French or Canadian merchants, or other perſons, ſhall deſire to go to France, they ſhall likewiſe have leave from the Engliſh general. Both the one and the other ſhall take with them their families, ſervants, and baggage.—"Granted."

Article XXXVII. The lords of manors, the military and civil officers, the Canadians, as well in the town as in the country, the French ſettled or trading in the whole extent of the colony of Canada, and all other perſons whatſoever, ſhall preſerve the entire peaceable property and poſſeſſion of their goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immoveable, merchandizes, furs, and other effects, even their ſhips: they ſhall not be touched, nor the leaſt damage done to them, on any pretence whatſoever. They ſhall have liberty to keep, let, or ſell them, as well to the French, as to the Engliſh, to take away the produce of them, in bills of exchange, furs, ſpecie, or other returns, whenever they ſhall judge proper to go to France, paying their freight, as in the 26th article. They ſhall alſo have the furs which are in the poſts above, and which belong to them, and may be on the way to Montreal. And for this purpoſe they ſhall have leave to ſend this year, or the next, canoes, fitted out, to fetch ſuch of the ſaid furs as ſhall have remained in thoſe poſts.

"Granted; as in the 26th article."

Article XXXVIII. All the people who have left Acadia, and who ſhall be found in Canada, including the frontiers of Canada, on the ſide of Acadia, ſhall have the ſame treatment as the Canadians, and ſhall enjoy the ſame privileges.

"The king is to diſpoſe of his ancient ſubjects: In the mean time they ſhall enjoy the ſame privilege as the Canadians."

Article XXXIX. None of the Canadians, Acadians, or French, who are now in Canada, and on the frontiers of the colony, on the ſide of Acadia, Detroit, Michilimakinac, and other places and poſts of the countries above, the married and unmarried ſoldiers, remaining in Canada, ſhall be carried or tranſported into the Engliſh colonies, or to Old England, and they ſhall not be troubled for having carried arms.

"Granted; except with regard to the Canadians."

Article XL. The ſavages or Indian allies of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the lands they inhabit, if they chuſe to remain there; they ſhall not be moleſted on any pretence whatſoever, for having carried arms, and ſerved his moſt Chriſtian majeſty. They ſhall have, as well as the French, liberty of religion, and ſhall keep their miſſionaries. The actual vicars general, and the biſhop, when the epiſcopal ſee ſhall be filled, ſhall have leave to ſend them new miſſionaries when they ſhall judge it neceſſary.

"Granted; except the laſt article, which has been already refuſed."

Article

Article XLI. The French, Canadians, and Acadians, of what ſtate and condition ſoever, who ſhall remain in the colony, ſhall not be forced to take arms againſt his moſt Chriſtian majeſty or his allies, directly or indirectly, on any occaſion whatſoever. The Britiſh government ſhall only require of them an exact neutrality.

"They become ſubjects of the king."

Article XLII. The French and Canadians ſhall continue to be governed according to the cuſtom of Paris, and the laws and uſages eſtabliſhed for this country; and they ſhall not be ſubject to any other impoſts than thoſe which were eſtabliſhed under the French dominions.

"Anſwered by the preceding articles, and particularly by the laſt."

Article XLIII. The papers of the government ſhall remain without exception, in the power of the marquis de Vaudreuil, and ſhall go to France with him. Theſe papers ſhall not be examined on any pretence whatſoever.

"Granted, with the reſerve already made."

Article XLIV. The papers of the intendancy of the officers of comptroller of the marine, of the ancient and new treaſurers, of the king's magazines, of the office of the revenues, and forces of St. Maurice, ſhall remain in the power of M. Bigot, the intendant, and they ſhall be embarked for France in the ſame veſſel with him. Theſe papers ſhall not be examined.

"The ſame as to this article."

Article XLV. The regiſters, and other papers of the ſupreme council of Quebec, of the provoſte, and admiralty of the ſaid city; thoſe of the royal juriſdictions of Trois Rivieres, and of Montreal; thoſe of the Seigneurial juriſdictions of the colony: the minutes of the acts of the notaries of the towns and of the countries; and, in general, the acts, and other papers that may ſerve to prove the eſtates and fortunes of the citizens, ſhall remain in the colony, in the rolls of the juriſdictions on which theſe papers depend.

"Granted."

Article XLVI. The inhabitants and merchants ſhall enjoy all the privileges of trade, under the ſame favours and conditions granted to the ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty as well in the countries above, as in the interior of the colony.

"Granted."

Article XLVII. The negroes and Panis of both ſexes, ſhall remain, in their quality of ſlaves, in the poſſeſſion of the French and Canadians to whom they belong; they ſhall be at liberty to keep them in their ſervice in the colony, or to ſell them; and they may alſo continue to bring them up in the Roman religion.

"Granted; except thoſe who ſhall have been made priſoners."

Article XLVIII. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, the general and ſtaff officers of the land forces, the governors and ſtaff officers of the different places of the colony; the military and civil officers, and all other perſons, who ſhall leave the colony, or who are already abſent, ſhall have leave to name and appoint attornies to act for them, and in their name, in the adminiſtration of their effects, moveable and immoveable, until the peace. And if, by the treaty between the two crowns, Canada does not return

under the French dominion, these officers or other persons, or attornies for them, shall have leave to sell their manors, houses and other estates, their moveables, and effects, &c. to carry away, or send to France, the produce, either in bills of exchange, specie, furs, or other returns, as is mentioned in the 37th article.

"Granted."

Article XLIX. The inhabitants and other persons who shall have suffered any damage in their goods, moveable or immoveable, which remained at Quebec, under the faith of the capitulation of that city, may make their representations to the British government, who shall render them due justice, against the person to whom it shall belong.

"Granted."

Article L. and last. The present capitulation shall be inviolably executed in all its articles, and *bonâ fide* on both sides, notwithstanding any infraction, and any other pretence with regard to the preceding capitulations, and without making use of reprisals.

"Granted."

P. S. Article LI. The English general shall engage, in case any Indians remain after the surrender of this town, to prevent their coming into the towns; and that they do not, in any manner, insult the subjects of his most Christian majesty.

"Care shall be taken that the Indians do not insult any of the subjects of his most Christian majesty."

Article LII. The troops and other subjects of his most Christian majesty, who are to go to France, shall be embarked, at latest, fifteen days after the signing of the present capitulation.

"Answered by the eleventh article."

Article LIII. The troops and other subjects of his most Christian majesty, who are to go to France, shall remain lodged and encamped in the town of Montreal, and other posts which they now occupy, till they shall be embarked for their departure; passports however shall be granted to those who shall want them for the different places of the colony to take care of their affairs.

"Granted."

Article LIV. All the officers and soldiers of the troops in the service of France, who are prisoners in New England, and who were taken in Canada, shall be sent back, as soon as possible, to France, where their ransom or exchange shall be treated of, agreeable to the cartel; and if any of these officers have affairs in Canada, they shall have leave to come there.

"Granted."

Article LV. As to the officers of the militia, and the Acadians, who are prisoners in New England, they shall be sent back to their countries.

"Granted; except what regards the Acadians."

Done at Montreal, Sept. 8, 1760.

VAUDREUIL.

Done in the camp before Montreal, the 8th of Sept. 1760.

JEFF. AMHERST.

A brief Account of the Negotiation between Governor Lyttleton and Attakullakulla (or the Little Carpenter) Deputy of the whole Cherokee nation, and other headmen

men and warriors of that nation, Dec. 19, 1759.

ON the 19th the Little Carpenter, with five other headmen, arrived in the camp; as it was late when he came, he told the governor he would give his talk the next day: He ſaid he had come with a good talk, and made no doubt but the chain which had begun to contract ruſt would again be brightened: Accordingly, early on the 20th he gave his talk, which conſiſted of little more than general profeſſions of friendſhip, and aſſurances of future good behaviour; but it was obſerved he carefully avoided ſo much as mentioning the murders committed by the Indians, and made not the leaſt offer of giving ſatisfaction: when he had finiſhed, he offered to withdraw; but the governor deſired him by the interpreter to remain, when his excellency ſpoke to the following effect:

"You told me yeſterday you had a good talk to make, and expected ſuch a one from me; you know it is the will of the Great King, that his people and your people ſhould live together in friendſhip; and you, Attakullakulla, have ſaid they deſire not to break the chain thereof: it is a chain which our Great King holds at one end, and you at the other: you know, in order to keep that chain from contracting ruſt, and to hinder its being broken, it was neceſſary certain conditions ſhould be made; you, Attakullakulla, well remember the time, for you were preſent at Weſtminſter in the year 1730, when they were made. And as all the acts of the Great King are kept till time ſhall be no more, ſo I now have in my hand thoſe very conditions made with you and your people; it was concluded, that if any Indian kills an Engliſhman, he ſhould be delivered up to be puniſhed as the law requires. This was the ancient talk of our fathers and your fathers; and when the Great King took your nation under his protection, he ordered it ſo for the future. This treaty has been ſince renewed by ſeveral of the king's governors, from time to time, in this province. It was the mercy of the Great King that this way of reſtitution ſhould be eſtabliſhed to prevent a war which might deſtroy your nation: whereas, at any time, by the delivery of the guilty perſon the innocent might eſcape, and your people be ſuffered to live in friendſhip with ours.

In the month of November 1758, ſix deputies from your nation came to Charles-town, to make up all differences between our people and yours. They did then engage to obſerve the words of the acts I now have here, and which you know are the ſame made by the Great King. They received a large quantity of goods as full ſatisfaction for any injuries they had received from the white people; and did ſolemnly promiſe to keep in ſtrict friendſhip with all the Great King's ſubjects. Notwithſtanding which, a ſhort time after they went from Sattiquo, under Moy Troy, and killed many of them, although no provocation had been given; thereupon I demanded ſatisfaction according to the words of the Great King; but they have yet given me none; but as the Great King George loves mercy better than war, I was willing to wait; but while the white people lay quietly in their houſes,

they came, killed and ſcalped them, and laſt of all put to death three men in the upper nation; they alſo fired at a meſſenger from this fort who was ſent to me, but the ball miſſed him: they drove the white people who lived in their towns to furniſh them with goods, into the forts; they knowing that their people have been guilty of all theſe things, and many more, made me expect you would not only come down with a good talk, as you are pleaſed to call what you have delivered, but that you would offer ſatisfaction for them. I am now come here with a great number of my warriors, to take the ſatisfaction I have more than once demanded. Perhaps ſome among your people may have looked upon the white people's putting up with ſuch injuries to ariſe from apprehenſion of your people; but you ſhall now ſee their patience, and their long ſuffering was not for want of reſolution: you well know our ſtrength in this province is three times ſufficient to deſtroy your nation. The white people in all the provinces on the land are brothers, and linked together, and we come not alone againſt you becauſe we have ſuffered, but the Virginians and North Carolinians are preparing to come againſt you, unleſs ſatisfaction be given me; and my brother the governor of Georgia alſo will prevent any ammunition from coming to you.

Some time paſt you ſent to Virginia to offer to trade with them, and the goods were actually on their way for you, under the care of one Richard Smith and two of your Indians, which I ſtopt, and they ſhall not proceed hither until I ſend directions for them. It is not neceſſary for me to ſay any more until you make ſatisfaction for killing the white people.

You, Attakullakulla, have been in England; the power of our Great King you have ſeen, and have been a witneſs of the ſplendor of his throne, and the multitude of his warriors: You alſo know it is five years and more that we have been at war with the French, who were at that time numerous over all America; you know I diſdain to tell you a falſhood; and now I will inform you what ſucceſs his army has had. Some of the laſt ſhips that arrived at Charles-town brought me a great deal of good news; a fleet of his ſhips of war have taken many of the ſame belonging to the French, and a meſſenger has arrived with an account that the great city of Quebec is reduced: as alſo that the Great King's warriors have taken all the forts on the great lakes, and up the river Ohio down to Fort du Queſne, and have beat down all things in their way, even as a hurricane would have done in its paſſage. The Indians in thoſe parts fearing his power, have made their peace with our Great King; the Delawares, Shawaneſe, and all of them that live near Fort du Queſne, have deſired to be in friendſhip with us; the Choctaws alſo beg to be received under his protection, by his beloved man Mr. Atkin, upon which a great number of traders are gone into their country with all ſorts of goods. If you won't believe what I ſay, and imagine the French are able to ſupply you with the neceſſaries you ſtand in need of, it is well; but they are ſtarving: Undone themſelves, they cannot furniſh a blanket or gun to the Choctaws, much

leſs

leſs to you that are ſo far diſtant.

Theſe things I have mentioned, only to ſhew you the Great King will not ſuffer his people to be deſtroyed without ſatisfaction, and to let you know the people of this province are determined now to have it; what I ſay to you is with a merciful intention; if I make war with you, you will ſuffer for your raſhneſs; your men will be deſtroyed, and your women and children be caried into captivity. What few neceſſaries you may have now will ſoon be finiſhed, and when gone you will get no more. But if you give me the ſatisfaction I ſhall aſk, the trade will be opened again from this province and Virginia, and all things go right. I have twice given you a liſt of the murderers. I will now tell you it is 24 men of your nation I demand to be delivered me to be put to death, or diſpoſed of as I ſhall think fit; your people have killed more than that number of us, or as many: that number is the leaſt I will accept of, and I give you till to-morrow morning to conſider of it: I expect your anſwer then; you beſt know the Indians concerned; ſeveral gangs at different times have gone out; and I expect that the 24 Indians you will deliver up will be of thoſe who committed the murders."

Attakullakulla then took his leave, but not without pretending that all the diſturbances had ariſen from eight of his people being confined in Virginia ſome time ago, which he ſaid was done by order of Mr. Atkin. He returned early next day, and had a private conference with the governor, who gave leave to Tiſtoe, and the old warrior of Eſtatoe, two of thoſe detained in the fort, to go to their reſpective towns. Next day two of the murderers were delivered up, one of them named the Slave Catcher, the villain who ſcalped Mrs. Johnſon and her ſon, and both were immediately put into irons. Every neceſſary ſtep was taken to obtain ſatisfaction; a general review was directed in order to march againſt the town of Eſtatoe, about twelve miles from this place; but on the 26th the Carpenter returned, when the following honourable treaty put an end to the further hoſtile meaſures.

Another of the murderers is taken and delivered up, ſo that the number of the hoſtages which are to be left at this fort, are now only 21. A white man, a trader, is taken up and in confinement; he with the murderers are to be brought to Charles-town, guarded by the regulars and provincials, ſome of which are to be left to reinforce this garriſon.

Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip concluded by his Excellency William-Henry Littleton, Eſq; Captain-general, and Governor in chief of his majeſty's province of South-Carolina, with Attakullakulla, or The Little Carpenter, deputy of the whole Cherokee nation, and other headmen and warriors thereof, at Fort Prince George, Dec. 26, 1759.

Article I.

THere ſhall be a firm peace and friendſhip between all his majeſty's ſubjects of this province and the nation of Indians called the Cherokees, and the ſaid Cherokees ſhall preſerve peace with all his majeſty's ſubjects.

Article

Article II. The articles of friendſhip and commerce, concluded by the lords commiſſioners for trade and plantations, with the deputies of the Cherokees, by his majeſty's command, at Whitehall, the 7th of September, 1730, ſhall be ſtrictly obſerved for the time to come.

Article III. Whereas the Cherokee Indians have, at ſundry times and places, ſince the 19th of November, 1758, ſlain divers of his majeſty's good ſubjects of this province, and his excellency the governor having demanded that ſatisfaction ſhould be given for the ſame according to the tenor of the ſaid articles of friendſhip and commerce aforementioned, in conſequence whereof two Cherokee Indians, of the number of thoſe who have been guilty of perpetrating the ſaid murders, have already been delivered up, to be put to death, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, as his excellency the governor ſhall direct, it is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that 22 other Cherokee Indians, guilty of the ſaid murders, ſhall, as ſoon as poſſible, after the concluſion of this preſent treaty, in like manner be delivered up to ſuch perſons as his excellency the governor, or the commander in chief of this province for the time being, ſhall appoint to receive them, to be put to death, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, as the ſaid governor and commander in chief ſhall direct.

Article IV. The Cherokee Indians, whoſe names are herein after mentioned, viz. Chenohe, Ouſanatah, Tallichama, Tallitahe, Quarraſattahe, Connaſoratah, Kataetoi, Otaſſite of Watogo, Ouſanoletah of Jore, Kataeletah of Cowetche, Chiſquatalone, Skiaguſta of Sticoe, Tannaeſte, Wohatche, Wyeyah, Oucah, Chiſtanah, Nicholehe, Tony, Totaiah-hoi, Shalilloſke, Chiſtie, ſhall remain as hoſtages for the due performance of the foregoing articles, in the cuſtody of ſuch perſons as his excellency the governor ſhall pleaſe to nominate for that purpoſe; and when any of the Cherokee Indians guilty of the ſaid murders, ſhall have been delivered up, as is expreſſed in the ſaid articles, an equal number of ſaid hoſtages ſhall forthwith be ſet at liberty.

Article V. Immediately after the concluſion of this treaty, the licenſed traders from this government, and all perſons employed by them, ſhall have leave from his excellency the governor to return to their reſpective places of abode in the Cherokee nation, and to carry on their trade with the Cherokee Indians, in the uſual manner according to law.

Article VI. During the continuance of the preſent war between his moſt ſacred majeſty and the French king, if any Frenchman ſhall preſume to come into the Cherokee nation, the Cherokees ſhall uſe their utmoſt endeavours to put him to death, as one of his majeſty's enemies; or, if taken alive, they ſhall deliver him up to his excellency the governor, or the commander in chief of this province for the time being, to be diſpoſed of as he ſhall direct; and if any perſon whatſoever, either white man or Indian, ſhall at any time bring any meſſages from the French into the Cherokee nation, or hold any diſcourſes there in favour of the French, or tending to ſet the Engliſh and Cherokees at variance, and interrupt the peace and friendſhip eſtabliſhed by this preſent treaty, the

the Cherokees ſhall uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend ſuch perſon or perſons, and detain him or them until they ſhall have given notice thereof to his excellency the governor, or to the commander in chief for the time being, and have received his directions therein.

Given under my hand and ſeal at Fort Prince George, in the province of South Carolina, this 26th day of December, 1759, in the 33d year of his majeſty's reign.

William-Henry Lyttelton. (L. S.)

By his excellency's command,
William Drayton, Sec.

We whoſe names are under-written, do agree to all and every of theſe articles, and do engage, for ourſelves and our nation, that the ſame ſhall be well and faithfully performed. In teſtimony whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands and ſeals the day and year above mentioned.

Attakullakulla (L. S.)
Ouconnoſtota (L. S.)
Otaſſite, (L. S.)
Kitaguſta (L. S.)
Oconoeca (L. S.)
Kilcannohca (L. S.)

Joſ. Axſon, Will. Forſter, } Sworn interpreters.

Witneſs
Henry Hyrne, Adjutant-general.

[Attakullakulla, The Little Carpenter, who concluded this treaty in behalf of the Cherokee Indians, was in England, and at court ſeveral times, in the year 1730.]

Papers relating to the late affair between the Engliſh and Dutch in the Eaſt Indies.

Engliſh demands, with the Dutch anſwers thereto.

Article I.

THE director and council of Chincura ſhall give full ſatisfaction to the preſident and council of Fort William, for the inſult offered to the Britiſh flag by the commanders of the Dutch ſhips, and for the detention of many of our veſſels, which were ſeized and ſtoped in the river, contrary to the treaties which ſubſiſt between the two nations, and for the other acts of hoſtility committed by the ſaid ſhips.

Anſwer. The director and council of Chincura declare, that, as they have always been poſſeſſed with ſentiments of peace, the troubles which have happened to diſturb the good underſtanding between the two nations having only ſerved to give them a ſenſible pain; and every thing which has paſſed below, with reſpect to the Engliſh flag, and the inſults committed, is without their order, and what they regret, and perhaps done by the people of the ſhips from a miſunderſtanding of their orders, with which they hope the governor and council will be fully ſatisfied.

Art. II. The director and council of Chincura ſhall make good, both to the company and individuals, all damages done by the commanders of their ſhips, whether by their order or not; and ſhall immediately reſtore all the veſſels, ſtores, and effects, which may ſtill be in their poſſeſſion.

Anſ. As the Dutch veſſels have alſo been much damaged, the real loſs will be willingly made good; but it is to be hoped the governor and council will reflect equitably on this

this article; and if they insist upon it, we shall endeavour to satisfy them.

Done at Garhelly, Dec. 1, 1759.

Richard Becher,
John Cooke,
John Bacheracht,
J. C. Hist.

Dutch demands, with the answers of the English thereto.

Article I. That the English shall effect the Nabob's return, or, at least, prevail on him to remain quiet in his camp, without doing us any injury; and that the articles of our agreement be accepted, approved, and confirmed by the Nabob's principal, as far as they concern him, as well for the present as for the future.

Ans. We have already made use of all our interest with the Nabob, and shall continue to engage him to withdraw his arms, the moment the Dutch government has fulfilled his orders. The articles agreed on between the English and Dutch cannot be included in the treaty which the government of Hughley may conclude with the Nabob's principal.

Art. II. That what has passed, during the troubles which have now ceased, shall be mutually forgot; and an assurance given of a perfect friendship, fidelity, and correspondence, being kept up between the two nations, by their respective chiefs, without permitting any hostility on one side or the other, on any pretence whatsoever; that each shall do his utmost to preserve this good intelligence, and to contribute as far as possible, to the good of both, without assisting, directly or indirectly, those who would prejudice either.

Ans. Approved, as far as is consistent with the alliance between the Nabob and us, and while friendship subsists between our sovereigns in Europe.

Art. III. As we have neither acted by the declaration of war, nor by commission, our troops and marriners cannot be considered as prisoners of war, subject to a capitulation, but merely as temporary captives, and therefore ought to be set at liberty, with all military honours.

Ans. We don't look upon the Dutch officers and troops as our prisoners, but as those of the Nabob; and are therefore ready to release them as soon as they have concluded their treaty with him, except such as are willing to enter into our service, or who demand the protection of the English flag.

Art. IV. They shall leave us in the free possession of our settlements, commerce, rights, and privileges.

Ans. We have never interrupted the Dutch in their just rights and privileges, nor ever purpose doing it.

Art. V. That all the people, possessions, settlements, lands, houses, ships, and vessels, belonging both to the company and individuals, and every thing belonging thereto, shall be declared free, and restored, in presence of the deputies appointed by both parties, in their proper condition.

Ans. All the ships and vessels in our possession shall be restored as soon as our demands are complied with, or on an assurance thereof given by the director and council of Hughley.

Art. VI. These treaties to be exchanged, with the approbation of the directors of both companies, as soon as possible.

Ans. Granted.

Art. VII. Finally, the two parties

ties shall be reciprocal guarantees for the execution of the preceding articles.

Ans. We do not see any necessity for this article.

Done at Garhelly, Dec. 1, 1759.
John Bacheracht,
S. C. Hift.

Done at Garhelly, Dec. 3, 1759,
Richard Becher,
John Cooke.

Copy of the Dutch proposals made to the Chuta Nabob, with the answers, ratified the 5th of December, 1759.

Art. I. That the purchases and sales of the Dutch company be again made, in the same manner as in former times.

Ans. The purchases and sales of the Dutch company shall be carried on according to custom, excepting the salt petre of Azimabad, which shall be purchased by the means of Raja Ramnarain Bahadar; nor shall any one molest them.

Art. II. That nobody cause any obstruction in the provision of cloth, &c. at the Aurungs, on account of the Dutch company.

Ans. Nobody shall obstruct the provision of cloth, &c, according to the custom of the Aurungs, nor use any violence.

Art. III. That the goods and treasure of the Dutch company be allowed to pass and repass with the Dutch Dustuck; that nobody obstruct them, nor any longer demand illicit customs.

Ans. The merchandize of the Dutch company shall pass and repass, by land or by water, free from any unprecedented impositions; nor shall any one demand illicit customs.

Art. IV. That payment be made, by the officers of the mint, of Murshedabad, of the ballance due to the Dutch company.

Ans. The officers of the mint at Murshedabad shall be made to pay whatever ballance is justly and truely due to the Dutch company.

Articles agreed on by the Dutch company with the Nabob, and ratified under the hands and seals of the Dutch directors and council, and the seal of the company.

I. We will immediately send away the Europeans, Buccasses, and Tilangas, that have been brought hither in our ships; and we will dismiss the Europeans, Seapoys, and Burgundasses, lately entertained.

II. We will bring no more armed forces into the country of Bengal, nor ever make war in the country, nor erect any fortifications, nor make any military preparations.

III. We will entertain no more than 125 European soldiers in all our factories established within the three provinces.

IV. We will carry on our trade with peace and quietness; and, in case (which God forbid!) our business should meet with any obstructions, disputes, or oppressions, we will apply for redress to the Nazem of the provinces.

The Substance of the Memorial presented by General Yorke to the States General, concerning the foregoing affair, is as follows:

THAT their high mightinesses were already informed by the public news-papers of an event as surprizing as irregular, in consequence of the conduct which the Dutch have held for some time in the East-Indies, and lately in the river of Bengal, notwithstanding the regard

regard which the British subjects had on every occasion shewn for them: that their high mightinesses must be greatly astonished to hear, by this memorial, of that extraordinary and unexpected event; but that they would be much more so on reading the piece annexed to it, containing a minute account, drawn up with the strictest regard to truth, of the irregularity of the behaviour of the Dutch, at a time when they enjoyed all the sweets of peace, and all the advantages of an unmolested trade; at a time, in short, when his majesty, from his great regard to their high mightinesses, carefully avoided giving them the least umbrage.

That his Britannic majesty was greatly struck to hear of the monstrous proceedings of the Dutch in the East-Indies, and their mischievous designs to destroy the settlements of his subjects there, which they would certainly have effected, had not his majesty's victorious arms brought them to reason, though only three of his ships engaged seven Dutch ships, and obliged them to conclude an accommodation: that his majesty would willingly believe, that their high mightinesses gave no order for coming to such extremities, and that the directors of the India company had no hand therein: that, nevertheless, he (Mr. Yorke) was ordered to demand, in the name of the king his master, signal satisfaction; and that all who shall be found to have had any share in this offence, which manifestly tended to the destruction of the British settlements in that country, should be exemplarily punished; and that their high mightinesses should moreover give orders, that the stipulations agreed on, the day after the action, between the directors of the respective companies, in consideration of which the Dutch had their ships restored, after they had acknowledged their fault, and that they were the aggressors, should be strictly complied with."

The substance of the States General's answer was as follows: "That nothing had as yet come to the knowledge of their high mightinesses, of what their subjects were charged with: that they requested his Britannic majesty to suspend his judgment till he should be exactly informed of the grounds of those disputes: and that his majesty should have reason to be satisfied with the exemplary punishment of all who should be found to be concerned in that affair.

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, for holding this Parliament; delivered by the Lord Keeper to both houses of Parliament, on Thursday the 22d of May, 1760.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

WE have received the king's commands to put an end to this session of parliament; and, upon this occasion, to assure you, that his majesty looks back, with entire satisfaction, on your proceedings during the course of it. The duty and affection which you have expressed for his person and government, and the zeal and unanimity which you have shewn in maintaining the true interest of your country, can only be equalled by what his majesty has formerly experienced from this parliament.

His majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that it would have given

given him the most sensible pleasure to have been able to communicate to you, that his sincere endeavours to promote a general pacification had met with more suitable returns before this time. His majesty, in conjunction with his good brother and ally the King of Prussia, chose to give their enemies proofs of this equitable disposition, in the midst of a series of glorious victories; an opportunity the most proper to do it with dignity, and to manifest to all Europe the purity and moderation of his views. After such a conduct, his majesty has the comfort to reflect, that the further continuance of the calamities of war cannot be imputed to him, or his allies; and trusts in the blessing of Heaven upon the justice of his arms, and upon those ample means, which your zeal, in so good a cause, has wisely put into his hands, that his future successes, in carrying on the war, will not fall short of the past; and that, in the event, the public tranquility will be restored on solid and durable foundations.

We are further commanded to acquaint you that his majesty has taken the most effectual care to augment the combined army in Germany; and, at the same time, to keep up such a force at home, as may frustrate any attempts of the enemy to invade these kingdoms, which have hitherto ended only in their own confusion.

The royal navy was never in a more flourishing and respectable condition; and the signal victory obtained last winter over the French fleet, on their own coasts, as it has added lustre to his majesty's arms, has given fresh spirit to the maritime forces, and reduced the naval strength of France to a very low ebb.

His majesty has disposed his squadrons in such a manner, as may best conduce to the annoyance of his enemies; to the defence of his dominions both in Europe and America; and to the preserving and pursuing his conquests, as well as to the protection of the trade of his subjects, which he has extremely at heart.

Gentlemen of the house of Commons,

Nothing could relieve his majesty's royal mind, under the anxiety which he feels for the burdens of his faithful subjects, but the public-spirited chearfulness with which you have granted him such large supplies, and his conviction, that they are necessary for the security and essential interests of his kingdoms. The king has enjoined us to return you his hearty thanks for them; and to assure you of their due application to the purposes for which they have been given.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

We have nothing further in command from his majesty, but to recommend to you the continuance and improvement of that union and good harmony, which he has observed with so much pleasure, and from which he has derived such important effects. Make it your study to promote these desirable objects; to support the king's government, and the good order of your respective countries; and to consult your own real happiness and prosperity. This behaviour, his majesty graciously assures you, will be the most acceptable demonstration of your duty to him.

After which the lord-keeper said;

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday the seventeenth

teenth day of July next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the ſeventeenth day of July next."

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Leiceſter-Houſe, Oct. 30.

This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, waited on his majeſty; and being introduced to his majeſty by his grace the Duke of Devonſhire, lord chamberlain of the houſhold, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder, made their compliments of condolance and congratulation in the following addreſs.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and faithful ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, moſt humbly approach your royal preſence, to condole with your majeſty the unexpected and affecting loſs which your majeſty and the nation have ſuſtained, by the death of your illuſtrious grandfather, whoſe gentle and equal rule will be gratefully remembered by the preſent age, and whoſe wiſe and proſperous reign will be honoured by ſucceeding generations.

So ſudden and momentous an event, in this very critical juncture, would indeed be ſeverely felt by Great Britain, and her magnanimous ally, had not the goodneſs of Almighty God placed her ſcepter in the hands of a Prince, who, by his firſt declaration in council, has moſt graciouſly confirmed all the pleaſing hopes which had been early entertained of his virtue, wiſdom, and fortitude, as well as of his tender affection to this, his native country, and regard for her moſt excellent conſtitution, both in church and ſtate.

It is, therefore, with the ſincereſt and warmeſt love and veneration, that we congratulate your majeſty's moſt happy acceſſion to the government of a free, loyal, and united people.

And although we are ſenſible how painful it muſt be to your majeſty, to find your kingdoms engaged in a bloody and expenſive war, we doubt not but your majeſty, jealous of the honour of your crown, and attentive to the rights and commercial intereſts of your people, will ſtedfaſtly purſue the wiſdom and ſpirit of thoſe councils, by which that war hath hitherto been ſo ſucceſsfully conducted, until your majeſty ſhall be enabled, by the divine aſſiſtance, the tried and well regulated ardour of your fleets and armies, and the inexhauſtible affection of all your ſubjects, to eſtabliſh peace upon a juſt, honourable, and ſolid foundation.

May your majeſty graciouſly accept this earneſt of our duty and inviolable attachment to your ſacred perſon and government, and our humble aſſurances, that as it will be our conſtant prayer to the great ruler of princes, that your majeſty's reign

may

may long continue over us, ſo it ſhall be always our ſtudy and endeavour, by every act of zeal, gratitude, and obedience, to render it happy and glorious to your majeſty.

Signed by order of court,
JAMES HODGES.

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer.

"I take very kindly your early and warm aſſurances of affection for my perſon and government, and I give you my cordial thanks.

Firmneſs of councils, ſupported by ſuch generous efforts of a free, and united people, and ſeconded by ſuch intrepidity, and conduct in my fleets and armies, will, I truſt, under the bleſſing of the Almighty, lead my kingdoms, in conjunction with my faithful allies, to a juſt, honourable, and laſting peace. My good city of London ſhall ever experience my watchful care for their liberties, commerce, and happineſs."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for preventing and puniſhing of Vice, Profaneneſs, and Immorality.

GEORGE *R.*

WE moſt ſeriouſly and religiouſly conſidering, that it is an indiſpenſible duty on us to be careful, above all other things, to preſerve and advance the honour and ſervice of Almighty God, and to diſcourage and ſuppreſs all vice, profaneneſs, debauchery, and immorality, which are ſo highly diſpleaſing to God, ſo great a reproach to our religion and government, and (by means of the frequent ill examples of the practices thereof) have ſo fatal a tendency to the corruption of many of our loving ſubjects, otherwiſe religiouſly and virtuouſly diſpoſed, and which (if not timely remedied) may juſtly draw down the divine vengeance on us and our kingdoms: We alſo humbly acknowledging, that we cannot expect the bleſſing and goodneſs of Almighty God (by whom kings reign, and on which we entirely rely) to make our reign happy and proſperous to ourſelf and to our people, without a religious obſervance of God's holy laws: to the intent therefore that religion, piety, and good-manners may (according to our moſt hearty deſire) flouriſh and increaſe under our adminiſtration and government, we have thought fit, by the advice of our privy council, to iſſue this our royal proclamation, and do hereby declare our royal purpoſe and reſolution to diſcountenance and puniſh all manner of vice, prophaneneſs, and immorality, in all perſons of whatſoever degree or quality, within this our realm, and particularly in ſuch as are employed near our royal perſon; and that for the encouragement of religion and morality, we will, upon all occaſions, diſtinguiſh perſons of piety and virtue, by marks of our royal favour. And we do expect and require that all perſons of honour, or in place of authority, will give good example by their own virtue and

piety, and to their utmoſt contribute to the diſcountenancing perſons of diſſolute and debauched lives, that they, being reduced by that means to ſhame and contempt, for their looſe and evil actions and behaviour, may be thereby alſo enforced the ſooner to reform their ill habits and practices, and that the viſible diſpleaſure of good men towards them may (as far as it is poſſible) ſupply what the laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent. And we do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and prohibit all our loving ſubjects of what degree or quality ſoever, from playing on the Lord's Day at dice, cards, or any other game whatever, either in public or private houſes, or other places whatſoever; and we do hereby require and command them, and every of them, decently and reverently to attend the worſhip of God on every Lord's day, on pain of our higheſt diſpleaſure, and of being proceeded againſt with the utmoſt rigour that may be by law. And for the more effectual reforming all ſuch perſons, who by reaſon of their diſſolute lives and converſations, are a ſcandal to our kingdom, our further pleaſure is, and we do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all our judges, mayors, ſheriffs, juſtices of the peace, and all other our officers and miniſters, both eccleſiaſtical and civil, and all other our ſubjects, whom it may concern, to be very vigilant and ſtrict in the diſcovery, and the effectual proſecution and puniſhments of all perſons who ſhall be guilty of exceſſive drinking, blaſphemy, profane ſwearing and curſing, lewdneſs, profanation of the Lord's day, or other diſſolute, immoral, or diſorderly practices; and that they take care alſo effectually to ſuppreſs all public gaming-houſes and places, and other lewd and diſorderly houſes, and to put in execution the ſtatute made in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of the late King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the better obſervation of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday:" And alſo an act of parliament made in the ninth year of the reign of the late King William the Third, intituled, "An Act for the more effectual "ſuppreſſing of blaſphemy and "prophaneneſs;" and all other laws now in force for the puniſhing and ſuppreſſing any of the vices aforeſaid; and alſo to ſuppreſs and prevent all gaming whatſoever in public or private houſes on the Lord's day; and likewiſe, that they take effectual care to prevent all perſons keeping taverns, chocolate-houſes, coffee-houſes, or other public-houſes whatſoever, from ſelling wine, chocolate, coffee, ale, beer, or other liquors, or receiving or permitting gueſts to be or remain in ſuch their houſes in the time of Divine ſervice on the Lord's day, as they will anſwer it to Almighty God, and upon pain of our higheſt diſpleaſure. And for the more effectual proceeding herein, we do hereby direct and command all our judges of aſſizes and juſtices of the peace, to give ſtrict charges at their reſpective aſſizes and ſeſſions, for the due proſecution and puniſhment of all perſons that ſhall preſume to offend in any of the kinds aforeſaid; and alſo of all perſons, that, contrary to their duty, ſhall be remiſs or

or negligent in putting the laws in execution; and that they do at their respective assizes and quarter sessions of the peace, cause this our royal proclamation to be publickly read in open court immediately before the charge is given. And we do hereby further charge and command every minister in his respective parish church or chapel, to read, or cause to be read, this our proclamation, at least four times in every year, immediately after divine service, and to incite and stir up their respective auditors to the practice of piety and virtue, and the avoiding of all immorality and profaneness. And to the end that all vice and debauchery may be prevented, and religion and virtue practised by all officers, private soldiers, mariners, and others, who are employed in our service by sea and land, we do hereby strictly charge and command all our commanders and officers whatsoever, that they do take care to avoid all profaneness, debauchery, and other immoralities, and that by their own good and virtuous lives and conversations, they do set good examples to all such as are under their care and authority; and likewise take care of and inspect the behaviour of all such as are under them, and punish all those who shall be guilty of any offences aforesaid, as they will be answerable for the ill consequences of their neglect herein.

Given at our court at Leicester-house the 31st day of October 1760, and in the first year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

Copy of a Letter from the Bishop of L——n to the King.

SIRE, *Nov.* 1. 1760.

AMidst the congratulations that surround the throne, permit me to lay before your majesty a heart, which, though oppressed with age and infirmity, is no stranger to the joys of my country.

When the melancholy news of the late king's demise reached us, it naturally led us to consider the loss we had sustained, and upon what our hopes of futurity depended. The first part excited grief, and put all the tender passions into motion; but the second brought life and spirit with it, and wiped away the tears from every face.

Oh! how graciously did the providence of God provide a successor, able to bear the weight of government in that unexpected event.

You, Sir, are the person whom the people ardently desire; which affection of theirs is happily returned, by your majesty's declared concern for their prosperity, and let nothing disturb this mutual consent. Let there be but one contest between them, whether the king loves the people best, or the people him: and may it be a long, a very long contest; may it never be decided, but let it remain doubtful; and may the paternal affection on the one side, and the filial obedience on the other, be had in perpetual remembrance.

This will probably be the last time I shall ever trouble your majesty. I beg leave to express my warmest wishes and prayers on your behalf. May the God of heaven and earth have you always under his protection, and direct you to seek his honour and glory in all

you do; and may you reap the benefit of it, by an increaſe of happineſs in this world, and in the next.

St. James's, Nov. 12, 1760.

This day the following addreſs of the univerſity of Cambridge, was preſented to his majeſty by his grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, their chancellor, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Sandby, maſter of Magdalen-college, vice-chancellor, the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, high-ſteward, and ſeveral of the nobility, ſtudents in the univerſity; the biſhops of Norwich, Litchfield and Coventry, Cheſter, St. David's, Chicheſter, Peterborough, and Briſtol; with a great number of heads of houſes, doctors, and maſters of arts; all in their proper univerſity habits.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars, of the univerſity of Cambridge.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars, of the univerſity of Cambridge, lamenting with the ſincereſt grief, the death of our late moſt gracious ſovereign; and being truly ſenſible of the bleſſings we enjoyed under his glorious reign, humbly beg leave to approach your royal preſence, to teſtify our deepeſt concern for the ſevere and moſt affectionate loſs, which your majeſty and theſe kingdoms have ſuſtained by that melancholy event; and, with hearts full of the ſincereſt duty, and moſt affectionate zeal, to congratulate your majeſty on your happy acceſſion to the throne of your royal anceſtors.

The remarkable proſperity and ſucceſs, which, by the divine Providence, have been vouchſafed to us, through the long and illuſtrious reign of your royal grandfather; the acknowledged lenity, moderation, and wiſdom, of his government; that uniform regard to our laws and conſtitution, which was the invariable rule of his conduct; that conſtant and inviolable integrity, with which his engagements were fulfilled; that firmneſs and reſolution, with which his counſels were directed; as they were productive of the moſt invaluable bleſſings, juſtly demand the moſt affectionate remembrance, and grateful acknowledgments, of a dutiful and happy people.

We, of this univerſity, in particular, who have been diſtinguiſhed by the moſt ſignal marks of his eſpecial favour, who have been honoured by repeated acts of his royal munificence; who have ever experienced the continued ſupport and encouragement of his moſt gracious countenance and protection, can never be ſo unmindful of our duty and obligations, as not to retain the moſt lively impreſſions, and on all occaſions teſtify the warmeſt ſenſe of gratitude towards our royal benefactor.

The pleaſing hopes, ſo juſtly raiſed in us, by the conſideration of your majeſty's princely virtues, early implanted, and ſucceſsfully cultivated; of your eminent and publick regard to our holy religion, and your well known affection for our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate, have, by your majeſty's moſt gracious and ſeaſonable declaration in council, been improved into the ſtrongeſt confidence, that every thing dear and valuable to us, will be preſerved, in its full extent, under your majeſty's auſpicious government.

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Engaged as we are by every principle of duty, we will not fail to offer up our moſt devout and fervent prayers, that your majeſty's gracious intention to promote the welfare of your ſubjects, and to ſupport the dignity of your crown, may be ever attended with ſucceſs; that the dreadful effects of the preſent deſtructive, though neceſſary war, may be ſucceeded by the laſting bleſſings of an honourable and happy peace; and that your majeſty's throne may be ever fixed on that moſt ſolid and glorious foundation, on which it now ſtands, the united affections of a free and loyal people.

Permit us, Sir, with all humility, to add our moſt earneſt and faithful aſſurances to your majeſty, that your univerſity of Cambridge, ever firmly united in principles of loyalty and affection to your royal and illuſtrious family, will invariably perſevere in the moſt dutiful attachment to your royal perſon and government; and that our zealous and unwearied endeavours ſhall be ever employed to impreſs deeply on the minds of the riſing generation, entruſted to our care, the moſt ſincere and awful reverence for our religion; the moſt zealous regard for that happy government under which we live; and the trueſt ſentiments of allegiance, fidelity, and affection to your ſacred majeſty; that ſo, under the ſettled influence of theſe good principles, and by the wiſdom of your majeſty's counſels, the bleſſings which we now enjoy, may be perpetuated under the government of your royal and auguſt houſe.

Given under our common ſeal, this 10th day of November, 1760.

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious anſwer.

"I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal addreſs; the zeal and affection you ſhew to my perſon, family, and government, and the aſſurances you give me of educating the youth under your care, in a due reverence to our moſt holy religion, and in principles of zeal and affection to our happy eſtabliſhment in church and ſtate, are moſt acceptable to me, and cannot fail of recommending you to my favour and protection."

His majeſty was pleaſed to receive them very graciouſly; and they had all the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

The day following the univerſity of Cambridge waited upon her royal highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales; and his grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, their chancellor, made their compliments of condolance and congratulation.

To which her royal highneſs was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"I thank you for your very kind attention to me; and I feel moſt ſenſibly the duty and affection you expreſs to the king my ſon."

Her royal highneſs received them very graciouſly; and they had all the honour to kiſs her royal highneſs's hand.

St. James's, Nov. 14, 1760.

This day the following humble addreſs of the univerſity of Oxford was preſented to his majeſty by the Rev. Dr. Browne, the vice-chancellor, accompanied by the Earl of Litchfield, their high-ſteward, his grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the lord keeper of the great ſeal, his grace the Archbiſhop of York, and the following noblemen and biſhops, who had been formerly, or are at preſent, of the ſaid univerſity, viz. their graces the

Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Leeds, and Duke of Queenſberry, the Marquis of Carnarvon, the Earls of Suffolk, Northampton, Cardigan, Abingdon, Dartmouth, Aylesford, and Bath, Lords Greville, Montague, Say and Sele, Wenman, Parker, Beauchamp, North, and Dungarvan; the Biſhops of Durham, Saliſbury, St. Aſaph, Worceſter, Oxford, Bangor, and Oſſory, Lords Talbot and Mansfield, the chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord chief-juſtice Willes, together with many of the younger ſons of the nobility and baronets, and a great number of the heads of houſes, doctors in divinity, law and phyſick, the two proctors, and many maſters of arts, and batchelors of civil law, all in their proper accademical habits, attended by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. and Peregrine Palmer, Eſq; their repreſentatives in parliament.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars of your majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal univerſity of Oxford, beg leave to approach your royal preſence with our humble tribute of unfeigned duty and allegiance, and with our moſt cordial congratulations on your majeſty's happy acceſſion to the throne of your anceſtors; in full perſuaſion, that your majeſty alone can compenſate for the otherwiſe irretrievable loſs theſe kingdoms muſt have ſuſtained, in the unexpected death of your royal grandfather; a prince who was called from his people at a time when he had filled their hearts with the utmoſt joy; in the midſt of their triumphs, thankſgivings, and congratulations; who lived to ſee his councils bleſſed with ſucceſs, and his arms with victory in every part of the globe; who lived to ſee the Britiſh name, under his auſpices, advanced to the higheſt pitch of dignity and grandeur, and concluded his long and proſperous reign, when full of years and glory.

Our eyes are now turned on your majeſty's ſacred perſon, the heir of his crown, his virtues, and his fame; ordained by the peculiar favour of Providence, to finiſh and complete what is ſtill wanting towards the eſtabliſhment of general tranquillity, and the attainment of an honourable and laſting peace; to repair the ruins and ravages of a deſtructive war, and to ſecure the domeſtick happineſs of your ſubjects by preſerving and ſtrengthening the conſtitution both in church and ſtate.

Such extenſive bleſſings we may reaſonably hope from your majeſty's innate goodneſs and acknowledged virtue; from your tendereſt affection and regard for this your native country; from thoſe principles of religion and morality implanted in your royal breaſt by the precepts and example of your much lamented father, cultivated from your early youth by the inſtruction of pious and learned prelates, and happily perfected under the guardian care and inſpection of a moſt excellent princeſs.

Your majeſty, having thus happily experienced the benefits of a literary and religious education, will naturally look down with an indulgent eye, on places and perſons ſet apart for purpoſes ſo honourable and important. And your ancient and loyal univerſity of Oxford, ever faithful to monarchy on the

the moſt trying occaſions, for their part humbly hope to render themſelves not unworthy of your royal protection and favour, by their aſſiduous endeavours, in their ſeveral ſtations and capacities, to anſwer the end of their inſtitution, the promotion of loyalty, learning, and religion.

Given at our houſe of convocation this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1760.

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to give the following moſt gracious anſwer.

"Your aſſurances of zeal and affection for my perſon and government are very acceptable to me. Sound principles of religious and civil duties, early inſtilled into the minds of youth, and confirmed by examples of true piety and loyalty, in ſo eminent a ſeat of learning, cannot fail to diffuſe the happieſt influences on church and ſtate, and will always enſure you to my conſtant protection and favour.

They afterwards waited on her royal highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, at Leiceſter-houſe, and being introduced by Sir William Irby, Bart. her vice-chamberlain, the vice-chancellor made the compliments of the univerſity to her royal highneſs in an elegant ſpeech. To which her royal highneſs was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"I return you my hearty thanks for this ſtrong mark of your affection to me, and feel moſt ſenſibly the duty and attachment you expreſs to the perſon and government of the king my ſon."

They had all the honour to kiſs her royal highneſs's hand.

The addreſs of the people called Quakers; preſented by Dr. Fothergill.

To GEORGE *the Third, King of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.*

The humble addreſs of his proteſtant ſubjects, the people called Quakers.

May it pleaſe the king,

DEEPLY afflicted with the ſudden and ſorrowful event, that leads our fellow ſubjects with condolance to the throne, we beg leave to expreſs the ſympathy we feel on this afflicting occaſion.

Juſtly ſenſible of the favour and protection we have enjoyed during the late mild and happy reign, and impreſſed with the warmeſt ſentiments of duty and gratitude to our deceaſed ſovereign, we pay this tribute of unaffected grief to the memory of the father and the friend of his people.

We have abundant reaſon to acknowledge the goodneſs of Almighty God, for continuing to this period a life of ſuch importance to the welfare of theſe kingdoms; a period, when we behold a prince, endowed with qualities that add luſtre to a crown, formed by tuition and example to protect the liberties of his people, aſcending the Britiſh throne, and, in the earlieſt acts of power, giving the moſt ample demonſtrations of his royal regard for piety and virtue.

Ever faithful and zealouſly affected to thy illuſtrious houſe, tho' differing in ſentiments and conduct from others of our fellow ſubjects, we embrace this opportunity to crave thy indulgence and protection: and beg leave to aſſure the king, that our diſſent proceeds not from a contumacious diſregard to the laws, to cuſtom, or authority,

but from motives to us purely conſcientious.

The ſame religious principle that produces this diſſent, we truſt, thro' divine aſſiſtance, will continue to engage us, as it always hath done ſince we were a people, to exert whatever influence we may be poſſeſſed of, in promoting the fear of God, the honour of the king, and the proſperity of his ſubjects.

May the Almighty bleſs thy endeavours to put a ſtop to the effuſion of blood, and render thee the happy inſtrument of reſtoring peace and tranquillity. May ſacred and unerring wiſdom ever be thy guide, adorn thee with every virtue, and crown thee with every bleſſing, that future ages may commemorate the happineſs of thy reign with grateful admiration.

Signed in London, the firſt day of the twelfth month, 1760.

His majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

"This dutiful and loyal addreſs is very acceptable to me, and you may depend on my protection."

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both houſes of Parliament, Nov. 18, 1760.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE juſt concern which I have felt in my own breaſt, on the ſudden death of the late king, my royal grandfather, makes me not doubt, but you muſt all have been deeply affected with ſo ſevere a loſs. The preſent critical and difficult conjuncture has made this loſs the more ſenſible, as he was the great ſupport of that ſyſtem, by which alone the liberties of Europe, and the weight and influence of theſe kingdoms can be preſerved; and gave life to meaſures, conducive to thoſe important ends.

I need not tell you the addition of weight which immediately falls upon me, in being called to the government of this free and powerful country at ſuch a time, and under ſuch circumſtances. My conſolation is in the uprightneſs of my own intentions, your faithful and united aſſiſtance, and the bleſſing of Heaven upon our joint endeavours, which I devoutly implore.

Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton; and the peculiar happineſs of my life will ever conſiſt in promoting the welfare of a people, whoſe loyalty and warm affection to me, I conſider as the greateſt and moſt permanent ſecurity of my throne; and I doubt not, but their ſteadineſs in thoſe principles will equal the firmneſs of my invariable reſolution to adhere to, and ſtrengthen, this excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate; and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving ſubjects are equally dear to me with the moſt valuable prerogatives of my crown: and, as the ſureſt foundation of the whole, and the beſt means to draw down the divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpoſe to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue.

I reflect, with pleaſure, on the ſucceſſes, with which the Britiſh arms have been proſpered this laſt ſummer. The total reduction of the vaſt province of Canada, with the city of Montreal, is of the moſt intereſting conſequence, and muſt be as heavy a blow to my enemies, as it is a conqueſt glorious to us; the

the more glorious, becauſe effected almoſt without effuſion of blood, and with that humanity which makes an amiable part of the character of this nation.

Our advantages gained in the Eaſt Indies have been ſignal; and muſt greatly diminiſh the ſtrength and trade of France in thoſe parts, as well as procure the moſt ſolid benefits to the commerce and wealth of my ſubjects.

In Germany, where the whole French force has been employed, the combined army, under the wiſe and able conduct of my general Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, has not only ſtopt their progreſs, but has gained advantages over them, notwithſtanding their boaſted ſuperiority, and their not having hitherto come to a general engagement.

My good brother and ally, the King of Pruſſia, although ſurrounded with numerous armies of enemies, has, with a magnanimity and perſeverance almoſt beyond example, not only withſtood their various attacks, but has obtained very conſiderable victories over them.

Of theſe events I ſhall ſay no more at this time, becauſe the nature of the war in thoſe parts has kept the campaign there ſtill depending.

As my navy is the principal article of our naval ſtrength, it gives me much ſatisfaction to receive it in ſuch good condition; whilſt the fleet of France is weakened to ſuch a degree, that the ſmall remains of it have continued blocked up by my ſhips in their own ports; at the ſame time the French trade is reduced to the loweſt ebb; and with joy of heart I ſee the commerce of my kingdoms; that great ſource of our riches, and fixed object of my never failing care and protection, flouriſhing to an extent unknown in any former war.

The valour and intrepidity of my officers and forces, both at ſea and land, have been diſtinguiſhed ſo much to the glory of this nation, that I ſhould be wanting in juſtice to them, if I did not acknowledge it. This is a merit which I ſhall conſtantly encourage and reward; and I take this occaſion to declare, that the zealous and uſeful ſervice of the militia, in the preſent arduous conjuncture, is very acceptable to me.

In this ſtate I have found things at my acceſſion to the throne of my anceſtors; happy, in viewing the proſperous part of it; happier ſtill ſhould I have been, had I found my kingdoms, whoſe true intereſt I have entirely at heart, in full peace: but ſince the ambition, injurious encroachments, and dangerous deſigns of my enemies, rendered the war both juſt and neceſſary, and the generous overture, made laſt winter, towards a congreſs for a pacification, has not yet produced any ſuitable return, I am determined, with your chearful and powerful aſſiſtance, to proſecute this war with vigour, in order to that deſirable object, a ſafe and honourable peace. For this purpoſe, it is abſolutely incumbent upon us to be early prepared; and I rely upon your zeal and hearty concurrence to ſupport the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of my allies, and to make ample proviſion for carrying on the war, as the only means to bring our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

Gentlemen of the houſe of Commons,

The greateſt uneaſineſs which I feel at this time, is in conſidering the uncommon burthens, neceſſarily brought upon my faithful ſubjects.

I de-

I desire only such supplies as shall be requisite to prosecute the war with advantage; be adequate to the necessary services; and that they may be provided for in the most sure and effectual manner. You may depend upon the faithful and punctual application of what shall be granted. I have ordered the proper estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you; and also an account of the extraordinary expences, which from the nature of the different and remote operations, have been unavoidably incurred.

It is with peculiar reluctance that I am obliged, at such a time, to mention any thing which personally regards myself. But, as the grant of the greatest part of the civil list revenues is now determined, I trust in your duty and affection to me, to make the proper provision for supporting my civil government with honour and dignity. On my part, you may be assured of a regular and becoming œconomy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The eyes of all Europe are upon you. From your resolutions the protestant interest hopes for protection, as well as all our friends for the preservation of their independency; and our enemies fear the final disappointment of their ambitious and destructive views. Let these hopes and fears be confirmed and augmented by the vigour, unanimity, and dispatch of our proceedings.

In this expectation I am the more encouraged, by a pleasing circumstance, which I look upon as one of the most auspicious omens of my reign. That happy extinction of divisions, and that union and good harmony which continue to prevail amongst my subjects, afford me the most agreeable prospect. The natural disposition and wish of my heart, are to cement and promote them; and I promise myself that nothing will arise on your part to interrupt or disturb a situation so essential to the true and lasting felicity of this great people.

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, November 18, 1760.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

On this first occasion of approaching your royal person, permit us to express our unfeigned sorrow for the severe and afflicting loss, which not only this nation, but all Europe, has sustained in the sudden death of our late excellent and most gracious sovereign, your majesty's illustrious grandfather. The long experience which we had of his royal virtues, the benignity of his government, and his uniform care of our laws and liberties, not interrupted in any one instance, during the course of so many years, demand from us the most grateful acknowledgements; and will make his memory as dear to us as the height and splendor to which he had raised the greatness of these kingdoms will render it glorious to all posterity.

Such a loss could only be repaired by your majesty. And at the same time that we condole with your majesty on this melancholy event, we beg leave to offer you our

our moſt ſincere congratulations on your happy acceſſion to the throne. As your majeſty is the rightful and immediate inheritor of his crown, you are ſo of thoſe virtues with which he adorned it; and which promiſe a continuation of the ſame bleſſings to theſe kingdoms. It fills our minds with inexpreſſible joy to ſee the pleaſing hopes we had conceived from your many princely and amiable endowments, and the early demonſtrations of your affection to this country, ſo fully verified in your firſt declarations to your parliament.

We are penetrated with the condeſcending and endearing manner in which your majeſty has expreſſed your ſatisfaction in having received your birth and education amongſt us. What a luſtre doth it caſt upon the name *Briton*, when you, Sir, are pleaſed to eſteem it amongſt your glories!

The ſeveral paternal aſſurances which your majeſty has vouchſafed to give us, ſpeak your reſolution to be the common father of your people. No ſtronger proof can be given of it, than by adopting this undeniable maxim, that their love is the beſt ſecurity of your throne. From this principle will naturally flow the ſtricteſt adherence to our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate, and the maintenance of that ſureſt cement of the proteſtant intereſt in theſe kingdoms the toleration: and we cannot but applaud your majeſty's wiſdom and piety in making the encouragement of true religion and virtue one of the great foundations of your government.

We adore the goodneſs of Providence in the ſignal ſucceſſes with which we have been bleſſed this laſt ſummer. The reduction of the extenſive province of Canada, with the city of Montreal, is an event of the higheſt importance in every view; and it is no ſmall addition to the glory reſulting from it, to have ſhewn, that where the Britiſh arms carry conqueſt, they carry protection.

We look upon the great advantages gained in the Eaſt Indies, as highly beneficial to the trade of theſe kingdoms. And we have the juſteſt ſenſe of the happy conſequences derived to the operations of Great Britain in particular, as well as to the common cauſe in general, from the wiſe conduct of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick. After what the enemy had before experienced from his abilities, we are not ſurprized that they ſhould not come to a deciſive engagement.

The magnanimity and perſeverance of the King of Pruſſia will not only be the admiration of the preſent age, but of poſterity; and the noble ſtand made, and the victories obtained by that prince, muſt be the ſtrongeſt motives to the powers engaged againſt him, to concur in the proper meaſures to reſtore the tranquillity of Europe.

The judicious ſentiments which your majeſty has declared to us concerning your royal navy, and the commerce of your ſubjects, are truly worthy of a Britiſh monarch, reſolved to improve our natural ſtrength, and moſt valuable reſources. The weakening of the French force by ſea, to ſo great a degree, and the low ſtate to which their trade is reduced, we eſteem amongſt the moſt ſolid benefits accruing to this nation from the expenſive efforts made this war.

Your majeſty's regard for public merit ſhines forth in the generous notice, which you are pleaſed to take, of the valour and intrepidity

of

of your officers and forces by sea and land. They are equally conducive to the safety and glory of our country; and your gracious acceptance of the service of the militia, as being useful in the present arduous conjuncture, will be a great encouragement to their zeal.

At the same time that we thankfully acknowledge your majesty's tender consideration for your people, in your wishes to have found your kingdoms in full peace, we cannot but admire your wisdom in the comprehensive sense you have expressed of the causes and necessity of the present war. We are convinced that your majesty's humane disposition makes you lament the calamities of it; whilst your greatness of mind has determined you to pursue it with vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, so desirable, not only to your own subjects, but to all Europe. Animated by that duty which we owe your majesty, and by our zeal for the honour and interest of these kingdoms, we give your majesty the strongest assurances, that we will chearfully support you in prosecuting the war; assist the King of Prussia, and the rest of your allies; and heartily concur in all such measures, as shall be necessary for the defence of your majesty and dominions, and for the other national and important ends which you have so fully laid before us.

The anxiety, which your majesty has so early declared, for the uncommon burdens of your people, demands our sincerest thanks. Your tender concern will be an inducement to bear them the more chearfully, and a pledge to your faithful subjects, that they shall be relieved from them as soon as the public security will, in sound policy, admit.

These many eminent proofs of your majesty's goodness, and of your fixed attention to our happiness, call upon us for the warmest returns of duty, gratitude, and affection, to your sacred person and government. Our loyalty and fidelity are inviolable. Our resolution to maintain your undoubted title to this imperial crown, and the protestant succession in your illustrious house, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, is never to be shaken. Happy shall we be in every instance, whereby we may be able to contribute to the glory, prosperity, and ease of your reign. Your majesty's prudence, and the benevolence of your royal heart, have pointed out to us the most agreeable means of promoting these ends, by so strongly inculcating the continuance of that union and good harmony, which subsist amongst your people. In doing this, your majesty has set an inviting and powerful example to all your subjects, which we are determined to follow, by performing every thing on our part, to strengthen and improve this happy situation.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My Lords,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this very loyal and dutiful address. Nothing can be more agreeable to me, than your unanimous concurrence in the several weighty matters which I laid before you. The assurances you give me of your fidelity and affection to my person and government, and of your zeal for the true interest of your country, and for the support of my allies, afford me the highest satisfaction, and will have the best effect both at home and abroad. It shall be my constant endeavour to answer the expectations which you have formed of my reign."

The

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, approach your royal preſence, to expreſs the deepeſt ſenſe of the great and ſevere loſs, which your majeſty, and theſe kingdoms, have ſuſtained by the death of your majeſty's royal grandfather, our late moſt excellent ſovereign; the memory of whoſe juſt and proſperous reign will be held in reverence by lateſt poſterity.

We beg leave to congratulate your majeſty on your happy acceſſion to the throne, the only conſideration that can alleviate our grief for ſuch a loſs. The knowledge of your majeſty's royal virtues, wiſdom, and firmneſs, opens to your faithful ſubjects the faireſt proſpect for their future happineſs at home, and for the continuance of that weight and influence of your majeſty's crown abroad, ſo eſſentially neceſſary, in this arduous and critical conjuncture, for the preſervation of that ſyſtem, upon which the liberties of Europe depend.

We return your majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne; and acknowledge, with the livelieſt ſentiments of duty, gratitude, and exultation of mind, thoſe moſt affecting and animating words of our moſt gracious ſovereign. That, Born and Educated in this Country, He glories in the name of *Briton*. And we offer to your majeſty the full tribute of our hearts, for the warm expreſſions of your truly royal and tender affection towards your people. We venerate, and confide in, thoſe ſacred aſſurances of your majeſty's firm and invariable reſolution, to adhere to, and ſtrengthen, this excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate; to maintain the toleration inviolate; and to protect your faithful ſubjects in that greateſt of human bleſſings, the ſecure enjoyment of their religious and civil rights.

Permit us to congratulate your majeſty on the various ſucceſſes, which, under the protection of God, have attended the Britiſh arms, during the laſt ſummer; particularly in the reduction of Montreal, and the entire province of Canada; a conqueſt equally important and glorious, atchieved with intrepidity, and cloſed with humanity, the genuine attributes of that Britiſh ſpirit, which, under the benign auſpices of your majeſty, will, we truſt, continue, by the divine aſſiſtance, to give additional luſtre to the arms of Great Britain.

This valuable and extenſive acquiſition, joined to the ſignal advantages gained in the Eaſt Indies; the flouriſhing ſtate of our commerce; the reſpectable condition of your majeſty's navy; by which the remains of the enemy's fleet continue blocked up in their harbours, whilſt their trade is almoſt annihilated; are conſiderations which fill our hearts with the moſt pleaſing hopes, that your majeſty will be thereby enabled to proſecute this juſt and neceſſary war, to that great and deſirable object of eſtabliſhing, in conjunction with your allies, a ſafe, honourable, and laſting peace.

We ſee, with the greateſt pleaſure, that the progreſs of the French armies in Germany, notwithſtanding their ſuperiority of numbers, has

has been ſtopt, and, to the honour of your majeſty's arms, their attempts hitherto baffled, by the wiſe and able conduct of his ſerene highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.

When we conſider the ſtupendous efforts, made, in every campaign by your majeſty's great ally, the King of Pruſſia, the defeat of the Auſtrians in Sileſia, and that recent and glorious victory obtained over the army commanded by Marſhal Daun, we cannot ſufficiently admire the invincible conſtancy of mind, and inexhauſtible reſources of genius, diſplayed by that magnanimous monarch, to whom the moſt dangerous and difficult ſituations have only adminiſtred freſh occaſions for glory.

Our moſt dutiful acknowledgements are due to your majeſty for the mention which you have ſo graciouſly made of the diſtinguiſhed valour and intrepidity of your officers and forces at ſea and land, and for the declaration of your majeſty's conſtant reſolution to encourage and reward ſuch merit; and we return our moſt humble thanks to your majeſty for your favourable acceptance of the zealous and uſeful ſervice of the militia, in the preſent arduous conjuncture.

We aſſure your majeſty, that your faithful Commons, thoroughly ſenſible of this important criſis, and deſirous, with the divine aſſiſtance, to render your majeſty's reign ſucceſsful and glorious in war, happy and honourable in peace (the natural return of a grateful people to a gracious and affectionate ſovereign) will concur in ſuch meaſures as ſhall be requiſite for the vigorous and effectual proſecution of the war; and that we will chearfully and ſpeedily grant ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found neceſſary for that purpoſe, and for the ſupport of the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of your majeſty's allies: firmly relying on your majeſty's wiſdom, goodneſs, and juſtice, that they will be applied in ſuch a manner as will moſt effectually anſwer the ends for which they are granted, and with the utmoſt œconomy that the nature of ſuch great and extenſive operations will allow; and that we will make ſuch an adequate proviſion for your majeſty's civil government as may be ſufficient to maintain the honour and dignity of your crown with all proper and becoming luſtre.

Your majeſty's faithful Commons approach your royal perſon with hearts penetrated by the warmeſt and livelieſt ſenſe of your unbounded tenderneſs and concern for the welfare of your people; and rejoicing at the high ſatisfaction your majeſty takes in the union which ſo univerſally prevails throughout your kingdoms: A deep ſenſe of that national ſtrength and proſperity viſibly derived from this ſalutary ſource, and, above all, your majeſty's approbation of that happy union, and the natural diſpoſition and wiſh of your royal heart to cement and promote it, are the ſtrongeſt incentives to concord, and the ſureſt pledge of its duration. The fixt reſolution, which your majeſty has declared, to countenance and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue, will, we doubt not, prove the beſt means of drawing down the favour of God upon a dutiful and united nation: and we ſhall never ceaſe devoutly to offer up our ardent vows to the Divine Providence, that, as a re-

com-

compence for these royal virtues, your majesty may reign in the hearts of a free and happy people, and that they, excited by your majesty's benevolent care to discharge your royal function, and animated by gratitude for the enjoyment of so many blessings, may make the due return, by a constant obedience to your laws, and by the most steady attachment and loyalty to your person and government.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

Gentlemen,

"I return you my cordial thanks for this most dutiful and affectionate address, and for your warm expressions of fidelity to my person, and attention to the honour and dignity of my crown.

The unanimous assurances that you will make effectual and speedy provision for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and for the support of my allies, yield me the truest satisfaction, and will, I trust, prove the happy means of reducing the enemy to the terms of a just and honourable piece. With such zeal and harmony among my people, I have only to implore the continuance of the Divine blessings on their generous efforts, and on my ardent endeavours for the permanent felicity of my loving subjects."

Disposition of his Majesty's forces, about the middle of the year 1760.

In Great Britain.

Commander in Chief, Field-Marshal Lord Visc. Ligonier.

Horse Guards. 2 Troops.

1 Ld Delawar
2 Ld Cadogan

Horse Grenadier Guards. 2 Tr.

1 *Late* Onslow's
2 Earl of Harrington

Dragoons. 5 Regiments.

1 Lieut. Gen. Conway
3 Earl of Albemarle
4 Sir Robert Rich
16 Lieut. Col. Burgoyne
17 Lieut. Col. Hale

Foot Guards.

Three Regiments. 7 Battalions.

1 Ld Visc. Ligonier. 3 Battalions
2 Lord Tyrawley. 2 Battalions
3 Earl of Rothes. 2 Battalions

Foot Regiments 23.

3 Major Gen. Howard
9 Major Gen. Whitmore
14 Major Gen. Jeffreys
19 Lord Geo. Beauclerk
21 Earl of Panmure *

* *Scotch Fusileers.*

30 Earl of Loudon
31 Lt. Gen. Holmes
32 Lt. Gen. Leighton
34 Earl of Effingham
36 Lord Rob. Manners
41 Col. Parsons [Invalids]
56 Lord Charles Manners
61 Col. Grey
64 Col. Cary
66 Col. Lafaufille [5 Comp.]
67 Lord Fred. Cavendish
68 Col. Lambton
69 Col. Colville
70 Col. Parslow [5 Comp.]
71 Col. Petitot
72 Duke of Richmond
85 Col. Crawford [Royal Volunteers]
86 Earl of Sutherland *

* *Highlanders.*

88 Lt. Col. Vaughan *

* *Royal Welsh Volunteers.*

93 Major Gen. Campbell *

* *Fensible Men.*

In Ireland.

Commander in Chief, Lieut. Gen. Earl of Rothes.

Horse. 2 Regiments.

1 Lieut. Gen. Brown
2 Vacant

Dragoons.

Dragoons. 8 Regiments.
5 Lieut. Gen. Moſtyn
8 Major Gen. Yorke
9 Col. Whitley
12 Sir John Whiteford
13 Major Gen. Douglas
14 Major Gen. Campbell
17 Sir James Caldwell
18 Earl of Drogheda

Foot. 17 Regiments.
1 Royal Scotch. 1ſt Battalion
2 Major Gen. Fitzwilliam
10 Lieut. Gen. Pole
16 Lt. Gen. Handaſyd
18 Lt. Gen. Folliott
26 Lt. Gen. Anſtruther
29 Major Gen. Boſcawen
39 Major Gen. Aldercron
52 Col. Sandford
59 Major Gen. Montagu
62 Major Gen. Strode
73 Col. Brown
76 Lord Forbes's 1ſt Battalion
83 Col. Sebright
89 Col. Bagſhaw
90 Sir Ralph Gore
91 Lt. Col. Blaney

In Jerſey.
75 Col. Boſcawen

At Gibraltar.
Governor, Lt. Gen. Earl of Home.

Foot. 6 Regiments.
6 Lieut. Gen. Guiſe
7 Lord Robert Bertie
13 Lt. Gen. Pulteney
53 Col. Tovey
54 *Late* Grey
57 Sir David Cunningham

In Germany.
Commander in Chief, Lieut. Gen. Marquis of Granby.

Horſe Guards. 1 Regiment.
Marquis of Granby

Horſe. 2 Regiments.
3 Lieut. Gen. Dejean
4 Major General Honywood

Dragoon Guards. 3 Regiments.
1 Lieut. Gen. Bland
2 Lieut. Gen. Waldegrave
3 Sir Charles Howard

Dragoons. 6 Regiments.
2 Lieut. Gen. Campbell
6 Lt. Gen. Cholmondeley
7 Sir John Cope
10 Sir John Mordaunt
11 Earl of Ancram
15 Major Gen. Elliot

Foot. 16 Regiments.
5 Major Gen. Hodgſon
8 Major Gen. Barrington
11 Lieut. Gen. Bockland
12 Lieut. Gen. Napier
20 Major Gen. Kingſley
23 Lieut. Gen. Huſke *
* *Welſh Fuſileers.*
24 Major Gen. Cornwallis
25 Earl of Home
33 Major Gen. Griffin
37 Lieut. Gen. Stuart
50 Major Gen. Carr
51 Major Gen. Brudenell
81 } Ld. Lindores [Invalids.]
82 } Col. Parker, ditto.
In garriſon at Embden.
87 Major Keith }
92 Major Campbell } Highlanders.

In North America.
Commander in Chief, Major Gen. Amherſt.

Foot. 21 Regiments, or 25 Battalions
1 Royal Scotch. (2d Bat.)
15 Major Gen. Amherſt Q
17 Brig. Monckton
22 Brig. Whitmore L
27 Lord Blakeney
28 Col. Townſhend Q
35 Lt. Gen. Otway Q
40 *Late* Barrington L
42 Royal Highlanders. 2 Batt.
43 Lt. Gen. Kennedy Q

44 Lt.

44 Lt. Gen. Abercromby
45 Lt. Gen. Warburton L
46 Lt. Gen. Murray
47 Lt. Gen. Lafcelles Q
48 Major Gen. Webb Q
55 Col. Oughton
58 Major Gen. Anſtruther Q
60 Royal Americans. 4 Battalions 2 at Q
77 Col. Montgomery } Highland-
78 Col. Fraſer Q } ers.
80 Brig. Gage

* *Thoſe marked with* L *are, or were, at Louiſbourg; and thoſe with* Q *at Quebec.*

In the Weſt Indies.

Foot. 5½ Regiments.

4 Major Gen. Dutoure G
38 Sir James Roſs A
49 Major Gen. Walſh J
63 Major Gen. Watſon G
65 Major Gen. Armiger G
74 Col. Talbot [6 Comp.] J

* A *ſtands for Antigua,* G *Guadaloupe, and* J *Jamaica.*

In Africa.

At Senegal and Goree. [Governors, Col. Worge, and Lieut. Col. Newton.]

Foot,

74 Col. Talbot [4 Comp.]
76 Lord Forbes's 2d Batt.

In Aſia, (or Eaſt-Indies.)

At Madraſs, &c.

Foot. 4 Battalions.

66 * Col. Lafauſille [5 Comp.]
70 * Col. Parſlow [5 Comp.]
79 Col. Draper
84 Lieut. Col. Coote
94 Lieut. Col. Morris's Highlanders

Thoſe marked * *are now on their paſſage thither.*

Total. Horſe and Dragoons 31 Regiments or 64 Squadrons. Foot 97 Regiments or 105 Battalions.

Diſpoſition of his Majeſty's Fleet.

In the Eaſt-Indies.

Commander in Chief, Vice-Adm. Pocock.

Guns		Guns	
74	Lenox	60 †	Panther
74 †	Norfolk	60	York
68	Grafton	60	Sunderland
66	Yarmouth	60 †	America
64	Elizabeth	60 †	Medway
64	Duke d'Aquitain	58	Cumberland
60	Weymouth	50	Saliſbury
60	Tyger	50	Falmouth

Thoſe marked thus † *are on their paſſage thither.*

In the Weſt-Indies, Commander in Chief, Rear-Adm. Holmes.

90	Marlb'rough	J 64	Bienfaiſant	
80	Foudroyant	64	Edingburgh	J
80	Cambridge	J 64	Naſſau	
74	Dublin	64	Berwick	J
70	Dorſetſhire	60	Dreadnought	J
70	Temple	60	Defiance	J
68	Buckingham	60	Eagle	J
66	Lancaſter	60	Lion	
64	Raiſonable	50	Hampſhire	J
64	Belliqueux	50	Harwich	

Thoſe mark'd J, *are at Jamaica, the reſt at the Leeward Iſlands.*

In the Mediterranean.

Commander in Chief, Vice-Adm. Saunders.

90	Neptune	60	Firm
90	Prince	60	St. Albans
74	Thunderer	50	Guernſey
64	Somerſet	50	Thetis
60	Dunkirk	50	Preſton

In North America.

Commander in Chief, Commodore Lord Colville.

Guns	Guns
74 † Fame	64 Alcide
70 Northumberland	60 † Achilles
70 Pr. of Orange	60 Pembroke
70 ‡ Vanguard	60 ‡ Kingſton
66 Devonſhire	50 ‡ Norwich
64 Trident	50 ‡ Rocheſter

Thoſe marked thus † ſailed March 28, with the engineers, &c. to blow up the fortifications of Louiſbourg; and thoſe marked thus ‡, ſailed with Cap. Swanton.

In the Eaſt-Indies	17 ſhips.
Weſt-Indies	20
Mediterranean	10
North America	12
At or near home, cruiſers and convoys	61
Total. Ships of the line	120

A Liſt of the Ships of the Line, that are at or near Home. Under the commands of Sir Edward Hawke, Adm. Boſcawen, &c.

Guns	Guns
100 Royal George	74 Mars
100 Royal Sover.	74 Shrewſbury
100 Royal Anne	74 Temeraire
90 Namur	74 Terrible
90 Union	74 Torbay
90 Sandwich	74 Valiant
90 St. George	74 Warſpite
90 Barfleur	70 Burford
90 Duke	70 Chicheſter
84 Royal Wm.	70 Conqueror
80 Prſs. Royal	70 Princeſſa
80 Princ. Amelia	70 Swiftſure
80 Newark	66 Orford
74 Centaur	64 Bedford
74 Culloden	64 Edgar
74 Dragon	64 Pr. Frederick
74 Hercules	64 Hampt. Court
74 Hero	64 Modeſte
74 Magnanime	64 Monmouth
64 Revenge	60 Rippon
64 Sterling caſtle	60 Windſor
60 Anſon	50 Antelope
60 Auguſta	50 Briſtol
60 Defiance	50 Deptford
60 Dunkirk	50 Falkland
60 St. Florentine	50 Jaſon
60 Jerſey	50 Iſis
60 Princ. Louiſa	50 Portland
60 Princeſs Mary	50 Preſton
60 Intrepid	50 Rocheſter
60 Nottingham	50 Wincheſter

Complete and authentic Liſt of men of war, both of France and England, taken, ſunk, or caſually loſt ſince the commencement of the preſent hoſtilities, by

J——s S——N.

FRENCH SHIPS taken.

1755.	Guns.
L'Alcide	64
Le Lys	64
1756.	
L'Arc-en Diel	50
LeChariot Royal	36
1757.	
Duc d'Aquitaine (a)	64
LeBien Acquis	38
L'Hermione	28
L'Emeraude	28
Le Bezoar (b)	24
L'Eſcarboucle	16
New one pierced for	16

1758.	Guns.
Le oudroyant	84
Le Belliqueux	66
L'Orphee	64
Le Raiſonable	64
Le Bienfaiſant	64
Le Loire	44
Le Diane	36
L'Echo	32
Le Robuſte	24
Le Galathea	22
Le Gairlande	22
LeDucd'Hanovre	16
Le ——	8

(a) Though ſhe was taken from the French India Company, yet ſhe is now in the King's ſervice.

(b) Thoſe in *Italick* I am not very certain of my information about.

1759.	Guns.
Le Formidable	84
Le Temeraire	74
Le Centaur	74
Le Modeſte	64
Le Compte de St. Florentine	66
Le —— (*c*)	40
Le Danae	40
Le Bellone	36
L'Arethuſe	36
L'Hermione	26
Le Mignonne	22
L'Hardie	20
Le Berclay	20
Le Mercure	10
1760.	
Le Marſhal Belle-iſle	44
Le Blonde	32
LeTerpſichore	26
LeGloceſter(*d*)	12
Le —— (*e*)	12
	1706

FRENCH SHIPS *deſtroyed.*

1755.	
L'Eſperance (*f*)	74
1756.	
Le Fidelle (*g*)	36
1757.	
L'Acquillon	56
Le Brun	36
Le Nymphe	32
New one pierced for	20
1758.	
LeBien Aime(*h*)	74
L'Entreprennant	74
Le Prudente	74
Le Capricieux	64
Le Celebre	64
Lanched, pierced for	50
L'Apollon	50
New one pierced for	36
Le Fidelle	36
Le Roſe	36
Le Rhinoceros	36
Le Calipſo	24
Le Chevre	16
Le Biche	16
1759.	
L'Ocean	84
Le Soleil Royal	84
L'Heros	74
LeRedoubtable	74
Le Theſee	74
Le Superbe	74
Le Glorieux	74
L'Inflexible (*i*)	64
Le ——	8
Le ——	8
Le ——	8
Le ——	8
Le —— (*k*)	8
1760.	
Le Pomone	36
L'Atalante (*l*)	36
L'Hirondelle	32
Le Machault	32
Le Bienfaiſant	22
Le Marquis Marloye	18
	1730

FRENCH SHIPS *caſually loſt.*

1755.	
None	
1756.	
Le Leopard	64
Le Junon	44
Le Concorde	28
1757.	
Le Lutine	36
L'Amitie	28
Le Mutine	24
1758.	
L'Opiniatre	64
L'Eveille	64
L'Aigle	56
L'Alcion	50
Le Greenwich	50
Le Licorne	32
1759.	
Le Juſte	74
Northumberland	70
Le Sauvage	34
Le Senecterre	24
Le Soleil Royal	24
Duc de Fronſac (*m*)	20
1760.	
None	——
	786
Deſtroyed	1730
Taken	1706
Total (*n*)	4222

ENGLISH SHIPS *taken.*

1755.	
None	
1756.	
Warwick	60
1757.	
Greenwich	50
1758.	
Stork	10
Hawke	

(*c*) Said to be on the ſtocks, at Quebec, when that capital was conquered.

(*d*) Taken by the Creſcent in the Weſt-Indies.

(*e*) By the Huſke privateer of Jerſey.

(*f*) This ſhip, after being taken, was obliged to be ſunk.

(*g*) Said to have been ſunk in the Colcheſter &c's engagement,

(*h*) As ſhe carried a broad pennant, ſhe was more than probable a royal ſhip.

(*i*) The ſhips in the Villaine are ruined, I ſuppoſe.

(*k*) Theſe are the ſix fireſhips burnt at the ſiege of Quebec.

(*l*) I have not added the armed ſhips deſtroyed along with theſe two frigates, nor the ſhip remaining in Gaſpee-bay, a few months ago.

(*m*) The three laſt ſhips were loſt coming down the river St. Laurence, with the Machault, after Quebec was taken; whether king's frigates, armed ſhips, or ſtore ſhips, I won't determine.

(*n*) It is unneceſſary to add by what particular gentlemen ſo many ſhips were taken, ſunk, or otherwiſe deſtroyed, former liſts, and recent inſtances, will very well excuſe me that trouble.

	Guns.
1759.	
Hawke	12
Virgin	12
	144

ENGLISH SHIPS *deſtroyed.*

1755.	
None	
1756.	
Proſerpine fireſhip	8
1757.	
None	
1758.	
Bridgewater	24
Triton	20
1759.	
None	
1760.	
Penguin	20
	72

ENGLISH SHIPS *caſually loſt.*

	Guns.
1755.	
Mars	64
Bonetta	8
1756.	
None	
1757.	
Tilbury	60
1758.	
Prince George	80
Invincible	74
Litchfield	50
1759.	
Reſolution	74
Eſſex	64
Mermaid	20
Falcon	8
1760.	
Ramilies	90
Tartar's prize	28
Loweſtoffe	24
	644
Deſtroyed	72
Taken	144
Total	860

French veſſels		801
Engliſh ditto		22
Balance againſt France		79 as follows,
French taken 43	Deſtroyed 40	Loſt 18
Engliſh 5	4	13
38	36	5 Total 79
French guns	4222	
Engliſh ditto	860	

Ballance againſt France 3362 as follows,

French taken 1706	Deſtroyed 1730	Loſt 786
Engliſh 144	72	644
1562	1658	142
		Total 3362

CHA-

CHARACTERS.

Account of the Lacedemonians, from the celebrated Preſident Goguet's *Origin of Laws, Arts, and Sciences, among the Nations of Antiquity.*

THERE are few deſcriptions of national characters and manners, written with more ſpirit, or deeper diſcernment than the following. That famous fabric of ancient policy, the Lacedemonian republic, is ſet forth in the trueſt, and therefore not always in the moſt favourable colours. The ſingle point of view in which Lycurgus conſidered the ſtate, whoſe conſtitution he modelled, was in that of a military eſtabliſhment. To perfect this, he ſacrificed almoſt every other purpoſe of government, and not a few of the moſt amiable of the moſt moral virtues. For which reaſon this celebrated model, though greatly admired by antiquity, and indeed juſtly admirable in that ſingle view upon which it was framed, has ſcarcely been in any points imitated by ſucceeding legiſlators. What in reality ought we to think of an inſtitution, which gave up all the freedom, eaſe, and quiet of civil ſociety, only to be the better fitted to diſquiet or enſlave all that had the misfortune of being ſeated near them?

THERE are very few nations, whoſe legiſlators have given themſelves any trouble to regulate, by poſitive laws, the manners and common cuſtoms of private life. The Lacedemonians muſt be placed in the ſmall number of people, who have had a code for that purpoſe. The laws of Lycurgus took in, not only the general police of Sparta, but the domeſtic œconomy of its inhabitants. The auſterity and rigour of the Spartan diſcipline are, I imagine, too well known to require that we ſhould dwell upon them. It is enough to ſay, that the moſt indifferent actions were not free at Sparta. A man there could not live as he himſelf thought proper; every thing, even the moſt trifling points of behaviour, were ſubject to conſtant and uniform rules.

A Spartan, for example, could not marry, when he thought proper; nor ſee his wife, when he pleaſed; nor ſtay with her as long as he would wiſh to do. Neither was he at liberty to dreſs for himſelf the food he liked beſt, nor eat in private. Every inhabitant, without diſtinction, was obliged to take his meal in the public halls, and put up with what was laid before him. The tables conſiſted each of fifteen perſons, who had their ſeparate meſſes; and were very hard ſeated.

Even their Kings were not exempt from theſe reſtraints. Agis, at his return from a great victory over the Athenians, thinking he might ſup at home with his wife, ſent for his portion; but the Polemarchs refuſed him that ſmall favour, and obliged him to come and eat at the public table.

The Spartans had no opportunity of satisfying sensuality, or even gluttony. The victuals served up to their tables, were neither delicate in themselves, nor delicately prepared. They consisted of bread, wine, cheese, dry figs, and some scraps of ill dressed meat; * and that too, in quantities just sufficient to support nature. It was a crime at Sparta to appear too fat, and too well fed. A Lacedemonian was liable to severe punishment for looking too well. After eating and drinking very soberly, they returned home in the dark, for they were expressly forbid to suffer any light to be carried before them.

The restraint and rusticity, that appeared in the tables of the Lacedemonians, were equally visible in their dress. Winter and summer, they wore the same garment, which was short and very coarse. They never shaved, but on the contrary affected very long, and very bushy beards. Their greatest ornament was the beauty of their hair, which they wore very long, and took very great care of, parting it equally on both sides of the head. In every other respect, the Lacedemonians were very dirty and nasty about their persons, as it was not lawful for them to bathe or make use of perfumes, but on certain stated days. After all, their clothes were not to appear ragged or torn, for there was no escaping punishment for those, who seemed not to take sufficient care of them.

The Spartans were neither freer nor nicer in their houses and furniture, than in their tables and their dress. Of this we may judge by a law, which Lycurgus made to regulate these articles. This law ordered, that the floors of their houses should consist of planks fashioned by the wedge, and the doors of boards made by the saw, without the help of any other tool. Such houses, according to the legislator's intentions, could not subject their inhabitants to any temptations of luxury or expence. In fact, as Plutarch judiciously observes, what man would be fool enough to bring into houses, constructed in that rude manner, sumptuous beds, purple coverlids and carpets, vessels of gold and silver, or, in fine, any other kind of rich furniture.

The pleasures and amusements of the Spartans, were of a piece with the articles we have already mentioned. Their diversions were of the most serious kind, with very little variety to recommend them. The Spartans knew no other amusement, but hunting, and the different bodily exercises, among which I include dancing; for, as practised by them, it was little better than a sort of military exercise. They had indeed a kind of music, but it was very simple, not to say, altogether rustic. Every thing, in short, that could properly be called pleasure or amusement, was banished from Sparta. Even theatrical representations were not allowed there, though so much admired by all the other cities of Greece.

The domestic and private occupations of the Spartans were still, if possible, more confined, and subject to greater restraints, than their plea-

* The most exquisite of all these dishes, was a kind of broth, known among the ancients by the name of BLACK-SAUCE. It is impossible at this time of day, to say exactly what this ragout was. But if we may judge of its goodness, by what the ancients say of it, the black-sauce of Sparta must have been one of the most ordinary dishes.

sures

ſures and amuſements. The inhabitants of Sparta muſt have been utterly unacquainted with domeſtic œconomy, with lawſuits, and every other kind of buſineſs, ſince they held all their goods in common, and never meddled in any trade, all manner of commerce being ſeverely prohibited among them. Nay, they could not ſo much as exerciſe any of the mechanical arts, or handicraft employments, or even cultivate their own lands. This was left entirely to the care of ſlaves. As to the ſciences and the belles lettres, it is well known, they were never held in any honour by the Spartans. This people contented themſelves with learning juſt as much of theſe things, as were ſufficient for the commoneſt purpoſes of life. We may therefore affirm, that the Spartans, according to the intention of Lycurgus, had very little to do during the greateſt part of their lives. Accordingly we find them ſpending their time in converſing and diſputing in their common halls, where they daily aſſembled for that purpoſe; and, what is more, the ſubjects of theſe conferences were confined and regulated by law. They could only roll upon certain topics. Such was the life of the Lacedemonians, which gave room to the bon mot of Alcibiades, ſo famous among the ancients. On hearing their contempt of death greatly extolled, he cried out, "I "do not wonder at it, it is the only "way they have of eſcaping the re- "ſtraint, and wearifomeneſs of life, "which they are continually obliged to lead."

In fact, the Spartans were condemned from the womb, to this dull and auſtere kind of life, for parents among them were not entruſted with the education of their own children, who, the moment they were born, were to be delivered up into the hands of a certain number of perſons appointed to rear them; ſo that all the children of Sparta were fed, cloathed, and lodged, in a word, treated in every reſpect, in the ſame uniform manner. Nothing beſides could ſurpaſs the ſeverity and harſhneſs, with which they were brought up. They were never permitted to make more than one ſlender and light meal, ſcarce ſufficient to ſupport nature. They were forced to go conſtantly without ſhoes or ſtockings, covered only with a ſimple cloak. They were even obliged to perform moſt of their exerciſes quite naked: they lay beſides very hard, and were not allowed any of thoſe recreations or amuſements, with which it is ſo common to indulge young people. Inſtead of this, they were continually harraſſed with ſerious queſtions, which they were obliged to anſwer, both readily and pertinently, and withal aſſign their reaſons for anſwering in this or that manner; otherwiſe they might be ſure of being ſeverely and unmercifully puniſhed. Thus were the children of Sparta kept in perpetual durance and reſtraint, as they could not ſtir a ſtep, or continue a ſingle moment, without ſome one or another at their elbow to call them to a ſevere account for the ſlighteſt faults.

This pedantic rigour of the diſcipline enjoined the Spartans, had but too much influence upon their manners. It made them contract a harſh and ſevere, not to ſay a ſavage and cruel character or diſpoſition. Of this I ſhall offer no other proof but their behaviour to their ſlaves, ſo well known among

the ancients by the name of * Hilotes. They treated them with greater harſhneſs and barbarity, than civilized nations treat their beaſts of burthen.

The owners of theſe ſlaves were expreſly forbid to give them their liberty, or ſell them out of the territory of Laconia. The Spartans carried their cruelty to ſuch a degree, as to oblige the Hilotes to receive annually a certain number of laſhes, without having deſerved any puniſhment, merely that they ſhould not forget their obedience. If any of theſe unfortunate ſlaves ſeemed, by his beauty or comelineſs, to riſe above the condition to which he was born, he was put to death, and his maſter fined, that he might, by dint of ill uſage, hinder his ſurviving ſlaves from offending at any time, by their exterior qualities the eyes of the Spartans. A cap and dog-ſkin jacket was the dreſs of the Hilotes. It was lawful to puniſh them for the ſlighteſt offence, nor could they, however inhumanly treated, claim any protection from the laws. Such was the exceſs of their misfortune, that they were at once the ſlaves of private perſons and the public. It was cuſtomary to lend them to one another. In fine, to complete the degradation and miſery of theſe unhappy creatures, their maſters often obliged them to drink to intoxication, and in this condition expoſed them to the view of their children, to inſpire them with horror for a vice, which ſo much debaſes human nature.

Nay, the Spartans often added fraud to cruelty, in order to cut off theſe unhappy victims, when they multiplied ſo faſt as to give any umbrage. Hiſtory, for example, informs us, that at a certain time, the Lacedemonians, jealous of the number of Hilotes diſperſed over their country, and willing to get rid of them without running any riſk, feigned an intention to ſet ſeveral of them at liberty, in order, it was ſaid, to incorporate them in their troops. Under this pretence, the ſtouteſt and ableſt of the Hilotes were invited to come in and offer themſelves for inrollment, and accordingly numbers of them, full of courage and good-will, aſſembled themſelves for that purpoſe. From among theſe, the Spartans ſelected two thouſand, whom they deemed moſt capable of any great enterprize; and having crowned them with flowers, led them in great pomp about the temples of Sparta; but ſoon after, theſe two thouſand Hilotes diſappeared, without its ever been known what became of them.

Upon another occaſion, ſome Hilotes, who were condemned to death, it is not known for what crime, having taken refuge at Tenaros, a promontory of Laconia, where Neptune had a temple, that was held in great veneration, the Ephori were not afraid to drag them from this aſylum and lead them to puniſhment. This action has revolted even profane authors, who have all conſidered the earthquake, that happened at that time, and was the moſt horrible, that had till then ever been heard of, as the effect of

* The following is in a few words the origin of the name Hilotes.

Helos was an ancient city of Laconia, which the Lacedemonians attacked on ſome pretence or another. Having made themſelves maſters of it, they reduced all the inhabitants to a ſtate of ſlavery. In proceſs of time, as often as the Spartans in conſequence of new conqueſts acquired new ſlaves, they called them Hilotes. Thus a particular denomination became general for all thoſe, who were afterwards reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery among the Spartans.

Neptune's

Neptune's reſentment againſt the Spartans, for thus preſuming to violate the ſanctuary of Tenaros.

What ſhall we ſay, in fine, of that abominable cuſtom mentioned in ancient authors under the name of *Ambuſcade*. What they relate of it, is as follows. From time to time, the perſons entruſted with the education of the Lacedemonian youth, picked out from among their pupils ſome of thoſe, who appeared to have the greateſt ſhare of courage and conduct; put poignards into their hands, and gave them proviſions ſufficient for a certain number of days: they then ſent out the young men armed in this manner to ſcour the country, every one at a different ſide, with orders to hide themſelves by day, in ſome caverns or other lurking places. At night theſe young men ſallied out from their ambuſcade, and diſperſing themſelves over the high roads, maſſacred all the Hilotes they could lay their hands upon; a cruelty the more eaſily perpetrated, as the wretches they attacked, were not permitted to carry arms. Sometimes even theſe aſſaſſins went their rounds by broad day-light, and murdered thoſe among the Hilotes, who ſeemed to have the greateſt ſtrength and beſt conſtitution.

The treachery and cruelty, with which the Lacedemonians treated their ſlaves, they very often employed againſt thoſe, whom they thought it their intereſt to oppreſs. Of this I have already given a very ſtriking example in the preceding book. But it may not be amiſs to produce ſome others.

Alcibiades, with whoſe capacity and bravery the Lacedemonians were well acquainted, had been obliged to take refuge at the court of the younger Cyrus, brother of Artaxerxes, king of Perſia. He was there but a ſhort time, before he diſcovered the ſecret deſigns of this Prince, and ſaw into the object of the preparations he was making. Alcibiades, whoſe mind was bent on the means of reſtoring his oppreſſed country, thought he could not fail of ſucceſs, if he could but inform Artaxerxes of the projects formed by Cyrus againſt his perſon. In fact, ſo important a diſcovery muſt have infallibly ingratiated him with that monarch, and procured him the aſſiſtance he wanted to re-eſtabliſh the affairs of Athens. Alcibiades, full of this idea, ſet out for Perſia. But the Lacedemonians, informed of the motives of his journey, and convinced that they were undone without reſource, unleſs they found means to rid themſelves of him, had recourſe to the blackeſt treachery to compaſs their ends. This great man happening to be at this juncture in the government of Pharnabazes, the Lacedemonians wrote to this ſatrap to engage him to rid them, coſt what it would, of ſo formidable an enemy. Accordingly Pharnabazes, overcome by their offers and their promiſes, did every thing they required, and cauſed Alcibiades to be murdered.

The uſe the Lacedemonians made of the advantages obtained by them over the Athenians in the Peloponneſian war, would alone be ſufficient to cover them with eternal ſhame and infamy. They exerciſed in that city, ſo dear to the reſt of Greece, the moſt ſhocking cruelties. They put to death, ſays Xenophon, a greater number of her citizens, in eight months of peace,

than her enemies had killed in thirty years of war. All the perſons of conſequence, who ſtill remained at Athens, having at laſt left it in order to find elſewhere an aſylnm, where they might enjoy ſome ſecurity, the Lacedemonians were ſo inhuman, as to attempt to deprive the wretched fugitives of that laſt reſource. They publiſhed an edict, forbidding the other cities of Greece to receive them; ordered they ſhould be delivered up to the thirty tyrants, who at that time ravaged Athens; and laid a fine upon all thoſe, who ſhould oppoſe ſo cruel an edict.

The manner, in which the Lacedemonians behaved pretty much about the ſame time towards the inhabitants of Syracuſe, proves ſtill better, what kind of a ſpirit it was that animated them, and what was the real ground-work of their policy. The Syracuſans were then diſputing their liberties with Dionyſius the tyrant, and had juſt received a conſiderable blow. In theſe circumſtances, the Lacedemonians deputed one of their citizens to Syracuſe, in appearance, to expreſs the concern they took in the misfortunes of that city, and offer it their aſſiſtance, but in fact to confirm Dionyſius in the reſolution to maintain his ground, and ſtick at nothing to carry his deſigns into execution. They hoped that this Prince, when become very powerful, would be of great ſervice to them. In fine, Herodotus, ſpeaking of the Lacedemonians, affirms in very plain terms, that thoſe, who knew the genius of this people, could not deny that their actions generally contradicted their words, and that there was no depending upon them in any thing. What ideas muſt not ſuch inſtances give us of the true character of the Lacedemonians?

I ſhall ſay nothing of another charge, ſtill better grounded, that I could bring againſt them on the ſcore of that barbarity, with which, at an annual feſtival in honour of Diana, they uſed to whip, till they were all over blood, all the children of Sparta, on the altar of that inhuman goddeſs. How brutal to tear to pieces with rods, the bodies of theſe innocent victims, on pretence of accuſtoming them patiently to ſuffer pain! This cruel diſcipline was often carried to ſuch an exceſs, that many poor children expired under it. It was performed in preſence of the whole city, under the eyes of fathers and mothers, who ſeeing their children covered with wounds and with blood, and ready to expire, exhorted them to ſuffer, without complaining, or ſhewing the leaſt ſign of pain, the number of laſhes they were doomed to receive. What name bad enough for this pretended firmneſs of mind?

What too are we to think of the virulence with which the young people of Sparta fought each other on certain days of the year? They divided themſelves into two bodies, who repaired by different roads to a place of rendezvous firſt agreed upon. The ſignal given, they fell upon each other with hands and feet, at the ſame time biting one another, with all their force, and even tearing out one another's eyes. "You may ſee them, ſays Pauſa-"nias, fighting outrageouſly, now "one againſt one, now in ſmall "bodies, now, in fine, pell mell, "each body making the greateſt "efforts to drive back the other, "and tumble them into the water, "with which the field of battle "is ſurrounded."

What are we likewiſe to ſay of that more than inhuman courage, with

with which a mother of Sparta received the news of her children being killed in battle? This loſs, far from drawing tears from her, inſpired her with a kind of joy and contentment, which ſhe did all that lay in her power, publicly to demonſtrate. Theſe women however expreſſed the greateſt deſpondency and puſillanimity, when they ſaw Epaminondas, after winning the battle of Leuctræ, march ſtrait on to Sparta. They ran about, in the greateſt conſternation, filling the air with their lamentable cries, and thus cauſed more diſorder and confuſion than the enemy himſelf. Where was all this time that ſavage courage, that barbarous oſtentation, with which the women of Sparta took pleaſure in inſulting nature, on occaſions ſo unſeaſonable, as that of their hearing the loſs of their children?

Neither can I omit the trial held at Sparta, on the bodily diſpoſition of children at the time of their birth. The moment a male child came into the world, he was carried to a certain place where the old men of every tribe aſſembled to examine him. If he appeared delicate and of a weak conſtitution, in fine, that did not promiſe a laſting and vigorous ſtate of health, he was unmercifully condemned to periſh, and immediately caſt into a great quagmire at the bottom of Mount Taygeta.

What I have related will, I believe, be ſufficient to prove, that the Spartans on every occaſion ſeemed to make it their buſineſs to ſtifle the voice of nature, and the cries of humanity; and that often contrary to every dictate of reaſon and prudence. Experience, in fact, teaches us, that numbers of children, whom, in the firſt days after their birth, it was thought impoſſible to rear, have attained, as they grew up, a moſt laſting, vigorous conſtitution. Of this we may find, even in Sparta, a moſt convincing proof. Ageſilaus, who was born lame, appeared, on his coming into the world, ſo very weak and tender, that it was thought impoſſible to rear him. Notwithſtanding this, Ageſilaus lived to the age of fourſcore and four; and what ſervices did he not render his country, in the courſe of that career?

The auſterity, not to ſay, the pedantry of thoſe laws of Lycurgus, might perhaps induce us to believe, that chaſtity was one of the principal virtues, with which he endeavoured to inſpire his people. But this would be a great miſtake. How ſurprized muſt we be to ſee, that this famous legiſlator had not the leaſt thoughts of ſecuring any reſpect for public decorum and good manners. To what a degree, in fact, muſt not modeſty, baſhfulneſs, and decency have been offended, by the uſe of public baths, common to men and women? By thoſe games, in which the young people of both ſexes fought and danced with each other, quite naked? What a pernicious influence has not this practice had on the morals of the women of Sparta? They were ſo diſſolute and abandoned, that the ancients reproached the Spartans with it, as an exceſs, which diſtinguiſhed them, to their ſhame, from all the other inhabitants of Greece; beſides, this exceſs was authorized by the laws of Lycurgus. This legiſlator ſeems to have racked his brains to find out the beſt methods of aboliſhing all the ideas, we ought to entertain of conjugal felicity.

An old man, for example, who had a young and handſome wife, might, without ſhocking either law or decency, make an offer of her to a vigorous and handſome young man; and it was lawful for this old man to conſider and bring up, as his own, the fruits of this adultery. What is more, a man of good family, and an advantageous ſtature, who happened to fix his eyes on the beautiful and agreeable wife of another, might apply to the huſband for leave to cohabit with her, on pretence of giving the ſtate well-made and handſome children; and it was not lawful for the huſband to deny ſuch a requeſt. The Lacedemonians, in a word, lent each other their wives with the greateſt eaſe imaginable, and without the leaſt delicacy. Their hiſtory ſupplies us with an event of this kind not to be met with, I believe, in any other.

In the war, which the Lacedemonians had declared againſt the Meſſenians, the former had obliged themſelves by the moſt dreadful oaths, not to return to Sparta, till they had obtained vengeance for the outrage they had received. But this war lingered ſo long, that, after ten years ſiege, the Spartans before Meſſene found themſelves as little advanced, as when they firſt began it. They then began to fear, leſt a longer abſence ſhould inſenſibly depopulate their city. To prevent this misfortune, they took the ſtrange reſolution of ſending back to Sparta, all thoſe who had joined the army, ſince it had taken the oath I have been ſpeaking of, and of abandoning to them, the wives of thoſe who were obliged to remain behind. The children, ſprung from this illegitimate commerce, were called *Parthenians*, a name which expreſſed the origin and cauſe of their birth.

The indecent manner, in which it is well known the women of Sparta dreſſed themſelves, was but the natural conſequence of the bad education they received, and the little care taken to inſpire them with that baſhfulneſs and reſerve ſo becoming their ſex. Their gowns were ſo looſe, that they could not put one foot before the other, without uncovering their legs, and even their thighs, an indecency highly exclaimed againſt by all the writers of antiquity. Ariſtotle wiſely obſerves, that the little regard paid at Sparta to decency, was the ſource of all the diſorders that reigned in that city. In the Andromache of Euripides, Peleus tells Menelaus, that the diſſolute behaviour of Helen, was entirely owing to the bad education that princeſs had received.

Such wives, however, had the moſt abſolute dominion over their huſbands. They not only reigned within doors, but governed the whole ſtate. The Lacedemonians made no ſcruple of letting their wives into the cloſeſt and moſt important ſecrets of the common-wealth. They were even the readier to do it, as women never ſpoke to them of their private and domeſtic affairs. Accordingly Ariſtotle aſſures us, that it was always found impoſſible to reform and regulate the manners of the Spartan women, on account of the too great aſcendant they had acquired over their huſbands; an aſcendant, after all, ſo much the more ſurprizing, as the Lacedemonians, as well as the other inhabitants of Greece, ſeem to have been addicted to that abominable paſſion, no leſs contrary to nature, than

than to the ſimple dictates of reaſon. However, the ſex at Sparta was in general extremely handſome.

Let us now, from all we have been ſaying, collect the general and prevailing character of the Lacedemonians. They were, without doubt, of all the nations of Greece, the braveſt and moſt warlike, the beſt ſkilled in the military arts, and the moſt politic; the trueſt to their maxims, and the moſt conſtant in the purſuit of their deſigns. But at the ſame time, they were imperious, ſevere, treacherous, intractable, haughty, cruel, and faithleſs; in a word, capable of ſacrificing every thing to their ambition and intereſt, and without the leaſt eſteem for the ſciences or fine arts. And, indeed, Lycurgus ſeems to have had nothing more in view, than to fortify the body. It does not appear, that he ever thought of forming the heart, or cultivating the mind. How then can we be ſurprized, that the character of the Lacedemonians, naturally harſh and auſtere, often degenerated into downright ſavageneſs, a vice which took its riſe from their education. It was impoſſible, that people, who paſſed their whole lives in receiving or giving inſtruction, in gravely delivering precepts, or in liſtening to thoſe of cenſors, whoſe leſſons were always accompanied with rigour and ſeverity; it was impoſſible, I ſay, that ſuch men ſhould contract a gentle and humane way of thinking, or be able to render their commerce in private life agreeable. The Lacedemonians, in ſhort, ſeem to have wilfully ſhut their eyes to the moſt precious advantages of humanity. Such were the manners and genius of a people admired by all profane antiquity, and propoſed by it as a model of wiſdom and virtue.

Sparta, moreover, ſupplies us with a ſtriking inſtance of that proneneſs, with which men run from one extreme to another. When, in conſequence of the victories gained by Lyſander, gold and ſilver found their way into this republic, and made the Spartans throw off their ancient auſterity of manners; theſe ſo much celebrated Spartans, immediately gave themſelves up to every exceſs of debauch and luxury. The ſofteſt and moſt magnificent beds, the eaſieſt cuſhions, the moſt exquiſite wines and perfumes, the moſt delicate diſhes, the moſt precious veſſels for materials and workmanſhip, the richeſt and rareſt carpets, were ſcarce thought good enough by them. Nothing, in ſhort, was capable of ſatisfying their inſatiable luxury. It then became a proverb in the mouth of every Greek, that gold and ſilver could be eaſily diſcovered going into Sparta; but, that neither of theſe metals were ever ſeen to leave it.

An Account of the Life of George Frederick Handel, *Eſq;*

GEorge Frederick Handel, was born at Hall, a city in the circle of Upper Saxony, on Feb. 24, 1684. His father was a phyſician and ſurgeon at that place; he had married a ſecond wife, and was more than 60 years of age when Handel was born; he had alſo one daughter by the ſame wife, and a ſon by a former marriage, who about this time became valet de chambre to the Duke of Saxe Weiſenfels, and reſided at his court.

When Handel was in his 7th year, his

his father ſet out for the Duke's court, to attend the duties of his profeſſion, and left the boy behind him, notwithſtanding his moſt importunate ſolicitations to go with him that he might ſee his brother. But Handel having watched the time of his father's ſetting out, followed the chaiſe on foot, unknown to the reſt of the family, and it being probably retarded by the roughneſs of the way, he overtook it before it got far from the town. When his father ſaw him, he chid him for diſobeying his orders, but Handel anſwered only by repeating his requeſt to be taken with him, which at length prevailed, and he was taken into the chaiſe.

We are told, by the writer of this narrative, that Handel had already acquired ſuch proficiency in muſic as was no ſlight prognoſtic of his future greatneſs. And in relating this early part of his life, the biographer ſeems to have adopted ſome extraordinary ſtories without ſufficient examination.

He ſuppoſes that Handel, who was *not* now ſeven years old, had, in ſome former part of his life, been ſuffered to amuſe himſelf with muſical inſtruments, till, without any inſtruction, he had made a conſiderable progreſs; that his father having then determined he ſhould apply to the ſtudy of the civil law, forbid him to touch any inſtrument for the future, and ſuffered none to remain in the houſe; that after this Handel found means to get a little clavichord privately conveyed to a room at the top of the houſe, to which room he conſtantly ſtole when the family was aſleep, and thus made ſuch advances in his art, as enabled him to play on a harpſichord.

It appears that Handel did not continue long at the Duke's court, being but juſt 7 years old, when he returned to Hall; but we are told that it being then impoſſible to keep him from harpſichords, he purſued the bias of his genius, and uſed ſometimes to get into the organ-loft at church, and play after ſervice was over. On one of theſe occcaſions the Duke, happening not to go out ſo ſoon as uſual, heard him, and found ſomething ſo uncommon in his manner of playing, that he aſked his valet who it was; the valet replied that it was his brother, and the Duke deſired to ſee him.

After he had ſeen him, and talked with his father about him, he told him he could not but conſider it as a crime againſt the public and poſterity to rob the world of ſo uncommon a genius for muſic, by diverting it to another ſtudy. The father, though with much reluctance, conſenting to give his ſon an education ſuitable to his genius, was graciouſly diſmiſſed; the Duke made the boy a preſent, and told him, that if he minded his ſtudies, no encouragement ſhould be wanting.

When Handel's father returned with him to Hall, he placed him under one Zackaw, who was organiſt of the cathedral church, and had great abilities in his profeſſion. We are told that Handel, when he was put under Zackaw, his firſt maſter, though he was then but 7 years old, was yet able to ſupply his place in his abſence; and that he profited ſo much by his inſtructions, that at nine years old, he began to compoſe church ſervices for voices and inſtruments, and continued to compoſe one ſuch ſervice every

every week, for three years ſucceſſively.

Having far ſurpaſſed his maſter, it was determined that he ſhould not continue at Hall. Accordingly in 1698, being in his 14th year, he was ſent to Berlin, where he had a relation in ſome place about the court, upon whoſe care and kindneſs his parents could rely.

The opera was then in a flouriſhing condition, being encouraged by the grandfather of the preſent King of Pruſſia, and under the direction of many eminent perſons, whom his liberality had drawn thither from Italy, among whom was Buononcini and Attilio. Buononcini was the beſt compoſer, and Attilio the beſt player; nor did they differ leſs in their diſpoſitions than talents. Buononcini was vain and arrogant, Attilio modeſt and candid. Buononcini looked upon Handel with contempt, but Attilio treated him with kindneſs.

Handel improved much by the inſtructions of Attilio, and had not been long at Berlin, before he was ſent for by the king, who frequently made him preſents, and at length propoſed to ſend him to Italy under his own patronage, and to take him under his immediate protection, when his ſtudies ſhould be compleated: but Handel's parents knew the King's diſpoſition too well to think of ſubmitting the fortune of their child to his caprice, and therefore declined the offer, notwithſtanding its immediate advantages.

It was not proper for Handel to continue at Berlin, after this offer of the King had been rejected; having therefore received innumerable compliments and civilities at his departure, he once more returned to Hall. As he had acquired ideas of excellence in muſic far beyond any thing that was to be found in Hall, he was very unwilling to continue there, and was extremely deſirous to go to Italy. The expences, however, of a journey to Italy was more than could be ſpared, and he was therefore ſent to Hamburgh, where the opera was inferior only to that of Berlin. Soon after his arrival at Hamburgh his father died; and Handel, that he might not diſtreſs his mother, immediately procured ſome ſcholars, and accepted an employment in the orcheſtra.

The firſt harpſichord was at this time played by Keyſer, a man who alſo excelled in compoſition; but being addicted to great expence, he contracted debts which he was unable to pay, and was therefore obliged to abſcond. Upon this vacancy, the perſon who had been uſed to play the ſecond harpſichord claimed the firſt, by right of ſucceſſion; but he was oppoſed by Handel, who founded a claim to the firſt harpſichord upon his ſuperior abilities. After much diſpute, in which all who ſupported or directed the opera engaged with great vehemence, the ſucceſſion was determined in favour of Handel. His competitor reſented Handel's ſucceſs with ſo much malice, that, as they were coming out of the orcheſtra together, he made a puſh at his breaſt with a ſword, which muſt have pierced his heart, if he had not fortunately put a muſic book in the boſom of his coat.

Soon after Handel had ſucceeded Keyſer as conductor of the opera, he ſucceeded him alſo as compoſer, though he was not fifteen years old; the firſt opera he ſet was called Almeria, and the ſucceſs of it was ſo great, that it was performed

thirty

thirty nights ſucceſſively: within leſs than a twelvemonth after this he ſet two others, called Florinda, and Nerone, which were received with the ſame applauſe.

Among ſeveral perſons of diſtinction that were at Hamburgh, while the operas of Almeria and Florinda were performing, was the brother of John Gaſton de Medicis, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, who was honoured with the title of Prince. As he was a great lover of muſic, Handel's abilities procured him not only acceſs to him, but produced a kind of intimacy between them: the Prince often lamented that Handel was not acquainted with the Italian maſters, of whoſe works he ſhewed him a large collection. Handel having looked at the muſic, frankly told the Prince, that he ſaw nothing in it equal to the high character his highneſs had given it. But the Prince aſſuring him that a journey to Italy would at once reconcile him to the ſtyle and taſte of muſic that prevailed there, and that there was no place in which a maſter of the art could meet with equal encouragement, at length preſſed him to return with him, and told him that no conveniency ſhould be wanting. Handel, however, though he had before determined to ſee Italy as ſoon as his circumſtances would bear the expence of the journey, declined this offer with a proper ſenſe of the Prince's favour, as he was determined never to give up his independency for any advantage that could be offered him.

He continued at Hamburgh about five years, and beſides ſubſiſting himſelf, and ſending ſome little preſents to his mother, he had, during that time, made up a purſe of ducats, with which he ſet out for Italy.

He went firſt to Florence, where he was received with great affability by the Prince of Tuſcany, and had free acceſs at all times to the palace of the Grand Duke: his ſerene highneſs was impatient to have ſome performance of his compoſing; and Handel, notwithſtanding the difference between the German and the Italian ſtyle of muſic, and his own youth, being then ſcarce nineteen, ſucceeded ſo well in an opera which he ſet, called Rodrigo, that he was preſented with 100 ſequins, and a ſervice of plate.

The principal actreſs and ſinger then at Florence, was Vittoria, ſaid to be very handſome, and in high favour with the Duke, and to have transferred her affection to Handel.

After ſtaying about a year at Florence, he went to Venice, where he was firſt diſcovered at a maſquerade, while he was playing on a harpſichord in his viſor, by Scarlatti, who happening to be preſent, is ſaid to have cried out, 'that the 'perſon who played, could be none 'but the Saxon or the devil.' But this is reported to have been ſaid of many perſons whoſe abilities have diſcovered them in diſguiſe, particularly of Eraſmus.

Handel, being thus diſcovered, was ſtrongly importuned to compoſe an opera, to which, having at length conſented, he finiſhed in three weeks an opera, called Agrippina, which was performed twenty-ſeven nights ſucceſſively, with the moſt extravagant applauſe.

From Venice he proceeded to Rome, where his arrival being immediately known, he received polite meſſages from perſons of the firſt diſtinction, particularly from Cardinal Ottoboni, who kept a band

band of excellent performers in conſtant pay, in which the celebrated Corelli played the firſt violin. Handel, at the Cardinal's requeſt, furniſhed him with a muſical compoſition, the ſeveral parts of which were found very difficult to execute by theſe performers, who had been uſed only to Italian muſic; Corelli himſelf, whoſe modeſty and meekneſs were equal to his abilities, complained of this difficulty; and Handel having one day given him ſeveral inſtructions to ſurmount it, and finding he did not ſucceed, ſnatched the inſtrument out of his hand, with a petulance and pride that diſgraced his character, and played the paſſages himſelf: Corelli, who needed no ſuch conviction of Handel's ſuperiority, confeſſed it with the moſt placid benevolence, and when Handel ſtill appeared impatient, he only ſaid, *Ma, caro ſaſſone queſta muſica è nel ſtylo Franceſe, di ch' io non m' intendo.*

As a performer, Handel chiefly excelled on the harpſichord, and Dominico Scarlatti being then at Cardinal Ottoboni's, and conſidered as the greateſt maſter of that inſtrument in Italy, the Cardinal contrived to have a trial of ſkill between him and Handel; the event is differently reported, ſome ſay that Handel was victorious, and others Scarlatti; but when they came to the organ, Scarlatti himſelf declared the ſuperiority of his antagoniſt. It is much to the honour of both, that though they were rivals, they were friends; for Handel uſed always to ſpeak of Scarlatti in the higheſt terms; and Scarlatti, when he was admired for his great execution, would often mention Handel, and croſs himſelf in token of veneration.

Though Handel was chiefly with Cardinal Ottoboni, yet he was often at the palaces of two other Cardinals, Colonna and Pamphilii: Pamphilii, who had a poetical turn, wrote a muſical drama, called *Il Trionfo del Tempo*, and ſeveral other pieces, ſome of which Handel ſet in a ſingle evening, and ſome extempore. One of theſe was an encomium upon Handel himſelf, in which he was compared to Orpheus, and exalted into a divinity.

As he was acquainted with many dignitaries of the church of Rome, he was frequently attacked on account of his religion; but it ſoon appeared, that argument and expoſtulation would be equally ineffectual; for Handel was ſo little concerned about it, that he declared he would live and die in the religion he had been bred in, whether it was true or falſe. It is, however, ſome honour to him, that he could never be brought to conform, even in external ceremonies, to a religion which he did not profeſs. He was, ſays the writer of his life, looked upon by the generality, as a man of *honeſt*, but *miſtaken* principles, and they concluded he would not eaſily be induced to change them.

Handel, while at Rome, compoſed an oratorio called Reſurrectione, and 150 cantatas, beſides the pieces already mentioned, ſonatas and other muſic.

From Rome he went to Naples, where he received invitations from moſt of the principal perſons who lived within reach of the capital.

After ſome ſtay at Naples, he made a ſecond viſit to Florence, Rome, and Venice, and having ſpent ſix years in Italy, ſet out for his native country. In his way thither, he ſtopped at Hanover, where he

he met with the celebrated Steffani, whom he had before seen at Venice, and who was then master of the chapel to his late majesty K. George I. at that time only Elector of Hanover. At Hanover he also found the Baron Kilmansseck, who had taken great notice of him in Italy, and who introduced him at court with so much advantage, that the Elector immediately offered him a pension of 1500 crowns a year, as an inducement to continue there. Handel having at this time received strong invitations to England, from the Duke of Manchester, and having also promised to visit the court of the Elector Palatine, he told the Baron, by whom this offer was made, that though he had the most grateful sense of the Elector's generosity, yet he feared he could not accept his offer, because it would imply an engagement on his part to continue at Hanover, which was inconsistent with his promise, and with prior resolutions that he could not relinquish. The Baron communicated Handel's objection to the Elector, who was generously pleased to order him to be told, that his acceptance of the pension he had offered should neither restrain him from his promise nor resolution, but that he should be at full liberty to be absent a year, or more if he chose it, and to go whithersoever he thought fit. On these easy conditions Handel thankfully accepted his pension.

Steffani having soon after resigned the place of master of the chapel, this also was bestowed upon Handel; but as this did not take away his privilege of absence, he set out soon after for Dusseldorp, the court of the Elector Palatine, taking Hall in his way, where he spent some time with his friends and relations, particularly with his mother, who was then very old, and had been blind a considerable time, and with his old master Zackaw. The Elector Palatine received him with marks of particular favour, and at parting, he presented him with a fine set of wrought plate, for a desert.

From Dusseldorp, he went by the way of Holland to England, and arrived at London in the winter of the year 1710. Operas were then a new kind of entertainment here, and were conducted in a manner that rendered them absurd and ridiculous in the highest degree. Some of the Italian operas were translated into English, and the English words sung to the original music: so that the words being transposed, the soft notes that were intended for the word *pity*, fell upon the word *rage*, and the angry sounds, that were in the original tuned to *rage*, fell upon the word *pity*. The arrival of Handel put an end to these absurdities; he was introduced at court, honoured with many marks of the Queen's favour, and to gratify the nobility, who were impatient for an opera of his composing, he set a drama called Rinaldo, written in Italian by one Rossi, from a plan suggested to him by the late Mr. Aaron Hill, who gave the public an English version of it.

In this opera the celebrated singer Nicolini had a principal part, and it was performed with uncommon success; but Handel having been in England a full year, thought it necessary to return to Hanover.

Towards the end of the year 1712 he returned to England, and the peace of Utrecht being concluded a few months afterwards, he composed a grand Te Deum and Jubilate

Jubilate upon the occaſion. The nobility being very deſirous that he ſhould reſume the direction of the opera-houſe in the Hay-market, the Queen was pleaſed to add the weight of her authority to their ſolicitations, and as a teſtimony of her regard to his merit, ſettled upon him a penſion of 200l. a year for his life. Notwithſtanding his engagements at Hanover, Handel continued here till the Queen's death in the year 1714, the time in which he ought to have returned having been long lapſed.

Upon the arrival of his late majeſty, Handel, conſcious of his ill behaviour, did not dare to appear at court. But his friend Baron Kilmanſeck, happening to come over with his majeſty, intereſted ſeveral of the nobility in his behalf; and having engaged the King in a party of pleaſure on the water, Handel was appriſed of the deſign, and ordered to prepare ſome muſic upon the occaſion. This he executed with a readineſs and attention equal to his intereſt in the event, and on the day appointed it was performed and conducted by himſelf; the King being equally pleaſed and ſurpriſed, enquired whoſe it was, and how this entertainment came to be provided without his knowledge. The Baron then produced the delinquent, and aſked leave to preſent him to his majeſty as one too ſenſible of his fault to attempt an excuſe, but ſincerely deſirous to atone for it. This interceſſion was accepted, Handel was reſtored to favour, his water muſic was honoured with the higheſt approbation, and the King added a penſion of 200l. a year for life, to that which had been granted him by the Queen, and ſoon after increaſed it to 400l. upon his being appointed to teach the young Princeſſes muſic.

In the year 1715, he made the opera of Amadige, and from that time to the year 1718, he was almoſt conſtantly at the Earl of Burlington's. As Mr. Pope was very intimate with his lordſhip, it frequently happened that Handel and he were together at his table. Pope, though he had the moſt delicate ear for poetical harmony, had none for muſic, for he often declared after Handel had been playing ſome of his beſt compoſitions, that they gave him no pleaſure; he was, however, convinced of his ſuperiority by his friend Arbuthnot, who, when Pope once ſeriouſly aſked his opinion, replied, 'Conceive the higheſt that 'you can of his abilities, and they 'are much beyond any thing you can 'conceive.' From the year 1718 to 1720, Handel was chiefly at Cannons, the famous ſeat of the Duke of Chandos, which was then in all its glory; during the laſt two years he compoſed only Teſeo and Paſtor Fido, for Buononcini and Attilio were compoſers for the opera; but about this time a project was formed by the nobility for erecting a kind of an academy at the Hay-market, with a view of ſecuring to themſelves a conſtant ſupply of operas to be compoſed by Handel, and performed under his direction. A ſubſcription for this purpoſe was ſet on foot, at the head of which appeared the name of the King himſelf, and the ſociety was dignified with the title of the royal academy.

As the ſum ſubſcribed was no leſs than 50,000l. of which the King ſubſcribed one thouſand, it was intended to continue the undertaking for fourteen years certain. To purſue this project, Handel quitted Cannons,

nons, and went over to Dresden in quest of singers, where he engaged Senesino and Duristanti, and brought them with him into England. Buononcini and Attilio had still a strong party in their favour, but not equal to Handel's association. In the year 1720, therefore, he obtained leave to perform his opera of *Radamisto*, when the house was so crouded, that many fainted through excessive heat, and many who were still without offered forty shillings for a seat in the gallery, after having in vain attempted to get a place elsewhere. Yet the contention between Buononcini's party and Handel's still ran very high, and the nobility were divided into two factions, which opposed each other with great vehemence. It was, however, at length agreed, that the rival masters should be jointly employed in making an opera, in which each should take a distinct act, and he, who by the general suffrage, should be allowed to have given the best proofs of his abilities, was to be put in possession of the house. This opera was called *Muzio Scævola*, and Handel set the last act. It is said that his superiority was acknowledged, even in the overture before it; but when the act was performed, there remained no pretence of doubt or dispute. The academy therefore was now firmly established, and Handel being appointed composer, conducted it with great success for near nine years; but about that time it happened that Handel and Senesino quarrelled; Senesino accused Handel of tyranny, and Handel accused Senesino of rebellion.

An accommodation between these important personages became hopeless, and though the nobility thought fit to become mediators, their mediation was without success, and at length they became parties in the quarrel. They would not suffer Handel to dismis a person essential to their entertainment to gratify his own resentment, and he would not consent to have any farther connection with him to give them pleasure. A like dreadful quarrel also happened between Faustina and Cuzzoni, and a society of which the King himself was at the head, and which consisted of almost the whole court, after having subscribed so large a sum as 50,000l. to procure themselves a musical entertainment, were at last disappointed by the arrogance of those whom their own folly had intoxicated with pride, by extravagant praise, and profuse liberality.

But though the academy was thus dissolved, Handel still continued at the Hay-market: yet he soon became sensible that he was not of the importance he had supposed: Senesino being dismissed, his audience melted away, and the public justly resented the insolence with which he had determined to gratify his resentment at their expence. He then entered into an agreement with Mr. Heidegger to carry on operas in conjunction with him, and soon after went over into Italy to engage new performers; he returned with Strada, Bernachi, Fabri, Bartoldi, and others, but he soon found the difference between a connection with the British court and a partnership with Heidegger.

The nobility, whom he had offended, raised a new subscription to carry on operas against him at the playhouse in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and engaged among others Porpora and

and Farinelli; Porpora was author of several cantatas which had been much admired, and Farinelli fascinated all that heard him by the astonishing powers of his voice. Against this opposition Handel bore up three years in partnership with Heidegger, and one year alone, but at length he sunk under it, and was obliged to leave the Hay-market to his rivals.

After this, he made a faint attempt to procure an audience at the house which his rivals had deserted in Lincoln's-inn fields, but having no prospect of success, he soon removed to Covent-garden, and entered into a partnership with Mr. Rich. At Covent-garden he performed his opera of Ariadne in the winter of 1733; while an opera of the same name, composed by Porpora, was performed at the Hay-market; and he had the mortification to find that, supposing he could have made a stand against Porpora's music, he could make none against Farinelli's voice; and this was the more humbling, as he had arrogated his former success to himself, and had affected to despise a singer who, as this experiment proved, had a right to divide it with him: yet he continued his opposition with the same spirit of obstinacy that had begun it, till he was obliged to draw out of the funds almost all he was worth, to discharge the debts in which it had involved him; then, indeed, he thought fit to desist, and his disappointment had such an effect upon his passions, that for a time it cost him not only his health, but his understanding; his right arm was rendered useless by a stroke of the palsy, and by fits he said and did so many extravagant things, that there was no room to doubt of his being out of his mind.

From this deplorable state he was at length recovered, chiefly by the use of the baths at Aix la Chapelle, and returned again to London in 1736.

Soon after his return, his Alexander's Feast was performed at Covent-garden, and was well received. In the mean time, many misunderstandings and much mismanagement had so greatly reduced the success and splendor of the Hay-market, that, to retrieve them, Lord Middlesex undertook the direction of it himself, and applied once more to Handel to supply it with compositions. Handel made two operas for his lordship, called Faramondo and Alessandro Severo. Alessandro Severo was a pasticio. Both were performed at the Hay-market in 1737, and Handel received for them one thousand pounds.

The public resentment against Handel now began to yield to the sense of his abilities. In the year 1738, he received 1500l. from a single benefit at the Hay-market, and nothing was wanting to recover his affairs, but such concessions on his part, as his opponents had a right to expect.

These concessions, however, his temper would not suffer him to make, and that he might no more be thought under obligations to act as he was directed by others, he refused to enter into any engagements upon subscriptions. After performing a few more operas at Covent-garden without success, he introduced another species of music called Oratorios, which he thought better suited to the native gravity of an English audience. As the subjects of these pieces were always

taken from ſacred hiſtory, it was, by ſome, thought a profanation to ſet them to muſic, and perform them at a play-houſe. Theſe notions, however, were not general enough to prevent oratorios from being ſung as dramatic dialogues; but they prevailed againſt acting them, and thus rendered the entertainment much leſs expenſive and perfect, than it might have been made by action, dreſſes, and ſcenery.

His oratorios, however, had not the ſucceſs they deſerved, yet he continued to perform them in Lent, till the year 1741, when his affairs were in ſo bad a ſituation, that he quitted England, and went to try his fortune in Dublin.

The firſt thing he did at Dublin was to perform his Meſſiah, (which had been but coldly received in England,) for the benefit of the city priſon. This brought together not only all who loved muſic, but all whoſe pity for diſtreſs was ſtrong enough to incline them to relieve it. As there was a peculiar propriety in the ſubject of the oratorio choſen for this deſign, ſo the particular ſituation of Handel's affairs gave this act of his bounty a peculiar grace; he was received in Ireland in a manner that ſhewed a ſtrong ſenſe of his merit, and it was a tacit reproach to the oppoſition ſo long continued againſt him here. During his ſtay in Ireland, which was about nine months, his affairs were brought into a better ſituation: at his return in 1741-2, he found the public much more favourably diſpoſed, and at length became again its favourite, to which it is probable the honourable manner, in which Mr. Pope mentioned him in the 4th book of his Dunciad, did not a little contribute.

He immediately recommenced his oratorios at Covent-garden, beginning with Sampſon, and they were received with great applauſe. In the year 1743, he had ſome return of his paralytic diſorder, and in 1744 he fell under the heavy diſpleaſure of a certain faſhionable lady, who exerted all her influence againſt him, but without ſucceſs. His Meſſiah, which had been before ſo coldly received, now became a favourite performance; and Handel, therefore, with a generous humanity, that would have done honour to any character, determined to perform it annually for the benefit of the Foundling Hoſpital; an inſtitution then in its infancy, and ſupported only by private benefactions.

In the year 1751, he became blind, by a diſeaſe in the eyes, called a gutta ſerena, which for a time ſunk him into the deepeſt deſpondency, and he could not reſt till he had undergone ſome operations as fruitleſs as they were painful.

All this time he had continued his oratorios with uninterrupted ſucceſs; but now finding it impoſſible to manage them alone, he was aſſiſted by Mr. Smith, who, at his requeſt, frequently played for him, and conducted them in his ſtead; with this aſſiſtance he continued his oratorios till within eight days of his death. From about October 1758, his health declined very faſt, and his appetite, which had been remarkably keen, and which he had gratified to a great degree, left him; he was very ſenſible of the approach of death, and refuſed to be flattered with any hopes of recovery; yet his mind, though at times it was greatly diſordered during the latter part of his life, ſtill continued in its full vigour, as appears by ſeveral

ſongs

ſongs and choruſſes, and other compoſitions, which, from their date, may be conſidered almoſt as the laſt ſounds of his dying voice. On the 6th of April 1759, his laſt oratorio was performed, at which he was preſent, and on the 14th he died. On the 20th he was buried by the Right Rev. Dr. Pearce, biſhop of Rocheſter, in Weſtminſter-Abbey, where, by his own order, and at his own expence, a monument is to be erected to his memory.

Such was Handel, in whoſe character whatever there was wrong, there was nothing mean; though he was proud, his pride was uniform; he was not by turns a tyrant and a ſlave, a cenſor in one place and a ſycophant in another; he maintained his liberty in a ſtate, in which many others would have been vain of dependence; he was liberal, even when he was poor, and remembered his former friends when he was rich. While he was yet a lad, he remitted money to his mother, when ſhe thought it neceſſary to remit money to ſupport him; he ſent money to the widow of his old maſter Zackaw, when he heard ſhe was ill provided for, more than once; and he would have aſſiſted her ſon, if he had not been well aſſured, that to give him money would be only to increaſe his vices. He left the bulk of his fortune, which was very conſiderable, to the daughter of his ſiſter, but bequeathed his muſic to Mr. Smith, by whom the oratorios are ſtill continued in conjunction with Mr. Stanley, with whoſe abilities the public has been long acquainted.

The following Letters being authentic, deſerve to be inſerted, as a remarkable inſtance of the happy effects of indefatigable and chearful induſtry. But though they do honour to the very excellent man who is the ſubject of them, they reflect a heavy diſgrace on that part of our national eſtabliſhment, which makes ſo wretched and ſcandalous a proviſion for great numbers of the moſt learned and blameleſs body of eccleſiaſtics in the world, by which means that induſtry muſt be often exerted to procure a ſcanty livelihood, which ought ſolely to be employed in their ſacred ſtudies, and the work of their miniſtry.

To Mr. ——

SIR, C—ne, July 26, 1754.

I Was the other day upon a party of pleaſure about five or ſix miles from this place, where I met with a very ſtriking object, and of a nature not very common. Going into a clergyman's houſe, (of whom I had frequently heard, but with whom I had never any perſonal acquaintance,) I found him ſitting at the head of a long ſquare table, ſuch as is commonly uſed in this country by the lower claſs of people, dreſſed in a coarſe blue frock, trimmed with black horn buttons; a checked ſhirt, a leathern ſtrap about his neck for a ſtock, a coarſe apron, and a pair of great heavy wooden-ſoled ſhoes, plated with iron to preſerve them (what we call clogs in theſe parts) with a child upon his knee eating his breakfaſt: his wife, and the remainder of his family, which conſiſts of nine children, were ſome of them employed on waiting on each other, the reſt in teazing and ſpinning wool, at which trade he is a great proficient; and moreover, when it is made ready for ſale, will lug it by 16 or

32 pounds weight at a time upon his back, and on foot, seven or eight miles to market, even in the depth of winter. I was not much surprized at all this, as you may possibly be, having heard a good deal of it related before. But I must confess myself astonished at the alacrity and good humour that appeared both in the clergyman and his wife, and more so, at the sense and ingenuity of the clergyman himself. My curiosity tempted me to make an enquiry into his benefice, with all his temporalities, of which he gave me, I really believe, a true and just account; and they are as follows. His fixed salary, (which has of late years been augmented by queen Anne's bounty dropping into it,) is now between 10 or 11, or near 111. a year. About this time he visits his neighbours, who are very fond of him, and they present him with a fleece or two of wool each, which gratuities he tells me may amount in the whole to the value of 31. the remainder of his income, and all his temporalities consist, in some small matter of cash he had left him, as a legacy I believe, and what is very surprizing, of some which he had spared out of his income, besides maintaining his family, which is now placed out at interest; and which interest, when added to his benefice, and the gratuities above-mentioned, will not make the whole above 201. per annum.

It amazes me to think, how he procures a maintenance for such a family, out of so small a matter; and yet he does it to the admiration of all that know him; his industry causes him to be loved by his flock, his honesty to be trusted, his function to be respected by them, and his genius to be admired by every one. W. F.

SIR,

HOW glad am I to find poor Mr. W—'s affecting circumstances taken notice of, which are so well known in these parts, that upon application to any reputable person hereabouts, you will be told, he is as honest, worthy, well-meaning, industrious a poor clergyman, as any in these northern parts. Last Saturday, on delivering yours to Mr. W—, at his house at L——, would you believe it? I found him at one of the most servile of this country's employments, which, out of regard to persons of our profession I shall forbear to mention. His good moral conduct and meek behaviour among his neighbours, has gained him an uncommon respect; and were it not for some trifling presents they make him of hay, wool, and the like, he could never pretend to maintain a sickly wife, and seven or eight chargeable small children, out of the poor income of his yearly salary. His family throughout, not excepting himself, is cloathed with stuff of his own manufacturing, and if I add that necessity has put him upon working them out of the fleece, even to the making them up into wearing apparel, it is but what I have been credibly told, and upon the strongest evidence of ocular demonstration have good reason to believe it. Yet, notwithstanding the narrowness of Mr. W—'s circumstances, I don't apprehend that his family want the common necessaries of life; but what will not the fear of want put a man upon doing? and how commendable is honest industry to prevent such a terror? By his frugality and good ma-

nagement, he keeps the wolf from the door, as we say; and if he advances a little in the world, it is owing more to his own care, than to any thing else he has to rely upon; I don't find his inclination is running after further preferment. He is settled among the people that are happy amongst themselves, and lives in the greatest unanimity and friendship with them, and I believe the minister and people are exceedingly satisfied with each other; and indeed, how should they be dissatisfied, when they have a person of such known worth and probity for their pastor? A man, who, for his candour and meekness, his sober, chaste, and virtuous conversation, his soundness in principle and practice, is an ornament to his profession, and an honour to the country he is in; and bear with me if I say, the plainness of his dress, the sanctity of his manners, the simplicity of his doctrine, and the vehemence of his expression, have a sort of resemblance to the pure practice of primitive christianity. I have been now at B——n near five years, and never once have I heard any one speak an ill word of Mr. W——; but what is hardly to be met withal in a clergyman of the like circumstances, all treat him with the greatest respect, good nature, and humanity; and this must certainly be owing to the purity of his morals, and innocence of his life. Nay, Mr. W——'s character is so well established in the nighbourhood, that I'll venture to say, the best and worthiest gentleman hereabouts take a pleasure in doing him any favour he requests.

January 31, 1755. T. C.

From Mr. C—— *of* Lancaster *to the Rev. Mr.* B——.

SIR, *Feb.* 4, 1755.

UPon my return hither, I wrote to Mr. W—— of L——, the poor clergyman you mentioned to me, desiring he would send me a particular account of the value of his curacy, and the number of his family, and from him I have just received the following answer. I also wrote to Mr. C——, a clergyman who lives in the neighbourhood of Mr. W——, to let me know Mr. W——'s character, and how he behaved, *&c.* which he has done in the letter I here inclose. Mr. C—— is a person of great worth and integrity, so that I can depend upon the truth of his letter. You will, I doubt not, from these papers, be of opinion, that Mr. W—— is not unworthy the regard you have been pleased to shew him, and that he deserves encouragement. If I can give you any farther information in this affair, or can be any way serviceable in paying Mr. W—— what you are so kind to collect for him, I shall, with pleasure, observe any directions you shall give; for I know not a more deserving object than he is, though we have numbers of poor clergymen in these parts; nor a more charitable office that a person can be employed in.

From Mr. W——.

SIR,

YOurs of the 16th instant was communicated to me by Mr. C——, and I should have returned an immediate answer, but the hand of providence then lying heavy upon an amiable pledge of conjugal endearment, hath since taken from me a promising girl, which the dis-

conſolate mother too penſively laments the loſs of, though we have yet eight living, all healthful hopeful children, whoſe names and ages are as follows: Zaccheus, aged almoſt 18 years; Elizabeth 16 years and 10 months; Mary 15 years; Moſes 13 years and 3 months; Sarah 10 years and 3 months; Mabel 8 years and 3 months; William Tyſon 3 years and 8 months; and Anne Eſther 1 year and 3 months; beſides Anne who died 2 years and 6 months ago, and was then aged between 9 and 10, and Eleanor who died the 23d inſt. January, aged 6 years and 10 months. Zaccheus the eldeſt child is now learning the trade of a tanner, and has two years and a half of his apprenticeſhip to ſerve. The annual income of my chapel at preſent, as near as I can compute it, may amount to about 17l. ten of which is paid in caſh, viz. 5l. from the bounty of queen Anne, and 5l. from W. P. Eſq; of P——, out of the annual rents, he being lord of the manor, and 3l. from the ſeveral inhabitants of L——, ſettled upon their tenements as a rent charge; the houſe and gardens I value at 4l. yearly, and not worth more, and I believe the ſurplice fees and voluntary contributions one year with another, may be worth 3l. but as the inhabitants are few in number, and the fees are very low, this laſt mentioned ſum conſiſts chiefly in free-will offerings.

I am ſituated greatly to my ſatisfaction with regard to the conduct and behaviour of my auditory, who not only live in the happy ignorance of the follies and vices of the age, but in mutual peace and good will one with another, and are ſeemingly (and I hope really too) ſincere chriſtians, and ſound members of the eſtabliſhed church, not one diſſenter of any denomination being amongſt them all. I got to the value of 40l for my wife's fortune, but had no real eſtate or caſh of my own, being the youngeſt ſon of twelve children, born of obſcure parents; and though my income has been but ſmall, and my family large, yet by a providential bleſſing upon my own diligent endeavours, the kindneſs of friends, and a cheap country to live in, we have always had the neceſſaries of life.—By what I have written (which is a true and exact account to the beſt of my knowledge) I hope you will not think your favours to me out of the late worthy Dr. Stratford's effects quite miſbeſtowed; for which I muſt ever gratefully own myſelf, Sir, your moſt obliged and moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To. Mr. C—— *of* Lancaſter. R. W. *Curate of* L—.

We do not know what degree of credit the following account may deſerve, nor how the extraordinary facts contained in it are authenticated; but the narrative, though in appearance ſomewhat romantic, is extremely curious; and as the character deſcribed is ſuch an uncommon mixture of philoſophy and enthuſiaſm, we think it well worthy a place in our collection.

WHilſt the brave and worthy General Oglethorpe commanded in Georgia, and, by his extenſive influence over the Indian nations around that colony, kept them in friendſhip and ſubjection to this crown; and in March 1743, whilſt

whilſt he, with a detachment of his indefatigable regiment, and a large body of Indians, was making an incurſion to the very gates of St. Auguſtine, one Preber, a German jeſuit, as he afterwards appeared to be, was ſent priſoner to Frederica, by Capt. Kent, who commanded at Fort Auguſta, on the main. Capt. Kent had, for ſome time before, perceived a remarkable intractability in the Creek Indians, in matters of trade, and a ſulkineſs in that generous nation that betokened no good to the Engliſh. After a wiſe and ſecret enquiry, and from proper intelligence, he had great reaſon to imagine ſome ill humours were ſtirred up in theſe people, by a white man, who had reſided ſome time in the upper towns, after having been many years amongſt the Cherokees, who always ſhewed him the utmoſt deference. Upon theſe advices he got him privately ſeized, and conveyed (without noiſe or buſtle) to Frederica, as aforeſaid, little imagining the importance of his capture; though the Indians, miſſing him, made it very apparent by their clamours, that they were not a little intereſted in his ſafety. The general, at his return, was ſurprized, upon examination, to find in this priſoner, who appeared in his dreſs a perfect Indian, a man of politeneſs and gentility, who ſpoke Latin, French, Spaniſh, and German fluently, and Engliſh brokenly. What paſſed at his ſeveral examinations, it is not in my power to determine; but the conſequence was, that he was detained a priſoner, and ſo remained when I left the colony at the beginning of the year 1744, which was after his excellency returned to England.

Preber, as to his perſon, was a ſhort dapper man, with a pleaſing, open countenance, and a moſt penetrating look. His dreſs was a deer-ſkin jacket, a flap before and behind his privities, with morgiſſons, or deer-ſkin pumps, or ſandals, which were laced, in the Indian manner, on his feet and ancles. The place of his confinement was the barracks, where he had a room, and a centry at his door, day and night. The philoſophical eaſe, with which he bore his confinement, the communicative diſpoſition he ſeemed poſſeſſed of, and his politeneſs, which dreſs or impriſonment could not diſguiſe, attracted the notice of every gentleman at Frederica, and gained him the favour of many viſits and converſations.

His œconomy was admirable; from his allowance of fiſh, fleſh, and bread, he always ſpared, till he had by him a quantity on which he could regale, even with gluttony, when he allowed himſelf that liberty. "It is folly," he would ſay, "to repine at one's lot in life: —my mind ſoars above misfortune; —in this cell I can enjoy more real happineſs, than it is poſſible to do in the buſy ſcenes of life. Reflections upon paſt events, digeſting former ſtudies, keep me fully employed, whilſt health and abundant ſpirits allow me no anxious, no uneaſy moments;—I ſuffer,—though a friend to the natural rights of mankind,—though an enemy to tyranny, uſurpation and oppreſſion; —and what is more,—I can forgive and pray for thoſe that injure me; — I am a chriſtian, — and chriſtian principles always promote internal felicity,"

Sentiments like theſe, often expreſſed, attracted my particular notice, and I endeavoured to cultivate

a confidence he ſeemed to repoſe in me, more eſpecially, by every kind office in my power. Indeed, had nothing elſe been my reward, the pleaſing entertainment his converſation imparted, would have been a ſufficient recompence. He had read much, was converſant in moſt arts and ſciences; but in all greatly wedded to ſyſtem and hypotheſis.

After ſome months intercourſe, I had, from his own mouth, a confeſſion of his deſigns in America, which were neither more nor leſs, than to bring about a confederation amongſt all the ſouthern Indians, to inſpire them with induſtry, to inſtruct them in the arts neceſſary to the commodity of life, and in ſhort, to engage them to throw off the yoke of their European allies, of all nations. For this purpoſe he had, for many years, accommodated himſelf to their opinions, prejudices and practices, had been their leader in war, and their prieſt and legiſlator in peace, interlarding (like his brethren in China) ſome of the moſt alluring Romiſh rites with their own ſuperſtitions, and inculcating ſuch maxims of policy as were not utterly repugnant to their own, and yet were admirably calculated to ſubſerve the views he had upon them. Hence they began, already, to be more acute in their dealings with the Engliſh and French, and to look down upon thoſe nations as interlopers, and invaders of their juſt rights. The Spaniards, I found, he looked upon with a more favourable eye: "They, ſays he, are good chriſtians, that is (with a ſmiling ſneer) ſuch ſubjects as may be worked upon to do any thing for the ſake of converting their neighbours; — with them my people would incorporate and become one nation; — a bull, a diſpenſation, or a brief, will bring them to any thing." When I hinted, though at a diſtance, the bloodſhed his ſcheme would produce, the difficulties he had to encounter, and the many years it would require to eſtabliſh his government over the Indians, he anſwered in this remarkable manner: "Proceeding properly, many of theſe evils may be avoided, and, as to length of time, —we have a ſucceſſion of agents to take up the work as faſt as others leave it. We never loſe ſight of a favourite point, nor are we bound by the ſtrict rules of morality, in the means, when the end we purſue is laudable. If we err, our general is to blame, and we have a merciful God to pardon us. But, believe me, before this century is paſt, the Europeans will have a very ſmall footing on this continent." Thus the father, or nearly in theſe words, expreſſed himſelf, and often hinted that there were many more of his brethren, that were yet labouring amongſt the Indians for the ſame purpoſes. The adventures of this remarkable man, which he imparted to me, are ſo extraordinary, that I ſhall, the firſt opportunity, conſign them to your hands for publication, if you will accept of them; and, at preſent, ſhall conclude this letter with one ſtriking inſtance of his preſence of mind and fortitude.

On the 22d of March 1744, the large magazine of bombs, and a ſmall magazine of powder, at Frederica, by ſome accident were ſet on fire, and blew up with a dreadful exploſion. In a moment the town wore all the appearance of a bombardment, the inhabitants left their houſes, and fled with the utmoſt conſternation into the adjacent woods and

and savannahs, whilst the splinters of the bursting shells flew in the air to an amazing distance, considering they were not projected from the usual instruments of destruction. The worthy and humane Capt. Mackay, who then commanded in the garrison, immediately opened the doors of the prisons to all the captive Spaniards and Indians, and bid them shift for themselves. A message was sent to Preber to the same purpose, which he politely refused to comply with, and in the hurry he was soon forgotten. The bombs were well bedded as it providentially happened, and, at intervals, were some hours in discharging themselves. When the explosion began to languish, some of us thought of the jesuit, and went to his apartment, which, by the bye, was not twenty paces from the bomb-house: after calling some time, he put forth his head from under his feather-bed, with which he had prudently covered himself, and cried, "Gentlemen, I suppose all's over; — for my part, I reasoned thus: The bombs will rise perpendicularly, and, if the fusee fails, fall again in the same direction, but the splinters will fly off horizontally; therefore, with this trusty covering, I thought I had better stand the storm here, than hazard a knock in the pate by flying further." This was said with the same ease that he would have expressed himself at a banquet, and he continued the conversation, with his usual vein of pleasantry, to the end of an explosion, that was enough to strike terror to the firmest breast. I am, Sir, your constant reader and humble servant,

AMERICUS.

Bristol, Sept. 19, 1760.

The Life of Theodore *King of* Corsica, *published in* Bibliotheca Biographica, *or synopsis of universal biography; a new work. In this account, we must observe, that the baron's character is represented in the most favourable light.*

THEODORE I. King of Corsica, baron Niewhoff, *grandee of Spain, baron of England, peer of France, baron of the holy Empire, prince of the papal throne*; for thus he stiled himself. 'A man who so claim to royalty,' says an ingenious author, 'was as indisputable as the most ancient titles to any monarchy can pretend to be; that is, the choice of his subjects; the voluntary election of an injured people, who had the common right of mankind to freedom, and the uncommon resolution of determining to be free.' It was on March 15, 1736, whilst the Corsican malecontents were sitting in council, that an English vessel from Tunis, with a passport from our consul there, arrived at a port then in possession of the malecontents. A stranger on board this vessel, who had the appearance of a person of distinction, no sooner went on shore, but he was received with singular honours by the principal persons, who saluted him with the titles of excellency, and viceroy of Corsica. His attendants consisted of two officers, a secretary, a chaplain, a few domestics and Morocco slaves. He was conducted to the bishop's palace; called himself Lord Theodore: whilst the chiefs knew more about him than they thought convenient to declare. From this vessel that brought him, were debarked 10 pieces of canon, 4000 fire-locks, 3000 pair of shoes, a great quantity of provisions, and coin

coin to the amount of 200,000 ducats. Two pieces of cannon were placed before his door, and he had 400 ſoldiers poſted for his guard. He created officers, formed 24 companies of ſoldiers, diſtributed among the malecontents the arms and the ſhoes he had brought with him, conferred knighthood on one of the chiefs, appointed another his treaſurer, and profeſſed the Roman catholic religion. Various conjectures were formed in different courts concerning him; the eldeſt ſon of the Pretender, prince Ragotſki, the duke de Ripperda, count de Bonneval, were each in their turns ſuppoſed to be this ſtranger. All Europe was puzzled; but the country of our ſtranger was ſoon diſcovered: he was in fact a Pruſſian, well known by the name of Theodore Anthony, baron Niewhoff. Theodore was a knight of the Teutonic order, had ſucceſſively been in the ſervice of ſeveral German princes, had ſeen Holland, England, France, Portugal; gained the confidence of the great at Liſbon, and paſſed there for a chargè d'affaires from the emperor. This extraordinary man, with an agreeable perſon, had reſolution, and ſtrong natural parts, and was capable of any enterprize. He was about 50 years of age. Upon his firſt landing, the chiefs of the Corſicans publicly declared to the people, that it was to him they were to be indebted for their liberties; that he was arrived in order to deliver the iſland from the tyrannical oppreſſion of the Genoeſe. The general aſſembly offered him the crown, not as any ſudden act into which they had been ſurprized, but with all the precaution that people could take to ſecure their freedom and felicity under it. Theodore, however, contented himſelf with the title of governor-general. In this quality, he aſſembled the people, and adminiſtred an oath for preſerving eternal peace among themſelves; and ſeverely did he exact obedience to this law. He was again offered the title of King, he accepted it, Sunday April 15, 1736, was crowned King of Corſica, and received the oath of fidelity from his principal ſubjects, and the acclamations of all the people. The Genoeſe, alarmed at theſe proceedings, publicly declared him and his adherents guilty of high treaſon; cauſed it to be reported, that he governed in the moſt deſpotic manner, even to the putting to death many principal inhabitants, merely becauſe they were Genoeſe; than which nothing could be more falſe, as appears from his manifeſto, in anſwer to the edict. Theodore, however, having got together near 25,000 men, found himſelf maſter of a country where the Genoeſe durſt not apaear; he carried Porte Vecchio, and on May 3d, blocked up the city of Baſtia, but was ſoon obliged to retire. He then ſeparated his force, and was ſucceſsful in his conqueſts, and came again before Baſtia, which ſoon ſubmitted to him. His court became brilliant; and he conferred titles of nobility upon his principal courtiers. Towards the month of July, murmurs were ſpread of great diſſatisfactions ariſing from the want of Theodore's promiſed ſuccours: on the other hand, a conſiderable armament ſailed from Barcelona, as was ſuppoſed in his favour. At the ſame time, France and England ſtrictly forbid their ſubjects to aſſiſt in any way the malecontents. Sept. 2d, Theodore preſided at a general aſſembly, and aſſured

assured his subjects anew of the speedy arrival of the so much wanted succours. Debates ran high, and Theodore was given to understand, that before the end of October he must resign sovereign authority, or make good his promise. Theodore, in the mean time, received large sums, but nobody knew from whence they came: he armed some barques, and chased those of the Genoese which lay near the island. He now instituted the order of the Deliverance, in memory of his delivering the country from the dominion of the Genoese. The monies he had received, he caused to be new coined, and his affairs seemed to have a promising aspect; but the scene presently changed. In the beginning of November he assembled the chiefs, and declared that he would not keep them any longer in a state of uncertainty, their fidelity and confidence demanding of him the utmost efforts in their favour: that he had determined to find out in person the succours he had so long expected. The chiefs assured him of their determined adherence to his interests. He named the principal among them to take the government in his absence, made all the necessary provisions, and recommended to them union in the strongest terms. The chiefs, to the number of 47, attended him with the utmost respect on the day of his departure to the water-side, and even on board his vessel; where, after affectionately embracing them, he took his leave, and they returned on shore, and went immediately to their respective posts, which he had assigned them: a demonstrative proof this, that he was not forced out of the island, did not quit it in disgust, or leave it in a manner inconsistent with his royal character. Thus ended the reign of Theodore; who arrived in a few days disguised in the habit of an Abbé, at Livonia, and from thence, after a short stay, conveyed himself no body knew whither. The next year, however, he appeared at Paris; was ordered to depart the kingdom in 48 hours; he precipitately embarked at Rouen, and arrived at Amsterdam attended by four Italian domestics; took up his quarters at an inn; and there two citizens arrested him, on a claim of 16,000 florins; but he soon obtained a protection, and found some merchants who engaged to furnish him with a great quantity of ammunition for his faithful islanders. He accordingly went on board a frigate of 52 guns, and 250 men; but was soon afterwards, with two of his relations, seized at Naples, in the house of the Dutch consul, and sent prisoner to the fortress of Gaieta. This unhappy monarch, whose courage had raised him to a throne, not by a succession of bloody acts, but by the free choice of an oppressed nation, for many years struggled with fortune, and left no means untried, which indefatigable policy, or solicitation of succours could attempt, to recover his crown: at length he chose for his retirement a country, where he might enjoy the participation of that liberty which he had so vainly endeavoured to fix to his Corsicans; but his situation here by degrees grew wretched; and he was reduced so low, as to be several years before his death, a prisoner for debt in the King's-bench. To the honour of some private persons, a charitable contribution was set on foot for him in 1753. And in 1757, at

the expence of a gentleman, a marble was erected to his memory in the church-yard of St. Anne's Weſtminſter.

Some anecdotes of the celebrated Thurot, *taken from a pamphlet publiſhed by* John Francis Durand, *a clergyman of good character.*

THUROT was born at Boulogne in France, his father and mother being both natives of that place; but his grandfather, by his father's ſide, was a native of Ireland, and captain in the Iriſh army under King James the IId, with whom he went off when he quitted that kingdom.

During King James the IId's reſidence at St. Germain's, Capt. Farrel was one of his houſhold, and paid his addreſſes to Mademoiſelle Thurot, whoſe uncle was a member of the parliament of Paris.

He married her, but ſo great was the diſpleaſure of the young lady's friends, that none of them would look upon her; and three years after the death of his royal maſter, poor Farrel retired to Boulogne, in hopes that ſome of his wife's relations there would have more compaſſion than thoſe he had left in the metropolis: but he was miſtaken, for here he was obliged to ſubſiſt wholly on a very ſmall penſion which Queen Catherine allowed to all the diſcharged ſervants of the deceaſed King.

At Boulogne our Thurot's father was born, but not till three months after his own father's death: nor did Mad. Farrel herſelf outlive her huſband much above a year; ſo that the boy being taken in by his mother's relations, went by their name.

Old Thurot is now alive at Boulogne, and was originally bred to the law; he had three wives, the ſecond of which was called Picard, a vintner's daughter; and this was the mother of our Thurot.

She died in child-birth of him, and a remarkable accident happened at his chriſtening, to which he in a great meaſure owed his late high fortune.

While his father held him at the font, his mother was receiving the laſt office, that of ſepulture without in the church-yard; this had ſuch an effect upon Thurot, who had been a tender huſband, that the tears ſtreamed from his eyes in great abundance.

It is the cuſtom in Roman Catholic countries about Chriſtmas, at which ſeaſon of the year this happened, for the ladies of the firſt diſtinction to go into churches, and offer themſelves as ſponſors, for whatever children are brought to be baptized.

Madam Tallard, a woman of great rank and fortune, was now ſtanding for little Thurot, and obſerving the extreme agony in which the father of the child appeared, enquired what was the cauſe of it, and the prieſt informed her. She was ſo touched, that ſhe made him a handſome preſent, and deſired, that if the boy ſhould live till ſhe returned again into thoſe parts, he might be ſent to ſee her.

When he was about fifteen years of age, one Farrel came to Boulogne, who by ſome means or other got acquainted with old Thurot, and learning the origin of the family claimed relationſhip.

This man was the commander of a veſſel, and uſed to ſmuggle goods; he aſſured old Thurot, that the houſe

houſe of the O'Farrels was ſtill a flouriſhing houſe in Connaught, and offered, if he would let his young ſon go over with him, to make his fortune: to which he conſented.

Thurot was equipped at the expence of his Iriſh couſin, and ſet out with him for Limerick, but ſtopped at the Iſle of Man upon ſome buſineſs of the ſmugglers. And here taking ſome diſguſt, he refuſed to follow his couſin O'Farrel any farther.

After Farrel had ſailed away, it was ſome time before a ſhip bound to France came into the port, ſo that Thurot was obliged to look about him for ſupport; and being a handſome, ſpirited lad, a gentleman of Angleſey took a fancy to him, and he entered into his ſervice.

This perſon was old in the trade of running goods, and had ſeveral ſmall veſſels continually paſſing between the Iſle of Man and Ireland, laden with contraband commodities; with theſe he frequently ſent Thurot; and once lodged him, at Carlingford, near a year, with one of his factors, to manage ſome buſineſs of conſequence.

In this place he acquired his firſt knowledge of the Engliſh tongue, and at length determined, inſtead of returning to the Iſle of Man, to go to Dublin, and ſee whether he could not learn ſome tidings of thoſe relations about whom he had ſo often heard. Accordingly he ſet out for Dublin, with about eleven ſhillings in his pocket.

Whether he ever met with any of his Iriſh relations, is not known; but he was in Dublin reduced ſo low, that he was glad to enter into the family of Lord B—— as his valet. Here he lived near two years, by the name of Dauphine, and might perhaps have lived much longer, but for a moſt unhappy affair which happened in the family, and which made a great noiſe in the world. Thurot was in high favour with his miſtreſs, and being ſuſpected to be her confidant, was diſmiſſed his lordſhip's ſervice, as was at the ſame time my lady's woman, with whom young Thurot was on very good terms.

Lord B—— having laid things to Thurot's charge, of which he knew himſelf innocent, he ſpoke his mind of his lordſhip ſo freely, that Dublin became a very improper place for him to remain in. His friend, the waiting-woman, whoſe name was Lynch, was ſoon after her diſmiſſion from the family of Lord B—— received into that of the Earl of A——, who had a great eſtate in the north of Ireland, and going down thither the following ſummer, Thurot followed her.

In this place he made himſelf acceptable to many gentlemen, and to the E. of A—— by his ſkill in ſporting; but his ſituation being near the ſea, and the oppoſite coaſt of Scotland favouring the trade of ſmuggling, in which he was a much greater maſter than in cocking and hunting, he ſoon got into a gang of theſe people. And as he was generous in the higheſt degree, he made no ſcruple of beſtowing upon his favourites a piece of India ſtuff for a gown, a yard or two of muſlin, or ſome tea, which by degrees being known, he was applied to for ſome of theſe things in the mercantile way.

Thurot could not withſtand the ſolicitation, and uſed frequently to ſell tea, china, chocolate, India goods, and brandy, at an eaſy rate.

This

This trade continued ſome months, till one of his cuſtomers, a lady, being more rapacious than the reſt, laid out fifty pounds at once with him, by which means her houſe was made a warehouſe, and the exciſe people getting notice of it, came to ſearch, found the goods, and ſeized them.—Thurot was diſcovered by the honeſt trader, and three nights after, the officers having laid their ſcheme, fell in with ſome boats laden with run goods, four of which fell into their hands, but the veſſel in which was our captain, and which was lighter than the reſt, had the good fortune to make the coaſt of Scotland; the commodities in the boat were worth about two hundred pounds, but how to get them ſold was the matter. Thurot with his accomplices depoſited them in ſafe places, and it was propoſed that two of them, who were Scotchmen, ſhould diſpoſe of them as pedlars. The deſign ſucceeded; for in leſs than three months the whole cargo was ſold off for near three hundred pounds, one hundred and fifty of which coming to Thurot's ſhare, he made the beſt of his way to Edinburgh, where having equipped himſelf like a gentleman, he was determined to make the beſt of his way to France.

But Mr. V——, a gentleman of French extraction in Edinburgh, who was a merchant, and uſed frequently to ſend veſſels from Edinburgh to London, wanted a maſter for one of his little ſloops, and having ſeen Thurot, who paſſed for a ſea-faring captain, and finding by his accent that he was a Frenchman, made him the offer of it.

Thurot did not heſitate a moment, and the following week the Anie of Edinburgh, Thurot maſter; bound with linen for London, ſet ſail for the river Thames, where ſhe was burnt, with many others, by ſome pitch taking fire in a neighbouring warehouſe. Thurot having give an account of his truſt to his employer's factor, fixed himſelf near London, taking lodgings in Paddington, where the author of theſe Memoirs by mere accident got acquainted with him.

From 1748 to 1752, Capt. Thurot was going continually backward and forward between France and England, and went great part of his time in London, by his real name. Part of his time he lodged in a court in Carey-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, and was then inſtructed in the mathematics by one Mr. Donelly an Iriſh gentleman, famous for his knowledge and abilities in the mathematical ſtudies.

He uſed frequently to go to a club, which was held every Monday night ſomewhere about the Seven Dials, and conſiſted wholly of foreigners, chiefly of Frenchmen; ſome of theſe gentlemen took it in their heads one evening moſt groſſly to abuſe the Engliſh and Iriſh, calling them every contemptuous name, which liquor and ill-manners could ſuggeſt. Thurot liſtened to them for ſome time with a good deal of patience; till at length, finding they intended to ſet no bounds to their inſolence, he very calmly got up, and ſeizing the two which ſat next to him, each by the noſe, without ſaying a ſyllable he led them to the door, and put them out, and bolted it after them; then returning to his ſeat; Come gentlemen, ſaid he, let us drink about, and call another ſubject.—He afterwards became commander of a ſhip bound from Dunkirk, and lodged in Shadwell.

In

In this place he lived with a woman who paſſed for his wife, and rented a houſe three years, during which time he never failed of running over two or three times a year between London and Calais, Dunkirk, and other French ports. This woman was with him during all his late grand expedition.

After the year 1752, his chief place of reſidence was at Boulogne, where he became king of the ſmugglers, and during his reign did not export and import leſs than 20,000 pounds worth of goods a year.

The ſon of madam Tallard, his god-mother, was preſident of the province; and it being well known that ſmugglers infeſted thoſe parts, though the government could not point out the delinquents, he had orders to be very vigilant, and if poſſible to put a ſtop to their malpractices. In conſequence of which M. Tallard arreſted ſeveral of the ſmugglers, and among them was poor Thurot.

After being examined, he was ſent to Dunkirk, and there confined in the common priſon; but Tallard having been his playfellow when a boy, and perfectly remembering the regard which his mother had for him, procured him his life.

Shortly after this, he was commanded up to Paris, to make diſcoveries that might prevent the robberies of the ſmugglers for the future. He remained there in priſon ſeveral months, but during his examination convinced ſome people in power, that ſhould the war break out with England, which was at that time contriving, and in the form of an invaſion too, M. Thurot might be rendered a ſerviceable man.

This conſideration, together with M. Tallard's intereſt, not only procured him his liberty, but the command of one of the King's ſloops; but finding in the beginning of the war that his ſloop was not likely to be much employed, and that the thoughts of invading England was laid aſide, he deſired permiſſion to go on board a Dunkirk privateer, in which he commanded till the beginning of the ſummer of the memorable year 1759, when he was advanced to command his laſt expedition.

Nothing can exhibit ſo juſt a view of a character, as a perſon's own letter; eſpecially when written on an intereſting and critical occaſion. The letter which we now lay before the reader, repreſents in the ſtrongeſt manner the conduct and ſentiments of one of the moſt virtuous of men, in one of the moſt trying exigencies incident to humanity.

The biſhop of Marſeilles's *letter, to the biſhop of* Soiſſons, Sept. 27, 1720, *N. S. when the plague raged at* Marſeilles.

I Wiſh, my lord, I were as eloquent, as you are full of zeal and charity, to teſtify my grateful acknowledgment of your liberality, and the charities you have procured us; but in our preſent conſternation, we are not in a condition to expreſs any other ſentiment than that of grief. Your alms came at a very ſeaſonable time, for I was reduced almoſt to the laſt penny. I am labouring to get money for two bills for 1000 livres, which the biſhop of Frejus was pleaſed to ſend us, and fix more of M. Fontanieu, though juſt upon the decay of the bills of 1000 livres, they are not very

very current; yet I hope I shall succeed. You, my lord, have prevented these difficulties, and we are doubly obliged to you for it. Might I presume to beg the favour of you to thank, in my name, Cardinal de Rohan, M. and Madam de Dangeau, and the curate of St. Sulpice, for their charities.

It is just I should now give you some account of a desolate town you was pleased to succour. Never was desolation greater, nor ever was any like this. There have been many cruel plagues, but none was ever more cruel: to be sick and dead was almost the same thing. As soon as the distemper gets into a house, it never leaves it till it has swept away all the inhabitants one after another. The fright and consternation are so extremely great, that the sick are abandoned by their own relations, and cast out of their houses into the streets, upon quilts or straw beds, amongst the dead bodies which lie there for want of people to inter them. What a melancholy spectacle have we on all sides! We go into the streets full of dead bodies half rotten, through which we pass to come to a dying body to excite him to an act of contrition, and give him absolution. For above forty days together the blessed sacrament was carried every where to all the sick, and the extreme unction was given them with a zeal of which we have few examples. But the churches being infected with the stench of the dead flung at the doors, we were obliged to leave off, and be content with confessing the poor people. At present I have no more confessors; the pretended corrupters of the morality of Jesus Christ (the jesuits) without any obligation, have sacrificed themselves, and given their lives for their brethren; whilst the gentlemen of the severe morality (the jansenists) are all flown, and have secured themselves, notwithstanding the obligations their benefices impose on them; and nothing can recall them, nor ferret them out of their houses. The two communities of the jesuits are quite disabled, to the reserve of one old man of 74 years, who still goes about night and day, and visits the hospitals. One more is just come from Lyons purposely to hear the confessions of the infected, whose zeal does not favour much of the pretended laxity. I have had twenty-four capuchins dead, and fourteen sick, but I am in expectation of more. Seven recollects, as many cordeliers, five or six carms, and several minims are dead, and all the best of the clergy, both secular and regular; which grievously afflicts me. I stand in need of prayers, to enable me to support all the crosses that almost oppress me. At last the plague has got into my palace, and within seven days I lost my steward, who accompanied me in the streets, two servants, two chairmen, and my confessor. My secretary, and another, lie sick, so that they have obliged me to quit my palace, and retire to the first president, who was so kind as to lend me his house. We are destitute of all succour; we have no meat; and whatsoever I could do, going all about the town, I could not meet with any that would undertake to distribute broth to the poor that were in want. The doctors of Montpelier, who came hither three or four days ago, are frightened at the horrid stench of the streets, and refuse to visit the sick till the dead bodies are removed, and the streets cleansed. They had been

been much more surprized had they come a fortnight sooner; then nothing but frightful dead bodies were seen on all sides, and there was no stirring without vinegar at our noses, though that could not hinder our perceiving the filthy stench of them. I had 200 dead bodies that lay rotting under my windows for the space of eight days, and but for the authority of the first president they had remained there much longer. At present things are much changed; I made my round about the town, and found but few; but a prodigious number of quilts and blankets, and of all sorts of the richest cloaths, which people would touch no more, and are going to burn. There are actually in the streets to the value of 200,000 livres. The disorder and confusion has hitherto been extremely great, but all our hopes are in the great care of the chevalier de Langeron, governor of the town. He has already caused some shops to be opened. The change of the governor, and of the season, by the grace of God, will be advantageous. Had we not affected to deceive the public, by assuring that the evil which reigned was not the plague, and had we buried the dead bodies which lay a whole fortnight in the streets, I believe the mortality had ceased, and we should have had nothing to do but provide against the extreme misery which necessarily must be the sequel of this calamity.

You cannot imagine the horror which we have seen, nor can any believe it that has not seen it; my little courage has often almost failed me. May it please Almighty God to let us soon see an end of it. There is a great diminution of the mortality; and those that hold that the moon contributes to all this, are of opinion, that we owe this diminution to the decline of the moon; and that we shall have reason to fear when it comes to the full. For my part, I am convinced, we owe all to the mercies of God, from whom alone we must hope for relief in the deplorable condition we have been in so long a-while. I am, &c.

HENRY, *Bishop of* Marseilles.

The conduct of a late unfortunate nobleman, tending to reflect on the marriage state.

There has been inserted in the public papers a very short will of a Peeress of Ireland *(whereby she gave her separate fortune to her lord) in which the tenderness of her heart, delicacy of sentiments, and sincerity of conjugal affection, together with an air of genuine religion, appear so strong and lively, that it has been very justly admired, and deserves to be kept in remembrance, to the honour of that noble pair. But it may be deemed altogether superfluous for the purpose for which it was inserted, that of vindicating the fair sex, and the state of matrimony; neither of which could possibly have suffered by any aspersions of an unhappy man, whose known insanity, whilst it palliates his crime, takes away all authority from his opinion, not only in these points, but in others of greater importance.*

For the Lord PALMERSTON,

AS I have long given you my heart, and my tendereſt affections and fondeſt wiſhes have been always yours, ſo is every thing elſe I poſſeſs; and all that I can call mine being already yours, I have

nothing to give but my heartieſt thanks for the care and kindneſs you have at any time ſhewn me, either in ſickneſs or in health; for which God Almighty will, I hope, reward you in a better world.

However, for form's ſake, I here give and bequeath you as following: Firſt, the 10,000l. left me by Sir R. H. the 200l. a year annuity, left me by my father; the gold cup, and the two leſſer chocolate cups, which I wiſh you would ſometimes look on as a remembrance of death, and alſo of the fondeſt and faithfuleſt friend you ever had."

N. B. The cups were made out of mourning rings, and uſed daily as a memorial of her departed friends and eternity.

Sept. 4, 1726.

A copy of an original letter, written by Mr. Solomon Da Coſta, *and ſent to the Truſtees of the* Britiſh Muſæum, *with a preſent of near two hundred curious manuſcript volumes in the* Hebrew *language, which were originally intended by the* Jews *as a preſent to King* Charles II.

GO, I pray thee, ſee the preſence of thoſe in whom there is wiſdom, underſtanding, and knowledge; behold they are the honourable perſonages appointed and made overſeers of the great and noted treaſury called by the name of the Britiſh Muſæum. The Lord preſerve them! Amen.——

Saith the man Solomon, ſon to my lord and father, the ancient, honourable, devout, meek, and excellent Mr. Iſaac Da Coſta, ſurnamed Athias, of the city of Amſterdam, of the people ſcattered and diſperſed among all nations; of the captivity of Jeruſalem, which is in Spain.

I have already dwelt fifty-four years in eaſe and reſt, in quietneſs and in confidence, without fear, in this city of London, the crowning city! that is full of people, great among the nations, and princeſs among the provinces; a city great for wiſe and learned men; the mother of ſciences and arts; there is not one ſcience too difficult for them, either in medicine, or aſtronomy, or philoſophy, or any art of ſkilful and cunning artiſts, the work of cunning workmen, ſuch as have not been ſeen in all the earth, nor in any nation. And much more ſo now, that they have built a tower for them all, and a palace full of all good things, the wonders of nature, which God created and made; and things of great value, both by reaſon of their being ſingular, there being no other like them, by reaſon of the coſtlineſs of the work, it being done with utmoſt comelineſs and beauty, or by artiſts, whoſe fame has gone forth through the world. There are they depoſited, and there are they to be met with in thouſands and ten thouſands, where they will be for ever for a ſign and wonder; and ſpacious rooms full of books, both modern and ancient, printed and manuſcripts, in innumerable languages, the like was not ſeen in all the earth, ſince the foundation thereof, till now that the men of government expended abundance of money to purchaſe them, and to gather them within the great treaſury, that it might be for the good of mankind, both for the ſtranger, and for him that is born in the land, even every one whoſe heart ſtirred him

him up to come unto the works, to search and examine them.—May the Lord open unto them his good treasure, the heaven, and render to them a recompence according to the works of their hands!

And whereas I am not worthy of the least of all the favours, which many honourable men of the nation have done me; and I well know within myself, that my hand is shortened, that it cannot render them a recompence according to the works of their hands; therefore then said I, Lo! I come with the volume of the book of the law of Moses,—*In pace quiescat*—written upon vellum in a handsome character, as it is made use of in our synagogues; and a very ancient book, written also upon vellum, containing the posterior and twelve minor prophets; and besides, another book, written also upon vellum, containing the five books of the law, the Song of Solomon, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, the book of Esther, Psalms, Proverbs, Job, and the lessons that are read out of the Prophets throughout the year: Added to them one hundred and eighty ancient books, which had been gathered and bound for King Charles II. King of Great Britain, with valuable bindings, marked with his own cypher, all in the holy language, which I purchased in my youth; and behold their names are written in the book of the catalogue that goes with this writing; for I said within myself, may these also be treasured in the midst of the Musæum, that they may be a witness in my behalf, that their love is always before me, and that I am not ungrateful to all the good they have rewarded me with. Wherefore, one thing I desire of you, that I will seek after, that you accept my present, this handful of mine, with a pleasant countenance, and that these my books may be placed among those that stand, to be there from generation to generation, that this may be called an offering of sweet savour, and that there they may find rest.

Now as for me, my prayer is unto thee, O Lord, in an acceptable time, for this great nation: Lo! may the people rise up as a great lion, and lift up himself as a young lion; may he cry, yea, roar; may he prevail against his enemies; may the degrees of honour of his excellent majesty be extolled and raised up, and in his palace may every one speak of his glory; may our eyes see the king in his beauty! Lo! he is our sovereign George the Second; may his glory be extolled, and his kingdom exalted; may he prolong his days in his kingdom; for he leadeth his people like a flock, he is a buckler and shield of freedom and defence to all those that come to trust under the shadow of his dominion; his righteousness and devotion endureth for ever. So may God continue him in a state of life and peace; may he get up very high upon the highest prosperities, in fulness of joy; may God extend peace to him and his seed after him, like a river; may he reign, and may they reign; may he lead, and may they lead the people with justice and with judgment, and with equity, as at this day, so long as the moon endureth; and that they may be filled with abundance of peace, according to their pleasure, and according to the wishes of him

that ſeeketh their peace and wealth for ever! with a ſound heart in faithfulneſs and truth,

The Minor of the Meaneſt,
SOLOMON DA COSTA.

London, *this day* Thurſday, *the 5th of the month of* Sivan, *of the year* 5519 *from the Creation.*

MILTON'S APOLOGY *for himſelf, againſt the charge of frequenting brothel-houſes.*

I Had my time, readers, as others have who have good learning beſtowed upon them, to be ſent to thoſe places where, the opinion was, it might be ſooneſt attained, and, as the manner is, was not unſtudied in thoſe authors which are moſt commended; whereof ſome were grave orators and hiſtorians, whoſe matter methought I loved indeed; but as my age then was, ſo I underſtood them: others were the ſmooth elegiac poets, whereof the ſchools are not ſcarce; whom, both for the pleaſing ſound of their numerous writing, which in imitation I found moſt eaſy, and moſt agreeable to nature's part in me, and for their matter, which what it is there be few who know not, I was ſo allured to read, that no recreation came to me better welcome; for that it was then thoſe years with me which are excuſed though they be leaſt ſevere, I may be ſaved the labour to remember you. Whence having obſerved them to account it the chief glory of their wit, in that they were ableſt to judge, to praiſe, and by that could eſteem themſelves worthieſt to love thoſe high perfections which under one or other name they undertook to celebrate, I thought with myſelf, by every inſtinct and preſage of nature, which is not wont to be falſe, that what emboldened them to this taſk might with ſuch diligence as they uſed embolden me, and that what judgment, wit, or elegance, was my ſhare, would herein beſt appear, and beſt value itſelf, by how much more wiſely, and with more love of virtue, I ſhould chuſe (let rude ears be abſent) the object of not unlike praiſes: for albeit theſe thoughts to ſome will ſeem virtuous and commendable, to others only pardonable, to a third ſort perhaps idle; yet the mentioning of them now will end in ſerious. Nor blame it, reader, in thoſe years to propoſe to themſelves ſuch a reward as the nobleſt diſpoſitions above other things in this life have ſometimes preferred; whereof not to be ſenſible, when good and fair in one perſon meet, argues both a groſs and ſhallow judgment, and withal an ungentle and ſwiniſh breaſt; for by the firm ſettling of theſe perſuaſions I became, to my beſt memory, ſo much a proficient, that if I found thoſe authors any where ſpeaking unworthy things of themſelves, or unchaſte of thoſe names which before they had extolled, this effect it wrought with me, from that time forward their art I ſtill applauded, but the men I deplored; and above them all preferred the two famous renowners of Beatrice and Laura, who never write but in honour of them to whom they devote their verſe, diſplaying ſublime and pure thoughts, without tranſgreſſion. And long it was not after, when I was confirmed in this opinion, that he who would not be fruſtrate of his hope

hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought himself to be a true poem, that is, a composition, and pattern of the best and honourable things; not presuming to sing high praises of heroic men, or famous cities, unless he have in himself the experience and the practice of all that which is praiseworthy.

These reasonings, together with a certain niceness of nature, an honest haughtiness, and self esteem either of what I was, or what I might be, (which let envy call pride) and lastly that modesty whereof, though not in the title-page, yet here, I may be excused to make some beseeming profession, all these, uniting the supply of their natural aid together, kept me still above those low descents of mind, beneath which he must deject and plunge himself, that can agree to salable and unlawful prostitutions. Next (for hear me out now, readers) that I may tell you whither my younger feet wandered; I betook me among those lofty fables and romances, which recount in solemn cantos the deeds of knighthood founded by our victorious kings; and from hence had in renown all over Christendom. There I read it in the oath of every knight, that he should defend, to the expence of his best blood, or of his life, if it so befel him, the honour and chastity of virgin or matron. From whence even then I learnt, what a noble virtue chastity sure must be, to the defence of which so many worthies, by such a dear adventure of themselves had sworn. And if I found, in the story afterward, any of them by word or deed breaking that oath, I judg'd it the same fault of the poet, as that which is attributed to Homer; to have written undecent things of the gods. Only this my mind gave me, that every free and gentle spirit, without that oath, ought to be born a knight, nor needed to expect the gilt spur, or the laying of a sword upon his shoulder, to stir him up, both by his counsel and his arm, to secure and protect the weakness of any attempted chastity. So that even those books, which to many others have been the fuel of wantonness and loose living, I cannot think how, unless by divine indulgence, proved to me so many incitements, as you have heard, to the love and stedfast observation of that virtue, which abhors the society of Bordellos.

Thus, from the laureat fraternity of poets, riper years, and the ceaseless round of study and reading, led me to the shady spaces of philosophy, but chiefly to the divine volumes of Plato, and his equal Xenophon; where if I should tell you what I learnt of chastity and love, I mean that which is truly so, whose charming cup is only virtue, which she bears in her hand to those who are worthy (the rest are cheated with a thick intoxicating potion, which a certain sorceress, the abuser of love's name, carries about) and how the first and chiefest office of love begins and ends in the soul, producing those happy twins of her divine generation, knowledge and virtue, with such abstracted sublimities as these, it might be worth your listening, readers, as I may one day hope to have ye in a still time, when there shall be no chiding; not in these noises, the adversary, as ye know, barking at the door, or searching for me at the Bordellos, where it may be he

has loſt himſelf, and raps up without pity the ſage and rheumatic old prelateſſe, with all her young Corinthian laity, to inquire for ſuch a one.

Laſt of all, not in time, but as perfection is laſt, that care was ever had me, with my earlieſt capacity not to be negligently trained in the precepts of the chriſtian religion: this that I have hitherto related, hath been to ſhew, that though Chriſtianity had been but ſlightly taught me, yet a certain reſervedneſs of natural diſpoſition, and moral diſcipline learnt out of the nobleſt philoſophy, was enough to keep me in diſdain of far leſs incontinencies than this of the Bordello. But having had the doctrine of holy ſcripture, unfolding thoſe chaſte and high myſteries, with timelieſt care infuſed, that the body is for the Lord, and the Lord for the body, thus alſo I argued to myſelf; that if unchaſtity in a woman, whom St. Paul terms the glory of a man, be ſuch a ſcandal and diſhonour, then certainly in a man, who is both the image and glory of God, it muſt, though commonly not ſo thought, be much more deflouring and diſhonourable; in that he ſins both againſt his own body, which is the perfecter ſex, and his own glory, which is in the woman; and that which is worſt, againſt the image and glory of God, which is in himſelf. Nor did I ſlumber over that place expreſſing ſuch high rewards of ever accompanying the Lamb, with thoſe celeſtial ſongs to others inapprehenſible, but not to thoſe who were not defiled with women, which doubtleſs means fornication; for marriage muſt not be called defilement. Thus large I have purpoſely been, that if I have been juſtly taxed with this crime, it may come upon me, after all this my confeſſion, with a ten-fold ſhame. But if I have hitherto deſerved no ſuch approbrious word, or ſuſpicion, I may hereby engage myſelf now openly to the faithful obſervation of what I have profeſt.

Some account of the Rt. Hon. Laurence, *late Earl* Ferrers, *and a circumſtantial and authentic narrative of the murder of Mr.* Johnſon, *and the fatal conſequences of that fact.*

LAurence Shirley, Earl Ferrers, Viſcount Tamworth, was deſcended from a family which held conſiderable rank, and large eſtates in Lincolnſhire, Derbyſhire, Northamptonſhire, and Warwickſhire, before the conqueſt. Many of them bore arms, and received particular honours from their Princes, particularly from Henry the Vth and VIIth. In the year 1615, Sir Henry Shirley, married Dorothy, the youngeſt of the two daughters and heireſſes of the earl of Eſſex, the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Robert, the ſon of Sir Henry by this lady, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the royal army for King Charles the Iſt, was afterwards confined by Cromwell in the Tower, where he died. His ſecond ſon, Sir Robert, who was born during his confinement (his elder brother being dead) ſucceeded to the eſtate and title, and, in 1677, was ſummoned to parliament by the title of Lord Ferrers of Chartley, a title that was borne by Robert Devereux, the laſt earl of Eſſex of that family, upon whoſe death it became extinct, but thus was revived in the grandſon of Dorothy, his youngeſt

youngeſt daughter. This nobleman had very conſiderable poſts under king Charles II. and king William the IIId, and on the 3d of September, 1711, was advanced by Queen Anne, to the title of Earl Ferrers, Viſc. Tamworth. He died in 1717, leaving three ſons, the eldeſt of whom ſucceeded to his eſtate and title, who dying without male iſſue in 1729, they devolved on Henry, his next brother and heir, who dying unmarried, his title and eſtate devolved to his nephew Laurence, the late unhappy Earl Ferrers. His lordſhip's uncle, from whom he derived his title, was put under confinement by the authority of a ſtatute of lunacy that was obtained againſt him, and, after a ſhort return of reaſon, relapſed into incurable madneſs, in which ſtate he continued till his death. Lady Barbara Shirley, his lordſhip's aunt, was alſo a lunatic, and confin'd as ſuch. His lordſhip had ſo far a tincture of this family diſorder, as to be ſubject to ſudden, cauſeleſs, and outrageous paſſions; he often walked haſtily about the room, clenching his fiſts, grinning, biting his lips, and talking to himlelf, without having any thing to ruffle his temper, or being under the influence of liquor; he alſo ſometimes talked to himſelf many hours after he was in bed, and he was obſerved to entertain cauſeleſs ſuſpicions of thoſe about him, to go about ſecretly armed, to be frequently abſent when he was ſpoken to, to make mouths in the looking-glaſs, ſpitting upon it, and uſing geſtures, that by thoſe who ſaw him were thought indications of madneſs. In Sept. 1752, he married the youngeſt daughter of Sir William Meredith, whom he treated with great brutality, though ſhe was of the moſt mild and amiable diſpoſition; he was alſo almoſt conſtantly upon ill terms with all his relations. About four years ago, his irregular ſallies became more frequent than before, which was imputed to an unhappy quarrel with his lady: this quarrel was carried ſo far, that ſhe was ſeparated from him by an act of parliament, and it was alſo ordered by the ſame act, that a perſon ſhould be appointed to receive the income of his eſtates, and apply it as the act appointed. He now appeared to Mr. Gooſtry, an eminent attorney, who had been uſed to tranſact affairs for him, to be ſo much diſordered in his mind, that he declined being farther concerned for him. About a year and half ago, having been upon a viſit at my Lord Weſtmoreland's, he quarrelled with Sir Thomas Stapleton, and went with manifeſt diſorder in his countenance and deportment to Mr. Gooſtry, propoſing to publiſh an extravagant advertiſement in all the papers, tending to challenge Sir Thomas, and to poſt him for a coward if he did not give him ſatisfaction; yet he was at this time perfectly ſober.

The outrage that he had committed at Lord Weſtmoreland's was, by his relations, conſidered as ſo much an effect of lunacy, that a conſultation was held to take out a commiſſion of lunacy againſt him; but they were deterred from it, by conſidering that, as his intervals of ſanity were long, it was probable he would be able to defeat them, and that if the court ſhould refuſe a commiſſion, my lord might ſue them for *ſcandalum magnatum*, upon which the damages would be very great.

His lordſhip ſometimes lodged and boarded at the houſe of one

Williams, an inn-keeper, and his behaviour being ſuch as deterred perſons of rank from aſſociating with him, he kept low company, among whom he indulged himſelf in many extravagancies, and it was the common opinion of all the neighbours that he was mad; when he had ordered coffee, he would frequently drink it out of the ſpout of the coffee-pot; he uſed to threaten to break the glaſſes, to force open Mrs. Williams's bureau, and to throttle her if ſhe oppoſed him; theſe freaks he frequently had, when he had drank nothing that had the leaſt intoxicating quality. He is ſaid to have lamented his fits of lunacy to one Philips, at whoſe houſe he was going to lodge, about ten years ago, with a view of cautioning the people, and that they might not be affronted at his behaviour. During all this time, however, he managed his affairs with great acuteneſs and penetration; he was even by his attorney, Mr. Gooſtry, thought to know ſo well what he was about, that he ſuffered him to perform ſeveral legal acts that were neceſſary to cut off an intail, which, if he had conſidered him as a perſon *inſane*, he neither ought, nor, as it is ſaid he declared, would have ſuffered him to perform.

When his rents were ordered to be paid to a receiver, the nomination of a receiver was left to himſelf; and he appointed Mr. John Johnſon, a perſon who had been taken into the ſervice of Lord F's family in his youth, and was then his lordſhip's ſteward, hoping, probably, that he ſhould have had ſufficient influence over him to have procured ſome deviation from his truſt in his favour. But he ſoon found Mr. Johnſon would not oblige him at the expence of his honeſty, and from that time he ſeems to have conceived an implacable reſentment againſt him; and it is eaſy to conceive every oppoſition to the will of a man ſo haughty, impetuous, and iraſcible, would produce ſuch an effect. He, from this time, ſpoke of him in opprobrious terms, ſaid he had conſpired with his enemies to injure him, and that he was a villain; with theſe ſentiments he gave him warning to quit an advantageous farm, which he held under his lordſhip, but finding that the truſtees under the act of ſeparation, had, already, granted him a leaſe of it, it having been promiſed him by the earl, or his relations, he was diſappointed, and probably from that time, he meditated a more cruel revenge.

He thought proper, however, to diſſemble his malice to the man, as the moſt proper method to facilitate the gratification of it; ſo that poor Johnſon was deceived into an opinion that he never was upon better terms with his lord in his life, than at the very time he was contriving to deſtroy him.

His lordſhip, at this time, lived at Stanton, a ſeat about two miles from Aſhby de la Zouch in Leiceſterſhire, and his family conſiſted of himſelf, Mrs. C——, a lady who lived with him, and her four daughters, and five ſervants; an old man and a boy, and three maids. Mr. Johnſon lived at the houſe belonging to the farm, which he held under his lordſhip, called the Lount, about half a mile diſtant from Stanton.

On Sunday, the 13th of Jan. laſt, my Lord went to the Lount, and after ſome diſcourſe with Mr. Johnſon,

Johnſon, ordered him to come to him at Stanton, on the Friday following, the 18th, at three o'clock in the afternoon. My lord's hour of dinner was two, and ſoon after dinner, Mrs. C—— being in the ſtill-houſe, his lordſhip came to her, and told her that ſhe and the children might fetch a walk: Mrs. C——, who ſeems to have conſidered this as an order to go out, prepared herſelf and the young ladies immediately; and aſked whether they might not go to her father's, which was not far off, to which he aſſented, and ſaid they might ſtay till half an hour after five. The two men ſervants he alſo contrived to ſend out of the way, ſo that there was no perſon in the houſe but himſelf and the three maids.

In a very ſhort time after the houſe was thus cleared, Mr. Johnſon came, and was let in by Elizabeth Burgeland, one of the maids: He aſked if his lordſhip was within, and the girl replied yes, he was in his room: Mr. Johnſon immediately went, and knocked at the door, and my lord came to the door, and ordered him to wait in the ſtill-houſe. After he had been there about ten minutes, his lordſhip came out again, and, calling him to his own room, went in with him, and immediately locked the door. When they were thus locked in together, my lord firſt ordered him to ſettle an account, and, after a little time, produced a paper to him, purporting, as he ſaid, to be a confeſſion of his villainy, and required him to ſign it; Johnſon refuſed, and expoſtulated, and his lordſhip then drawing a piſtol, which he had charged and kept in his pocket for the purpoſe, preſented it, and bid him kneel down; the poor man then kneeled down upon one knee, but lord F. cried out ſo loud as to be heard by one of the maids at the kitchen door, "Down on your other knee; "declare what you have acted "againſt lord F. your time is come, "you muſt die; and then imme- "diately fired." The ball entered his body juſt below the laſt rib, yet he did not drop, but roſe up and expreſſed the ſenſations of a dying man, both by his looks and by ſuch broken ſentences as are uſually uttered in ſuch ſituations. My lord, though he at firſt intended to ſhoot him again, upon finding he did not drop, was yet forced out of that reſolution by involuntary remorſe, upon the complaints of the poor man, and the dreadful change that he perceived in his countenance: he then came out of the room, having been ſhut up in it with the unhappy victim about half an hour; and the report of the piſtol having frighted the women into the waſh-houſe, he called out "who is there?" One of them ſoon heard and anſwered him: he ordered her to ſee for one of the men, and another to aſſiſt in getting Mr. Johnſon to bed. At this time his lordſhip was perfectly ſober, and having diſpatched a meſſenger to Mr. Kirkland, a ſurgeon who lived at Aſhby de la Zouch, he went back to the room where he had left Mr. Johnſon with the maid, and aſked him how he found himſelf: Johnſon replied, that he found himſelf like a dying man, and requeſted his lordſhip to ſend for his children; his lordſhip conſented, and a meſſenger was diſpatched to the Lount, to tell Miſs Johnſon that ſhe muſt come to the hall directly, for that her father was taken very ill; upon coming to the hall ſhe ſoon learnt what had happened, and

and lord F. ſent one of the maids with her up to the room into which her father had been removed, and immediately followed himſelf. Mr. Johnſon was in bed, but did not ſpeak to her: Lord F. pulled down the cloaths, and applied a pledget dipt in arquebuſade water to the wound, and ſoon after left him; from the time the fact was committed, lord F. continued to drink porter till he became drunk; in the mean time the meſſenger that had been ſent for the ſurgeon, having at length found him, at a neighbouring village, about five o'clock, told him that his aſſiſtance was wanted for Mr. Johnſon at Stanton; he came immediately with the meſſenger, but in his way to Stanton called at the Lount, where he firſt heard that Mr. Johnſon had been ſhot, the rumour of the accident having by that time reached all the neighbouring parts.

When he came to the hall my lord told him that he had ſhot Johnſon, but believed that he was more frighted than hurt; that he had intended to ſhoot him dead, for that he was a villain, and deſerved to die; but, ſays he, now I have ſpared his life, I deſire you would do what you can for him. My lord at the ſame time deſired that he would not ſuffer him to be ſeized, and declared if any one ſhould attempt it he would ſhoot them.

Mr. Kirkland, who wiſely determined to ſay whatever might keep Lord Ferrers, who was then in liquor, from any farther outrages, told him that he ſhould not be ſeized.

The patient complained of a violent pain in his bowels, and Mr. Kirkland preparing to ſearch the wound, my lord informed him of the direction of it, by ſhewing him how he held the piſtol when he fired it. Mr. Kirkland found the ball lodged in the body, at which his lordſhip expreſſed great ſurprize, declaring, that he had tried that piſtol a few days before, and that it carried a ball through a deal board, near an inch and an half thick.

Mr. Kirkland then went down ſtairs to prepare ſome dreſſings, and my lord ſoon after left the room. From this time, in proportion as the liquor, which he continued to drink, took effect, his paſſions became more tumultuous, and the tranſient fit of compaſſion, mixed with fear for himſelf, gave way to ſtarts of rage, and the predominance of malice: he went up into the room where Johnſon was dying, and pulled him by the wig, calling him villain, and threatening to ſhoot him through the head. The laſt time he went to him, he was with great difficulty prevented from tearing the cloaths off the bed, which he attempted with great fury, that he might ſtrike him.

A propoſal was made to my lord by Mrs. C——, that Mr. Johnſon ſhould be removed to his own houſe, but he replied, he ſhall not be removed, I will keep him here to plague the villain. Many of theſe expreſſions were uttered in the hearing of Miſs Johnſon, whoſe ſufferings in ſuch a ſituation it is eaſier to conceive than expreſs; yet after his abuſe of her father, he told her that if he died he would take care of her and the family, provided they did not proſecute.

When his lordſhip went to bed, which was between eleven and twelve, he told Mr. Kirkland that he knew he could, if he would, ſet the affair in ſuch a light as to prevent

vent his being ſeized, deſiring he might ſee him before he went away in the morning, and declaring that he would riſe at any hour.

Mr. Kirkland, in proſecution of his plan, told him that he might go to bed in ſafety; and to bed he went.

Mr. Kirkland, for his own ſake, was very ſolicitous to get Mr. Johnſon removed, becauſe if he died where he was, contrary to the aſſurances he had given his lordſhip, he had reaſon to think his own life would be in danger. As ſoon as my lord was in bed, therefore, he went and told Mr. Johnſon that he would take care he ſhould be removed with all expedition. He accordingly went to the Lount, and having fitted up an eaſy chair with two poles, by way of a ſedan, and procured a guard, he returned about two o'clock, and carried Mr. Johnſon to his houſe without much fatigue, where he languiſhed till nine the next morning, and then expired.

As ſoon as he was dead, the neighbours ſet about ſeizing the murderer; a few perſons armed ſet out for Stanton, and as they entered the hall-yard, they ſaw him going towards the ſtable, as they imagined, to take horſe; he appeared to be juſt out of bed, his ſtockings being down, and his garters in his hand, having prabably taken the alarm immediately on coming out of his room, and finding that Johnſon had been removed. One Springthorpe advancing toward his lordſhip, preſented a piſtol and required him to ſurrender; but my lord putting his hand to his pocket, Springthorpe imagined he was feeling for a piſtol, and ſtopped ſhort, being probably intimidated, and ſuffered his lordſhip to eſcape back into the houſe, where he faſtened the doors, and ſtood upon his defence. The number of people who had come to apprehend him beſet the houſe, and their numbers increaſed very faſt. In about two hours my lord appeared at the garret window, and called out, How is Johnſon? Springthorpe anſwered, He is dead; upon which my lord inſulted him, called him liar, and ſwore he would not believe any body but Kirkland; upon being again aſſured he was dead, he deſired the people might be diſperſed, and ſaid he would ſurrender; yet almoſt in the ſame breath he deſired the people might be let in and have ſome victuals and drink; but the iſſue was, that he went away from the window ſwearing he would not be taken. The people, however, ſtill continued near the houſe, and about two hours after his lordſhip had appeared at the garret window, he was ſeen by one Curtis, a collier, upon the bowling-green: my lord was then armed with a blunderbuſs, two or three piſtols, and a dagger; but Curtis, ſo far from being intimidated by ſuppoſing he had a piſtol in his pocket, marched up boldly to him, in ſpight of his blunderbuſs, and my lord was ſo ſtruck with the determined reſolution that appeared in this brave fellow, that he ſuffered him to ſeize him without making the leaſt reſiſtance; yet the moment he was in cuſtody, declared he had killed a villain, and that he gloried in the fact.

He was carried from Stanton to a public houſe, kept by one Kinſey, at Aſhby de la Zouch, where he was kept till the Monday following, during which time the coroner had ſat upon the body, and the jury

jury had brought in their verdict Wilful Murder. From Aſhby de la Zouch he was ſent to Leiceſter goal, from thence, about a fortnight afterwards, he was brought in his own landau and ſix under a ſtrong guard to London, where he arrived on the 14th of February about noon, dreſſed like a jockey in a cloſe riding frock, jockey boots, and cap, and a plain ſhirt. Being carried before the houſe of lords, and the coroner's inqueſt being read, he was committed to the cuſtody of the black rod, and ordered to the Tower, where he arrived about ſix o'clock in the evening, having behaved during the whole journey, and at his commitment, with great calmneſs and propriety. He was confined in the round tower near the draw-bridge; two warders were conſtantly in the room with him, and one at the door; two centinels were poſted at the bottom of the ſtairs, and one upon the draw-bridge, with their bayonets fixed; and from this time the gates were ordered to be ſhut an hour ſooner than uſual.

Mrs. C—— and the four young ladies who had come up with him from Leiceſterſhire, took a lodging in Tower-ſtreet, and for ſome time a ſervant was continually paſſing with letters between them; but afterwards this correſpondence was permitted only once a day. During his confinement, he was moderate both in eating and drinking; his breakfaſt was a half-pint baſon of tea, with a ſmall ſpoonful of brandy in it, and a muffin; with his dinner he generally drank a pint of wine, and a pint of water, and another pint of each with his ſupper. In general, his behaviour was decent and quiet, except that he would ſometimes ſuddenly ſtart, tear open his waiſtcoat, and uſe other geſtures, which ſhewed that his mind was diſturbed. Mrs. C—— came three times to the Tower to ſee him, but was not admitted; but his children were ſuffered to be with him ſome time. On the 16th of April, having been a priſoner in the Tower two months and two days, he was brought to his trial, which continued till the 18th, before the houſe of lords aſſembled for that purpoſe, Lord Henley, keeper of the great ſeal, having been created lord high ſteward upon the occaſion. The fact was eaſily proved, and his lordſhip, in his defence, examined ſeveral witneſſes to prove his inſanity, none of whom proved ſuch an inſanity as made him not accountable for his conduct. His lordſhip managed this defence himſelf in ſuch a manner as ſhewed perfect recollection of mind, and an uncommon underſtanding; he mentioned the ſituation of being reduced to the neceſſity of attempting to prove himſelf a lunatic, that he might not be deemed a murderer, with the moſt delicate and affecting ſenſibility; and when he found that his plea could not avail him, he confeſſed that he made it only to gratify his friends; that he was always averſe to it himſelf; and that it had prevented what he had propoſed, and what perhaps might have taken off the malignity at leaſt of the accuſation.

His lordſhip immediately upon conviction, received ſentence to be hanged on Monday the 21ſt of April, and then to be anatomized; but in conſideration of his rank, the execution of this ſentence was reſpited till Monday the 5th of May.

During

During this interval he made a will, by which he left 1300 l. to Mr. Johnſon's children; 1000 l. to each of his four natural daughters; and 60 l. a year to Mrs. C—— for her life. This will, however, being made after his conviction, was not valid; yet it is ſaid that the ſame, or nearly the ſame proviſion has been made for the parties.

In the mean time, a ſcaffold was erected under the gallows at Tyburn, and part of it, about a yard ſquare, was raiſed about 18 inches above the reſt of the floor, with a contrivance to ſink down upon a ſignal given, and the whole was covered with black baize.

In the morning of the 5th of May, about nine o'clock, his body was demanded of the keeper at the gates of the Tower, by the ſheriffs of London and Middleſex. His lordſhip being informed of it, ſent a meſſage to the ſheriffs, requeſting that he might go in his own landau, inſtead of the mourning coach that had been provided by his friends; and his requeſt being granted, he entered his landau, drawn by ſix horſes, with Mr. Humphries, chaplain of the Tower, who had been admitted to his lordſhip that morning for the firſt time; the landau was conducted to the outward gate of the Tower by the officers of the Tower, and was there delivered to the ſheriffs. Here Mr. ſheriff Vaillant entered the landau to his lordſhip, and expreſſing his concern at having ſo melancholy a duty to perform, his lordſhip ſaid, 'he was much obliged to him, and took it kindly that he accompanied him.'

He was dreſſed in a ſuit of light-coloured cloaths, embroidered with ſilver, ſaid to be his wedding ſuit: and ſoon after Mr. Vaillant came into the landau, he ſaid, 'You may perhaps, Sir, think it ſtrange to ſee me in this dreſs, but I have my particular reaſons for it.'

The proceſſion then began in the following order:

A very large body of the conſtables for the county of Middleſex, preceded by one of the high conſtables.

A party of horſe grenadiers, and a party of foot.

Mr. Sheriff Errington in his chariot, accompanied by his under-ſheriff Mr. Jackſon.

The landau, eſcorted by two other parties of horſe grenadiers and foot.

Mr. Sheriff Vaillant's chariot, in which was his under-ſheriff Mr. Nicols.

A mourning coach and ſix, with ſome of his lordſhip's friends.

A hearſe and ſix, which was provided for the conveyance of his lordſhip's corpſe from the place of execution to Surgeons-Hall.

The proceſſion moved ſo ſlow, that my lord was two hours and three quarters in his landau; but during the whole time he appeared perfectly eaſy and compoſed, though he often expreſſed his deſire to have it over, ſaying, 'that the apparatus of death, and the paſſing through ſuch crouds of people, were ten times worſe than death itſelf.' He told the ſheriff, 'that he had written to the King, to beg that he might ſuffer where his anceſtor the Earl of Eſſex had ſuffered, and was in greater hopes of obtaining that favour, as he had the honour of quartering part of the ſame arms, and of being allied to his majeſty; and that

that he thought it was hard that he must die at the place appointed for the execution of common felons.'

Mr. Humphries took occasion to observe, that 'the world would naturally be very inquisitive concerning the religion his lordship professed,' and asked him, 'if he chose to say any thing upon that subject?' To which his lordship answered, 'That he did not think himself accountable to the world for his sentiments on religion; but that he always believed in and adored One God, the maker of all things;—that whatever his notions were, he had never propagated them, or endeavoured to gain any persons over to his persuasion;—that all countries and nations had a form of religion by which the people were governed, and that he looked upon whoever disturbed them in it as an enemy to society.—That he very much blamed my Lord Bolingbroke, for permitting his sentiments on religion to be published to the world.—That the many sects and disputes which happen about religion, have almost turned morality out of doors.—That he could never believe what some sectaries teach, that faith alone will save mankind; so that if a man, just before he dies, should say only, I believe, that *that* alone saves him.'

As to the crime for which he suffered, he declared, 'That he was under particular circumstances, that he had met with so many crosses and vexations, he scarce knew what he did;' and most solemnly protested, 'that he had not the least malice towards Mr. Johnson.'

When his lordship had got to that part of Holborn which is near Drury-lane, he said, 'he was thirsty, and should be glad of a glass of wine and water;'—but upon the sheriff's remonstrating to him, that 'a stop for that purpose would naturally draw a greater croud about him, which might possibly disturb and incommode him, yet if his lordship still desired it, it should be done;' he most readily answered, —'that is true, I say no more, let us by no means stop.'

When they approached near the place of execution, his lordship told the sheriff, 'that there was a person waiting in a coach near there, for whom he had a very sincere regard, and of whom he should be glad to take his leave before he died;' to which the sheriff answered, that 'if his lordship insisted upon it, it should be so; but that he wished his lordship, for his own sake, would decline it, lest the sight of a person for whom he had such a regard, should unman him, and disarm him of the fortitude he possessed.'—To which his lordship, without the least hesitation, replied, 'Sir, if you think I am wrong, I submit;' and upon the sheriff's telling his lordship, that if he had any thing to deliver to that person, or any one else, he would faithfully do it; his lordship delivered to him a pocket-book, in which was a bank-note, and a ring, and a purse with some guineas, in order to be delivered to that person, which were delivered accordingly.

The landau being now advanced to the place of execution, his lordship alighted from it, and ascended upon the scaffold, with the same composure and fortitude of mind he had possessed from the time he left the Tower. Soon after he had mounted the scaffold, Mr. Humphries

Humphries aſked his lordſhip, if he choſe to ſay prayers? which he declined; but upon his aſking him, 'if he did not chuſe to join with him in the Lord's Prayer?' he readily anſwered, 'he would, for he always thought it a very fine prayer;' upon which they knelt down together upon two cuſhions, covered with black baize, and his lordſhip with an audible voice very devoutly repeated the Lord's Prayer, and afterwards with great energy, the following ejaculation, 'O God forgive me all my errors,—pardon all my ſins.'

His lordſhip then riſing, took his leave of the ſheriffs and the chaplain; and after thanking them for their many civilities, he preſented his watch to Mr. Sheriff Vaillant, which he deſired his acceptance of; and ſignified his deſire, that his body might be buried at Breden or Stanton, in Leiceſterſhire.

His lordſhip then called for the executioner, who immediately came to him, and aſked him forgiveneſs; upon which his lordſhip ſaid, 'I freely forgive you, as I do all mankind, and hope myſelf to be forgiven.'—He then intended to give the executioner five guineas, but, by miſtake, giving it into the hands of the executioner's aſſiſtant, an unſeaſonable diſpute enſued between thoſe unthinking and unfeeling wretches, which Mr. Sheriff Vaillant inſtantly ſilenced.

The executioner then proceeded to do his duty, to which his lordſhip, with great reſignation, ſubmitted.—His neckcloth being taken off, a white cap, which he had brought in his pocket, being put upon his head, his arms ſecured by a black ſaſh, and the cord put round his neck, he advanced by three ſteps to the elevated part of the ſcaffold, and ſtanding under the croſs-beam which went over it, which was alſo covered with black baize, he aſked the executioner, am I right?—Then the cap was drawn over his face, and, upon a ſignal given by the ſheriff (for his lordſhip, upon being before aſked, declined to give one himſelf) that part, upon which he ſtood, inſtantly ſunk down from beneath his feet, and left him intirely ſuſpended.

For a few ſeconds his lordſhip made ſome ſtruggles againſt the attacks of death, but was ſoon eaſed of all pain by the preſſure of the executioner.

From the time of his lordſhip's aſcending upon the ſcaffold, until his execution, was about eight minutes; during which his countenance did not change, nor his tongue faulter.

The accuſtomed time of one hour being paſt, the coffin was raiſed up, with the greateſt decency, to receive the body, and being depoſited in the hearſe, was conveyed by the ſheriffs, with the ſame proceſſion, to Surgeons-Hall, to undergo the remainder of the ſentence.—A large inciſion was made from the neck to the bottom of the breaſt, and another croſs the throat; the lower part of the belly was laid open, and the bowels taken away. It was afterwards publicly expoſed to view in a room up one pair of ſtairs at the hall; and on the evening of Thurſday the 8th of May it was delivered to his friends for interment.

The following verſes are ſaid to have been found in his apartment:

In doubt I liv'd, in doubt I die,
Yet ſtand prepar'd the vaſt abyſs to try,
And undiſmay'd expect eternity.

An

An abſtract of the life and heroic actions of Balbe Berton, *Chevalier* de Grillon.

BALBE Berton de Grillon, deſcended from a very ancient family, was born at Murs in Provence, in the year 1541. The ſports of his childhood diſtinguiſhed a warlike genius; his greateſt pleaſure was in the claſhing of arms, ſound of trumpets, and neighing of horſes. He followed, with the utmoſt ardor, parties of racing, wreſtling, and other exerciſes which tended to give him vigour, dexterity, and courage. At the age of ſixteen he obtained leave from his father to ſerve a campaign under the Duke de Guiſe, and for that purpoſe repaired to Paris, where his birth, vivacity, graceful perſon, and ardor for glory, procured him the beſt reception, and higheſt diſtinctions. In quality of volunteer he attended the Duke de Guiſe at the ſiege of Calais, and was the firſt who mounted the breach made in the important fort of Riſban.

The officer who commanded in Riſban no ſooner diſcovered Grillon upon the breach, than (aſtoniſhed at ſo daring an attempt, and to puniſh him for ſuch an exceſs of raſhneſs) he attempted to throw him into the moat; but the Chevalier de Grillon, being aware of his intention, attacked, diſarmed, and threw him down firſt; and, without conſidering whether he was ſupported, he forced his way into the fort, put all he met to the ſword, with ſo intrepid a courage, that alone and unaſſiſted he ſuſtained the united efforts of the beſieged, till he was joined by thoſe that followed him.

To the proweſs of this hero our hiſtorian attributes the conqueſt of Calais: from this moment he was conſidered as one of the greateſt warriors of the age, and pitched upon by the duke for the execution of the moſt arduous enterprizes. At Guines he reaped freſh laurels, and the honour of firſt mounting the ramparts of that place. Soon after he was introduced to Henry II. by the Duke de Guiſe, with theſe words: 'This gentleman has no other fortune except his birth and his ſword; but I have a ſtrong preſage, that he will one day become formidable to the enemies of your majeſty.' Henry received him graciouſly, gave him a benefice, and appointed him captain of five hundred men, in a regiment of ſix thouſand, commanded by the Baron Deſaudret. This poſt he ſoon quitted from diſlike to the character of his colonel, and an eager deſire to mix in buſier ſcenes. By his means the Duke de Guiſe ſuppreſſed that dangerous conſpiracy of d'Amboiſe, formed by the Prince of Conde, which threatened the lives of the Guiſes, the liberty of the King, and the extinction of the catholic religion.

We next find him performing wonders at the ſiege of Rouen, where he ſerved as a volunteer, and then attaching himſelf with inflexible loyalty to the intereſt of his King, Francis II. againſt the Prince of Conde, for whom he had the higheſt perſonal eſteem and friendſhip. At the battle of Dreux, fought between that prince, as general of the Huguenots, and the conſtable, who commanded the King's army, Grillon was greatly inſtrumental in the defeat and captivity of the former. Obſerving that the right wing of the Huguenot infantry was not ſupported, he inſtantly aſſem-

bled

bled a body of volunteers, attacked them with so much fury in flank that he put them in disorder, and changed the fortune of the day; a glory which he purchased at the price of his blood, having received two wounds: a second time he was wounded in the bloody action of St. Denis. Immediately after which battle the Duke of Anjou sent Grillon, the Count de Brisac, and the Viscount Pompadour to take possession of Mucidan. It was taken, and Grillon, though wounded, had all the glory of that action; his two associates being both killed in the beginning of the engagement. On this occasion it was that Charles IX raised him to the post of colonel of horse.

Grillon next distinguished himself at the siege of Poictiers, where he appeared at the head of every sally made by the garrison. Our author speaks in raptures of his conduct, though he informs us of no particulars. At the battle of Moncatour, Grillon, after giving a thousand glorious proofs of his courage, gave a very signal one of his generosity.

A Huguenot soldier, believing that in him he should destroy one of the great supports of the Catholics, resolved to kill him, to revenge the death of so many Calvinists to whom the arm of this great warrior had been fatal: the soldier concealed himself in a place from whence he could put his design in execution, knowing that Grillon, when he returned from the pursuit of the fugitives, must pass that way: the soldier fired, but only wounded him in the arm; Grillon, incensed at this treachery, ran and seized the assassin; but at the instant his sword was lifted up, the soldier fell at his feet, and asked his life: 'Thank my religion, replied Grillon, and blush that it is not thine: go, I grant thee thy life; and could there be any reliance on the word of one who can be a rebel to his king, and equally faithless to religion, I would demand thy promise never again to draw a sword but in the service of thy lawful sovereign.' The soldier, confounded and penetrated at this instance of mercy, solemnly vowed to be no longer of the number of rebels, and to return to the Catholics.

At the siege of St. Jean d'Angely, he stormed the breach, and carried the town sword in hand at the head of his own troops, unsupported by the rest of the army. In this service he received a wound, which gave Charles IX. great uneasiness, as it was thought dangerous. During his confinement, he was honoured with a visit from his king; who, giving him his hand, said, 'Your valour, zeal for my service, and the success which has followed your exploits, are above praise;' then embracing him, he added at taking leave, 'Adieu, brave Grillon,' a name he always with the justest title preserved.

After the recovery of his wounds it was that Grillon visited Italy, Malta, and combated, with great zeal, the timid specious arguments of those powers who refused to accede to the christian league against the infidels. Our author acquaints us, that he was the great instrument of the confederacy formed about this time, in consequence of which the famous battle of Lepanta was fought. What share our hero had in this memorable victory, we are informed in these words:

"Don John of Austria, when he

reviewed his forces, had diſcovered ſome armed veſſels; but they appeared to be in ſo defenceleſs a condition, that he thought it would be impoſſible to make uſe of them; and being informed that no officer choſe to accept the command of them, he gave orders that they ſhould be kept at a diſtance; apprehending they would rather be an incumbrance than of any ſervice to the fleet, Grillon, a ſimple knight of the galley of Malta, accuſtomed to give orders for victory, ſeized with eagerneſs an opportunity ſo agreeable to his bravery; aſſured of his own heart, and relying on his good fortune, he heſitated not a moment to aſk Don John's permiſſion to command thoſe veſſels; and promiſed he would meet either death or victory. This propoſal, from any other beſides Grillon, would have been rejected as raſh: but his great courage, and reſources in extremity, joined to the air, and confidence of a hero, aſſured of ſucceſs, ſo charmed Don John, and all the generals, that he obtained what he ſo ardently wiſhed for.

The Turks, who ſaw theſe boats ſo ill provided with ſoldiers, approached with the utmoſt diſdain, believing that nothing was ſo eaſy as to ſeize them. They paid dear for this attempt; and were convinced that victory was not ſo certain as they had flattered themſelves. Never hero fought with more reſolution and calmneſs than Grillon.

The moſt daring were ſeized with terror; wherever he engaged, Turks fell in heaps around him: his followers, animated by his example, imitate him; attack, and conquer.

The barbarians, ſeeing the number of men in theſe victorious barks did not leſſen; and that their fury and ardor for victory were ſtill the ſame, cried out, That heaven certainly ſupplied this hero with Chriſtians, or they muſt ariſe out of the waves, to fight under him. All their eyes were fixed on him: a cloud of arrows covered him; he received one, which pierced his arm; he drew it out, and, exaſperated at the wound, made redoubled efforts, filling the veſſels he attacked with ſlaughtered Turks. This bravery had few examples. The generals of the Ottoman fleet could ſcarce believe their enemy was mortal; and thoſe of the Chriſtian navy beheld, with the utmoſt admiration and aſtoniſhment, this prodigy of valour.

The glory of this action impelled thoſe who were witneſſes of it, to the generous reſolution of devoting their lives to their religion and country; the combat became general; the bravery of the Chriſtians made theſe barbarians feel, that valour can ſupply the place of numbers. A thouſand times Grillon dared death by plunging himſelf into the midſt of danger, or in aſſiſting and reſcuing thoſe who wanted his aid.

The corſairs of Algiers and Tripoli, ſeeing victory declare in favour of the league, reſolved to ſeize the Malteſe galleys, that they might aſſume to themſelves the glory of this important prize; ſucceſs at firſt favoured their attempt; they ſurrounded the galleys, and were juſt upon the point of taking them, which Grillon perceiving, he immediately came up, and compelled the enemy to defend themſelves: they fought the more reſolutely, as they were eager to obtain ſuch a prize;

prize; but all their efforts ſerved only to render the glory of their conqueror ſtill more conſpicuous.

He was choſen as the moſt worthy to carry the news to the pontiff, which office he accepted, notwithſtanding a wound he received in the arm, and was received by his holineſs with very uncommon marks of diſtinction."

His fame roſe ſo high, that it excited the jealouſy and emulation of all the young cotemporary warriors: among theſe was Buſſi d'Amboiſe, a man greatly eſteemed at the court of France for his valour, but ſo inſolent and preſumptuous, as rendered all intimacy with him dangerous. Buſſi, piqued at the ſuperior reputation of Grillon, determined to fight with him. Grillon was not leſs jealous of his honour: they accidentally met in the Rue St. Honoré, and Buſſi aſked with a haughty air, What is it o'clock? The hour of thy death, replied Grillon, putting his hand upon his ſword. A fierce combat began, courage and dexterity were employed with equal advantage on both ſides; but they were parted by ſome lords of the court. Our author, inconſiſtently enough, gives the advantage to Grillon, tho' no circumſtance, in the relation of the combat, ſeems to ſhew any ſuperiority on either ſide; but to be a hero, he muſt be made conqueror on every occaſion. This rencounter produced an animoſity, which muſt have terminated in blood, had not the greatneſs of Grillon's mind gained a more glorious victory than ever his arm could. Both the warriors had accompanied the Duke of Anjou to Poland, on his election to that crown: paſſing through Germany Buſſi quarrelled with ſome Saxon officers, ſeveral of whom he put to death or wounded in his cups; upon which he was tried and condemned to die by the laws of the country.

Grillon being informed of Buſſi's danger, at that inſtant forgot that they were enemies, and in Buſſi beheld a man whoſe bravery did honour to the French, and one who owed him ſatisfaction for the contemptuous look he gave him in the king's chamber. He reflected on the diſgrace it would be to the French nobility for ſuch a man as Buſſi to periſh with ſo much ignominy: that it was an inſult on the King of Poland to proceed to ſuch extremity with one who had the honour to be ranked among his attendants. Urged by theſe reaſons, Grillon ſolicited, perſuaded, ſearched for friends, who ſeconded him, and at length obtained Buſſi's liberty.

Buſſi, confounded at Grillon's generoſity, was not recovered from the aſtoniſhment which had ſeized him, when he ſaw a gentleman enter his chamber, who told him, that Grillon deſired to fight him; and that he had no other intention in the ſervice he had done him; for which he owed him no acknowledgments.

Buſſi, who could not fear that his refuſal would be imputed to want of courage, anſwered the gentleman, that he ſhould be blamed by all men of honour, and fix an eternal ſtain upon his character, if he was to draw his ſword againſt a man who had juſt ſaved his life; and immediately mounting his horſe went to Grillon. After leaving his ſword in his ſaddle, he approached him with an air of frankneſs and eſteem; ſaying, To you I owe a life, which, as a proof of my gratitude,

I here proteſt ſhall be ſacrificed for your ſervice. When he had ſaid theſe words, he advanced to embrace him; but Grillon, incapable, of diſguiſe, rejected his offer, and declared that he had no other motive in preſerving his life, than to deliver him from a death unworthy of a man of honour, whoſe error had only been occaſioned by wine, and in order to deprive him of that life in a combat, which he required of him to put to hazard, as a proof of his gratitude.

Buſſi, amazed, confuſed, and diſtreſſed at Grillon's reſolution, ſtood a moment ſilent, penſive, and motionleſs; at laſt recovering himſelf, he aſked Grillon with warmth, if he had only ſaved his life, that he might expoſe him to the world as a monſter of ingratitude, unworthy his generoſity; that he, Buſſi, ſhould purchaſe too dearly the ſervice he had done him, were he to be compelled to draw his ſword againſt his benefactor; that he ſhould not think his honour ſtained, was he even tamely to bear an inſult from him without revenging it.

Theſe words, uttered with the air and tone of a man penetrated with the deepeſt anguiſh and gratitude, diſarmed Grillon, who made no other anſwer, than giving him his hand, which Buſſi with tears in his eyes tenderly preſſed; thus theſe two great men embraced, vowing an eternal friendſhip for each other, of which Grillon gave Buſſi many proofs.

Before this glorious action, he releaſed by his valour another attendant of the duke's out of priſon. The exploits he performed at the ſiege of Rochelle were proofs of undaunted courage; but they ſavour ſo much of raſhneſs, that we cannot rank them among the actions of a hero, eſpecially as many of them were unneceſſary, and done out of pure oſtentation. What redounds more to his reputation than all theſe romantic acts of chivalry is the following anecdote.

After the dreadful maſſacre at Paris, the Prince of Condé, who was made priſoner on that occaſion, contrived his eſcape by means of three diſcontented courtiers, Fervaques, Lavardin, and Roquelaure. No ſooner had he taken flight, than Fervaques gave the king information, that Roquelaure, and Lavardin had agreed to follow him, and take poſſeſſion of ſome towns. Fervaques was ſuſpected to have delayed giving this intelligence, till he was aſſured they were out of reach. The ſuſpicion was intimated by his enemies to Henry, who, in his wrath, declared that his head ſhould anſwer for his treachery; adding, that whoever gave notice to the traitor ſhould ſhare his fate.

Grillon ſaw the king's fury without ſurpriſe; but knowing him capable of deſtroying an innocent man, he trembled with horror when he heard him vow the death of Fervaques, a man of quality, and an officer of acknowledged bravery: prejudiced in his favour, he could not believe him capable of ſo mean an artifice; but even ſuppoſing him guilty, he did not think his crime deſerved an ignominious death: to ſecure his perſon, and make him priſoner, was all the puniſhment that he thought his crime merited. But that moderation which can calmly proportion the puniſhment to the crime, was unknown to Henry III. of a diſpoſition which inclined him always to extremes, his frenzy ſeldom knew any bounds.

Grillon,

Grillon, agitated by a thousand different reflections, was equally alarmed at the violent resolution of the King, and the imminent danger to which Fervaques was exposed: distinguished for a magnanimity which made him incapable of fear, he resolved to save him; and despising the danger of a discovery, the excessive delicacy of his friendship persuaded him that he ought to run all hazards to preserve the life of a man of honour, and hinder the King from doing an injustice which would render him still more odious to his subjects. He went to him, and said, My dear Fervaques, the King, who is persuaded that you have favoured the escape of Roquelaure and Lavardin, under pretence of giving them up to his vengeance, has vowed your death: I do not ask you to confess whether his suspicions are just; to justify myself for the step I am going to take, I am willing to believe you innocent: fly this instant, and save your life from the King's rage.

How sensible am I, replied Fervaques, of this heroic proof of your friendship: I am resolved to fly, not from a sense of guilt, but to escape the fury of a King who so little merits the fidelity of his subjects, or the generous and inviolable attachment of the brave Grillon. Fervaques instantly fled, and joined the King of Navarre.

Henry was extremely incensed when he heard of Fervaques's escape: he was for some moments uncertain on which of those who had heard him vow Fervaques's death, to fix his suspicions; but at length they fell upon Grillon. His esteem for him, while it made him wish him innocent, added strength to those suspicions.

Henry was agitated with these different emotions, when Grillon appeared before him: Fervaques (said he to him, with a look of rage) has escaped my vengeance, and leaves me no other hope of executing it, but upon him who has been the instrument of his escape. Do you know who the man is? Yes, sire, replied Grillon: Well then, said the King with warmth, name him.

I will never be the accuser of any besides myself, answered Grillon; but the fear of exposing the innocent to your majesty's resentment, obliges me to give up the guilty: yes, sire, see before you the man you ought to punish; one who would have considered himself as the assassin of Fervaques, had he concealed from him a secret on which his life depended; mine is at your disposal; but it is less dear to me than the honour of saving a subject (possibly innocent of the crime laid to his charge) whose blood may be one day usefully shed in your majesty's service.

Henry III. resolving upon the death of the Duke of Guise, pitched upon Grillon to accomplish this hazardous enterprize. He called the chevalier to his cabinet, and justified his design, by recalling to view the duke's whole conduct, his strict connections with the Duke of Savoy, the terrible day of the barricades, the sad alternative this ambitious man had reduced him to, of condescending to a shameful and precipitate flight, of abandoning his crown and liberty to the power of a rebellious subject, whose criminal views extended even to the throne. Can there be a crime more worthy of death? continued the King. Are not you of opinion

that the Duke de Guiſe deſerves it? I am, ſire, replied Grillon. It is well, returned Henry: it is your hand I have choſen to give it him. I fly, ſire, anſwered Grillon; and your majeſty may be aſſured, that my ſword ſhall pierce his boſom, though the ſame moment that gives him death were likewiſe to be my laſt.

As ſoon as he had ſpoke theſe words, which he pronounced with the livelineſs and fire that accompanied all he ſaid and did, he flew to the door; but the King cried out, Stop, and hear what I have to ſay: it is not my intention that you ſhould fight with the Duke de Guiſe; I will not riſk the life of a man ſo ſincerely attached, and of ſo much uſe to me as you are. The title of chief of the league alone renders the duke guilty of high treaſon. Well, ſire, replied Grillon, let him be pronounced worthy of death, and executed. But, Grillon, ſaid Henry, are you not ſenſible what a riſk I ſhall run, and what freſh troubles I may involve my kingdom in, if I command him to be ſeized? It is impoſſible for me to puniſh, in a legal manner, this enemy, who is become more powerful in the ſtate than myſelf: he muſt fall by ſome unforeſeen ſtroke; and it is from you that I expect this important ſervice, which I promiſe you to recompenſe by the ſtaff of conſtable of France; which I ſhall ſee in your hands, without fearing you will ever make an ill uſe of the unlimited power it confers.

At theſe words Grillon was ſtruck dumb with grief and aſtoniſhment; but at length, recovering his ſpeech, he ſaid, The proof which your majeſty has given me that my conduct, though uniformly irreproachable, has not been able to gain me your eſteem, determines me to retire to my own family, whoſe name and reputation I will never tarniſh by an unworthy action.

I know you, Grillon, replied the King, and no one has a higher ſhare in my eſteem; but do you conſider, continued he, after a moment's pauſe, that my life and my dignity depend upon the death of the Duke de Guiſe? It is that only that can ſecure my crown and ſafety: and, in order to prevent innumerable evils, I can think of no other method to get rid of him: can you then refuſe me the only aſſiſtance I can have recourſe to?

Ah, ſire, replied Grillon, ſay no more —— ſuffer me to fly far from this court, and bluſh in ſilence at the remembrance of having heard my King (for whom I am ſo ready to lay down my life a thouſand times) deſire me to ſacrifice that love for true glory, which coſt me ſo much blood to acquire an eſteem I have not been able to obtain.—Ah, ſire! I cannot ſupport the thought, I ſhudder to ſee your majeſty led away by the counſels of minions unworthy of your ear.

It is enough, ſaid Henry, interrupting Grillon (who thought he read in the eyes of the offended monarch a concern for the confidence he had placed in him, as alſo the fatal reſolution of ſecuring his ſecrecy, perhaps by his death.)—— Sire, proceeded the chevalier, the proof (and I may venture to call it a generous one) which I gave you of my way of thinking, when, to ſave Fervaques from your reſentment, I expoſed myſelf to it, ought to have convinced your majeſty, that Grillon would never conſent to commit an action beneath himſelf.

You

You may be led to imagine, that the ſame generoſity will prompt me to forget the duke is my enemy, and to give him warning of the peril he is in; but to ſpare your majeſty any trouble on that head, I intreat you (if my ſolemn promiſe of keeping this fatal ſecret is not enough) to make yourſelf eaſy by ſecuring my perſon this moment.

No, Grillon, replied the King; I know, I eſteem, and love you: your word is ſufficient; and I forgive you a refuſal, which is wholly owing to your too ſcrupulous delicacy.

Beſieged with a handful of men in Quilleboeuf by M. Villars, at the head of the rebels, he refuſed to ſurrender, though the place was not tenable, making this reſolute reply to the enemy's ſummons, 'Villars is without, and Grillon is 'within.' In effect, he foiled all the endeavours of that experienced officer; yet, notwithſtanding his valour and fidelity, which rendered him the favourite of five ſucceſſive monarchs, he could never obtain preferment ſuitable to his merit; which his biographer attributes to the blunt honeſty and frankneſs of his diſpoſition, though it is probable, that Henry IV. in particular, would have elevated him to the dignity of mareſchal, had he not perceived his talents were rather calculated for a ſubordinate capacity, than for the command of armies. Diſguſt, in ſome meaſure, induced Grillon to retire to his country eſtate, a little before the death of that glorious monarch, who preſerved the higheſt regard for our hero, and a conſtant intercourſe by letters, during the ſhort period of his life. The following anecdote, perfectly of a piece with the ſuperſtition of the times, is related by our author:

'Henry III. was at Avignon in 1574, with Henry King of Navarre, Henry Prince of Condé (who was poiſoned at St. Jean d'Angely, the fifth of March, 1588) and Henry Duke de Guiſe. Theſe four Princes were at play with dice in Grillon's houſe on a marble table; all on a ſudden blood ſpouted out, and covered their hands, though they never could diſcover from whence it came. This accident broke up the party: they argued differently upon it; but ſince the violent deaths of theſe four Princes, thoſe who were witneſſes of this fact, looked on it as a fatal preſage of the death they were to expect.'

Not long after the aſſaſſination of Henry the Great, Grillon, whoſe health had been long impaired, became ſenſible, that he had depended too much upon his own ſtrength; for he was ſo extremely weakened, that his body, covered with wounds, refuſed the aſſiſtance of medicine: the pains he ſuffered were acute and univerſal; yet his courage and reſolution never deſerted him; the day before he expired the Marquis de Javon, ſon of one of his ſiſters, whom he tenderly loved, ſtanding by his bed ſide, his eyes ſwimming in tears, he ſaid to him, 'Nephew, do not weep for my death; my life is no longer uſeful to the ſtate.' He bore his illneſs, not only without murmuring, but with the ſubmiſſion worthy of a Chriſtian: he died the ſecond of December, 1616, after having received the ſacraments, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age. His body was carried to the church of the Cordeliers, and depoſited in the tomb of his anceſtors. His funeral

oration was pronounced by father Bening, a Jesuit.

In Grillon the social and heroic virtues were remarkably united; superior to flattery, he was fond neither of giving nor receiving praises, and was only solicitous to deserve them: a slave to his word, no one ever had cause to repent being engaged with him; the secrets he was entrusted with were to him a sacred depositi; humane and generous to excess, he was a never-failing resource to those who wanted his assistance; adored by the soldiers, no danger had power to intimidate them, when they were commanded by Grillon. The obedience of the troops was less owing to the authority of his post, than the confidence they had in his valour: the officers and soldiers were so attached to him, that if a principle of duty and virtue had not secured their obedience to their king, gratitude and respect for their general would have confirmed it.

The King having once made him a present of ten thousand crowns (a very considerable sum for those days) he distributed it among the soldiers of his regiment, without reserving any for himself.

He was always inviolably attached to his kings; never deserting their interests, notwithstanding the contagious examples so frequent at court; where perfidy was rewarded with the highest dignities, and rebellion assumed the specious appearance of religion: he was not insensible to innocent pleasures; but never carried them to excess. So many united virtues were not without some defects; the character of Grillon is too great to make it necessary for his historian to flatter him. He took fire at an equivocal expression, and often carried his resentments to excess. This captious delicacy was the source of a great number of combats and duels, which made his society dangerous; his frankness sometimes sunk into abuse: he had a habit of swearing, which he knew not how to conquer, even while he was at confession.

Such was the brave Grillon: he had few faults, and many virtues. While probity and valour are dear to the French nation, his name will be mentioned with honour.

Critical Review for May 1760.

An account of the origin, customs, manners, &c. of the Assassins of Syria.

VARIOUS conjectures have been made by the learned, on the particular clan or tribe in Persia and Syria, known among us by the name of Assassins: and chiefly with regard to the etymology of that appellation. Some have deduced it from the Hebrew, some from the Syriac, some from the Arabic, and some from the Greek; while others have endeavoured to find it in the Latin; and others, after many laborious researches, flatter themselves with having discovered the root of this famous word in the obsolete Teutonic language. But without pretending to support my opinion against those who many differ from me, I would believe that the word comes from Sikkin Assikin, an oriental term, signifying the poniard or knife, used by the Assassins in their inhuman practices. They were also called Ismaelites, as descendents from Ismael the son of Dylasser; and likewise Bathenrins, i. e. illuminated, or inward. These people probably owed

owed their origin to the Carmathians, a famous heretical sect among the Mussulmans, who first settled in Persia: whence, in process of time, they sent a colony into Syria, where they became possessed of a considerable tract of land among the mountains of Lebanon, extending itself from the neighbourhood of Antioch to Damascus.

The first chief and legislator of this remarkable tribe, appears to have been Hassan Sabah, a subtle impostor, who by his artifices made fanatical and implicit slaves of his subjects. Their religion was compounded with that of the Magi, the Jews, the Christians, and the Mahometans: but the capital article of their creed was to believe that the Holy Ghost resided in their chief, that his orders proceeded from God himself, and were real declarations of his divine pleasure. To this monarch, as he might well be styled, the orientals gave the name of Scheik; but he is better known in Europe by the name of the Old Man, or the Old Man of the Mountain. His dignity, instead of being hereditary, was confirmed by election; where merit, that is, a superior multiplicity and enormity of crimes, was the most effectual recommendation to a majority of suffrages.

This chief from his exalted residence on the summit of Mount Lebanon, like a vindictive deity with the thunderbolt in his hand, sent inevitable death to all quarters of the world; so that from one end of the earth to the other, Kalifs, Emperors, Sultans, Kings, Princes, Christians, Mahometans, and Jews, every nation and people execrated and dreaded his sanguinary power, from the strokes of which there was no security. At the least suggestion or whisper that he had threatened the death of any potentate, all immediately doubled their guards, and took every other precaution in their power. It is known that Philip Augustus King of France, on a premature advice that the Scheik intended to have him assassinated, instituted a new body-guard of men distinguished for their activity and courage, called Sergens d'Armes, with brass clubs, bows and arrows: and he himself never appeared without a club, fortified either with iron or gold. Most sovereigns paid secretly a pension to the Scheik, however scandalous and derogatory it might be to the lustre of majesty, for the safety of their persons. The Knights Templars alone dared to defy his secret machinations and open force. Indeed, they were a permanent dispersed body, not to be cut off by massacres or assassinations.

This barbarous prince, assisted by the fanaticism of his subjects, no less barbarous than himself, furnished resources unknown to all other monarchs, even to the most absolute despotic tyrant. They would prostrate themselves at the foot of his throne, requesting to die by his hand or order, as a favour by which they were sure of passing into paradise. On them, if danger made any impression, it was an emulation to press forward; and if taken in any enterprize, they went to the place of execution with a magnanimity unknown to others. Henry Count of Champagne, who married Isabelladaughter of Amaury, King of Jerusalem, passing over part of the territory of the Assassins in his way to Syria, and talking highly of his power, their chief came

came to meet him. "Are you ſubjects, ſaid the Old Man of the Mountain, as ready in their ſubmiſſion as mine?" And without ſtaying for an anſwer, made a ſign with his hand, when ten young men in white, who were ſtanding on an adjacent tower, inſtantly threw themſelves down. On another occaſion, Sultan Malek-Schah ſummoning the Scheik to ſubmit himſelf to his government, and threatening him with the power of his arms, ſhould he heſitate to comply; the latter very compoſedly turning himſelf towards his guards, ſaid to one of them, "Draw your dagger, and plunge it into your breaſt;" and to another, "Throw yourſelf headlong from yonder rock." His orders were no ſooner uttered than they were joyfully obeyed: and all the anſwer he deigned to give the Sultan's envoy was, "Away to thy maſter, and let him know I have many thouſand ſubjects of the ſame diſpoſition." Men ſo ready to deſtroy themſelves, were equally alert and reſolute in being the miniſters of death to others. At the command of their ſovereign, they made no difficulty of ſtabbing any prince, even on his throne; and being well verſed in the different dialects, they conformed to the dreſs, and even the external religion of the country, that they might with leſs difficulty ſtrike the fatal blow required by their chief. With the Saracens they were Mahometans; with the Franks, Chriſtians; in one place they joined with the Mameluks, in another with the eccleſiaſtics or religious; and under this diſguiſe, ſeized the firſt opportunity of executing their ſanguinary commiſſion. Of this we meet with an inſtance in the hiſtory of Saladin, while he was beſieging Manbedge, the celebrated Hieropolis of antiquity. Saladin being one day, with a few attendants, and they at ſome diſtance, reconnoitring the place for the better diſpoſition of the attack, a man ruſhed on him with a dagger in his hand, and wounded him in the head; but the Sultan, as he was endeavouring to repeat his ſtroke, wreſted the dagger from him, and after receiving ſeveral wounds, laid him dead at his feet. Before the ſultan had well recovered himſelf, a ſecond encountered him to finiſh the treachery of the former; but he met with the ſame fate: he was ſucceeded with equal fury by a third, who alſo fell by the hand of that magnanimous prince whom he was ſent to aſſaſſinate. And it was obſerved, that theſe wretches dealt about their fruitleſs blows as they lay in the agonies of death. With ſuch rapidity was this tranſacted, that it was over before Saladin's guards could come to his aſſiſtance. He retired to his tent, and in great perturbation throwing himſelf on his ſopha, ordered his ſervants to take a ſtrict view of his houſhold, and to caſhier all ſuſpected perſons; at the ſame time aſking with great earneſtneſs, "Of whom have I deſerved ſuch treacherous uſage?" But it afterwards appeared, that theſe villains had been ſent by the Old Man of the Mountain; of whom the Vizir Kamſchlegin had purchaſed the murder of Saladin, to free himſelf from ſo great a warrior whom he could not meet in the field. To animate them in their frantic obedience, the Scheik, before their departure on ſuch attempts, uſed to give them a ſmall antepaſt of

of ſome of the delights, which he aſſured them, would be their recompence in paradiſe. Delicious ſoporific drinks were given them, and while they lay aſleep, they were carried into beautiful gardens, where every allurement invited their ſenſes to the moſt exquiſite gratifications. From theſe feats of voluptuouſneſs, inflamed with liquor and enthuſiaſtic views of perpetual enjoyments, they ſallied forth to perform aſſaſſinations of the blackeſt dye.

This people once had, or at leaſt they feigned to have, an intention of embracing the chriſtian religion. They reigned a long time in Perſia, and on Mount Lebanon. Holagow, a Kahn of the Mogul Tartars, in the year 655 of the Hegyra, or 1254 of the chriſtian æra, entered their country, and diſpoſſeſſed them of ſeveral places; but it was not till the year 1272 that they were totally conquered. This atchievement was owing to the conduct and intrepidity of the Egyptian forces ſent againſt them by the Sultan Bibars. It has, however, been thought that the Druſes, who ſtill reſide among the eminences of Mount Lebanon, and whoſe religion and cuſtoms are ſo little known, are a remnant of thoſe barbarians.

York, Sept. 1, 1760. H. J.

Some account of Francis David Stirn, *who was convicted for the murder of Mr.* Matthews; *and a particular relation of the fact.*

FRancis David Stirn was born in the principality of Heſſe-Caſſel, about the year 1735. His father was a miniſter, and his brother is now a metropolitan miniſter at Hersfeldt, having the ſuperintendance over the Calviniſt clergy of a certain diſtrict.

At a proper age he was ſent to a public grammar-ſchool in Heſſe-Caſſel, where he made a conſiderable progreſs, and was then removed to a college at Bremen, which is endowed with profeſſorſhips as a univerſity. While he was here, he preached ſome probationary diſcourſes, according to the cuſtom of the place, and tho' he was ſcarce twenty years of age, became tutor to the ſon of one Haller a doctor of laws, and burgomaſter of the city. But he ſoon forfeited the favour both of Mr. Haller and his wife, by a ſuſpicious and ſupercilious diſpoſition, which broke out into ſo many acts of indecorum, that he was diſmiſſed from his employment.

He was then taken home by his brother, who ſoon after placed him at the univerſity of Hintelin, belonging to Heſſe, where he purſued his ſtudies from the year 1756, till the middle of the year 1758. During this time he improved his knowledge in the Latin and Greek claſſics to an uncommon degree; he alſo acquired a very conſiderable ſkill in the Hebrew, and became a great proficient both in vocal and inſtrumental muſic, dancing, fencing, and other polite accompliſhments.

About this time, the French having made an irruption into Heſſe, and impoveriſhed the inhabitants by raiſing exorbitant contributions, his brother was no longer able to ſupport him, and therefore ſent him to England with very ſtrong recommen-

mendations to a friend, who is in a ſtation of great honour and intereſt.

This perſon received him kindly, and promiſed to procure him an appointment that ſhould be agreeable to his friends; but as no opportunity immediately preſented, he offered himſelf as an aſſiſtant to Mr. Crawford, who keeps a ſchool in Croſs-ſtreet, Hatton-garden.

It was alſo propoſed that he ſhould aſſiſt the German miniſter at the chapel in the Savoy, where he preached ſeveral probationary diſcourſes; but as he made uſe of notes, he was not approved by his auditory.

He then turned his thoughts towards a military life, in which ſome offer of advantage ſeems to have been made him; but his friends here were ſo well appriſed of his infirmity, that, knowing it would be impoſſible for him to ſubmit to the ſubordination eſtabliſhed in an army, they earneſtly diſſuaded him from it.

He then formed a deſign of entering into one of our univerſities; and having communicated it to his friends, he obtained the intereſt of ſeveral clergymen of conſiderable influence; but ſome new ſally of his jealous and ungovernable temper diſguſted his friends, and diſappointed his expectations. But inſtead of imputing this diſappointment to himſelf, he threw out many threats againſt thoſe whom he had already offended by his petulance and ill behaviour.

In the mean time, he continued in Mr. Crawford's family, where he gave frequent and mortifying inſtances of his pride and indiſcretion; one of which is too remarkable to be omitted.

He ſet out one day with Mr. Crawford, and a Pruſſian gentleman, to dine with Mr. V——, a Dutch merchant at Mouſwell-hill; in his way thither he quitted his company, and, by croſſing the fields, got to the houſe before them. When he came there, he took ſuch offence at ſomething Mr. V—— ſaid, in ſome trifling diſpute which happened between them, that he called him fool, and proceeded from one outrage to another, till Mr. V—— ordered his ſervants to turn him out of doors, which was done before his companions, Crawford and the Pruſſian, got there. Yet Stirn, when they came back in the evening, fell into another fit of rage againſt them, and charged them with having got to Mr. V——'s before him, and concealed themſelves in another room, to enjoy the injurious treatment which Mr. V—— was prepared to offer him; inſiſting that he had heard them rejoicing and laughing at his diſgrace.

While he lived with Mr. Crawford, he became acquainted with Mr. Matthews, a ſurgeon in the neighbourhood, who advertiſed the cure of fiſtulas, and other diſorders of the like kind. Matthews is ſaid to have inſinuated to Stirn, that, though Crawford profeſſed great friendſhip to him, yet his intention was only to keep him in a ſtate of poverty and dependence, and to render his abilities ſubſervient to his own advantage, without giving him a valuable conſideration; telling him, that it was in his power to provide much better for himſelf. From this time, Stirn's behaviour to Mr. Crawford was very different from what it had been before, and Mr. Crawford was proportionably leſs ſatis-

satisfied; so that, though he still continued with him, yet Crawford says, that he now kept him merely from the regard he had to him and his family.

Soon after this, Matthews made him a proposal to come and live with him, offering him an apartment ready furnished, and his board, upon condition that he should teach Mrs. Matthews and her daughter music, and Matthews himself the classics. This proposal Stirn inclined to accept; but Mr. Crawford, hearing of it, endeavoured to persuade Matthews to retract it, telling him, that Stirn had failings which would render him a very troublesome inmate. Matthews, who seems to have had neither a good opinion of Crawford, nor good-will to him, immediately told Stirn that he had been attempting to persuade him to go back from his proposals, and mentioned also the reasons he gave for so doing. This threw Stirn into a rage, and he expressed his resentment to Crawford in strong terms, and a boisterous behaviour.

Stirn soon after accepted Matthews's proposal, and Matthews offered to secure him a continuance of what he had offered for twelve months, by writing; but Stirn refused the obligation, saying, that his honour was sufficient.

Crawford, having failed in persuading Matthews not to receive Stirn, now endeavoured to prevail upon Stirn not to go to Matthews; and, therefore, though, he says, he would not have kept him so long, but in regard to Stirn himself and his friends, he now offered to raise his salary, that he might keep him longer, at greater expence.

But this offer was refused, and Stirn took possession of his apartment at Matthews's house; a very little time, however, was sufficient to shew that they could not long continue together. Stirn's pride, and his situation in life, concurred to render him so jealous of indignity, and so ingenious in discovering oblique reproach and insult in the behaviour of those about him, that finding one evening, after he came home, some pieces of bread in the dining-room, which had been left there by a child of the family, he immediately took it into his head, that they were left there as reproachful emblems of his poverty, which obliged him to subsist on the fragments of charity. This thought set him on fire in a moment; he ran furiously up stairs, and knocking loudly and suddenly at Mr. Matthews's chamber door, called out, Mr. Matthews! He was answered by Mrs. Matthews, who was in bed, that Mr. Matthews was not there: but he still clamourously insisted on the door's being opened, so that Mrs. Matthews was obliged to rise, and having put on her cloaths, came out, and asked him what he wanted, and what he meant by such behaviour; he answered, that he wanted Mr. Matthews, and that he knew he was in the room. It happened that at this instant Mr. Matthews knocked at the street door, and put an end to the dispute with his wife. The moment Mr. Matthews entered the house, Stirn in a furious manner charged him with an intention to affront him by the crusts; Mr. Matthews assured him he meant no such thing, and that the bread was carried thither by the child: Mrs. Matthews

also

alſo confirmed it, and Stirn was at length pacified. He ſeems to have been conſcious of the ſtrange impropriety of his conduct, as ſoon as he had time for reflexion; for the next morning he went to Mr. Crawford, and expreſſed a moſt grateful ſenſe of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews's patience and kindneſs in ſuffering, and paſſing over, his fantaſtic behaviour.

It is however probable, that, from this time, they began to live together upon very ill terms; Matthews ſoon after gave him warning to quit his houſe, and Stirn refuſed to go. What particular offences had been given on each ſide does not appear; but they had been carried to ſuch lengths, that Crawford conſulted Mr. Welch, a Middleſex juſtice, about them, on Stirn's behalf. What directions he received are not known; but, on Wedneſday the 13th of Auguſt, Stirn having been then in Mr. Matthews's family about two months, Matthews went to a friend upon Dowgate-hill, whoſe name is Lowther, and telling him that Stirn had behaved ſo ill he could no longer keep him in his houſe, and that he had refuſed to quit it, requeſted his advice and aſſiſtance to get rid of him. Mr. Lowther then went with Mr. Matthews to Mr. Welch, who finding there was no legal contract between them, told Matthews he might turn Stirn out when he pleaſed, without notice. Matthews then determining to turn him out that night, Mr. Welch deſired he would be cautious, and adviſed him to get a couple of friends to be with him; and, when Stirn came in, firſt to deſire him to go away peaceably, and if he refuſed, to lead him out by the arm. Matthews then ſaid, he was a deſperate man, and if he ſhould offer any rudeneſs to him, would make no ſcruple of ſtabbing him. He was then adviſed to take a peace officer with him. And having now received ſufficient inſtructions, he went away with his friend, determined to put them in execution.

While Matthews and his friend were at Mr. Welch's, Stirn was making his complaint to Mr. Crawford, whom he met at Bartlets-Buildings coffee-houſe, near Holborn. He told him, with great emotion, that Mr. Matthews had villainouſly and unjuſtly charged him with having alienated the affection of his wife, and, by her means, having had acceſs to his purſe.

Mr. Crawford, who appears to have known that Matthews had warned Stirn to be gone, and that Stirn had refuſed to go, adviſed him, as the beſt way of removing Matthews's ſuſpicions, immediately to quit his houſe. Upon this he ſtarted up in a violent rage, and told him, if he ſpoke another word, he would —— and muttered ſomething elſe to himſelf, which Mr. Crawford could not hear.—But the next moment he told him, that he and Mr. Chapman (a ſurgeon in the neighbourhood) had conſpired with Mr. Matthews to ruin his character, and oblige him to quit England with infamy. After ſome farther altercation, he ſat down, and appeared ſomewhat more compoſed; but on a ſudden, ſtarted up again, with new fury in his look, and ſaid, his honour was wounded, his character ruined, and his bread loſt;

loſt; that, under ſuch circumſtances, he could not live; and that if Matthews ſcandalouſly turned him out of his houſe, which he ſeems to have threatened, he would be revenged. Mr. Crawford attempted ſome farther expoſtulation, but finding it in vain, and it being now near eleven o'clock, he accompanied him to Mr. Matthews's door, and there left him.

Matthews, in the mean time, had got two friends, of which Mr. Lowther was one, and a conſtable, and having removed all that belonged to Mr. Stirn out of his room, into the paſſage, they were waiting for his coming in; Matthews having determined to turn him into the ſtreet at that time of the night, and leave him to get a lodging where he could.

When Stirn knocked at the door, it was opened to him by Lowther; and upon entering the paſſage, and ſeeing his cloaths and other things lying in it, he cried out, with great paſſion, "Who has done this!" Matthews replied, "I have done it.—You told me, you would not leave my houſe but by force, and now I am determined you ſhall go." Stirn then reproached Matthews with being a bad man, and told him that he was a coward, and would not have dared thus to inſult him if he had not procured perſons to abett and aſſiſt him. Some farther words paſſed on both ſides; after which, Matthews deſired Stirn to take a glaſs of wine, there being then wine and glaſſes upon the table, and ſaid, "Let us part friendly, Stirn then ſaid, he would not go till he had played his laſt tune: and there being a ſpinnet in the room, he went and ſtruck it five or ſix times: then he ſaid, "I want but half a guinea; you may do what you will with my cloaths and books." Matthews replied, "If you will tell me what you want with half a guinea, and have not ſo much, I will lend you the money." Stirn then put his hand in his pocket, and taking out ſome money, looked at it, and ſaid, "No, I have as much money as I want, I have ſpoke to a man to-day who will write my life and yours." "Have a care, ſaid Matthews, what you ſay; you have before ſaid enough for me to lay you by the heels." "Why, what have I ſaid before?" ſaid Stirn. "Why, you have ſaid, replied Matthews, that Crawford might thank his God he had got rid of you in the manner he had: but that you would have your revenge of me." Stirn then deſired Matthews to give him his hand, and Matthews ſtretching it out, Stirn graſped it in both his, and ſaid, "I have ſaid ſo, and here is my hand, I will have revenge of you." After this, a good deal of opprobrious language paſſed between them, and then Stirn went out of the houſe with the conſtable, though not in his cuſtody.

Where this forlorn and infatuated creature paſſed the night, does not appear; nor is any thing related of the tranſactions of the next day, Thurſday the 14th, except that Mr. Chapman endeavoured to procure a meeting of the parties with himſelf and Mr. Crawford that evening, to bring about a reconciliation, but without ſucceſs, Mr. Matthews being unfortunately from home, when he called to make the appointment. It appears, how-

however, from divers circumſtances which happened afterwards, that, on that day, Stirn bought a pair of piſtols, and that having loaded them, he ſent Mr. Matthews a challenge, which Matthews refuſed to accept; and it is probable, that, from this time, he reſolved upon the murder, no other means of revenge being left him. On Friday morning, the 15th, Mr. Crawford, hearing that Stirn was in great anxiety and diſtreſs of mind, gave him an invitation to dinner. This invitation he accepted, and behaved with great propriety and politeneſs till after the cloth was taken away; but juſt then he ſtarted up, as if ſtung by ſome ſudden thought, and uttered ſeveral invectives againſt Matthews; ſaying, that none but an execrable villain could impute to him the horrid character of a thief and adulterer. He ſaid this, without any mention having been made of his own ſituation, or of Mr. Matthews's name, and ſoon after went away.

About half an hour after five, the ſame evening, as Mr. Crawford was going down Crois-ſtreet, Stirn overtook him. Crawford at this time diſcovered ſuch an expreſſion of deſpair in his countenance, that he ſuſpected he had formed a deſign to deſtroy himſelf, eſpecially as it was ſaid he had made an attempt of that kind ſix months before.

Stirn turned the converſation principally upon the point of honour, and the proper means of maintaining it. Crawford, who ſaw him greatly moved, ſo as frequently to ſtart, and change colour, turned the diſcourſe to religion; but obſerving he gained no attention, he hoped to ſooth his mind by mentioning the proſpect he ſtill had of doing well; but Stirn then haſtily interrupted him: "Who, ſays he, will entertain a perſon under the horrid character of an adulterer and a thief! No, Sir, I am loſt to God and to the world." Mr. Crawford then told him, that if he ſhould fail of ſucceſs here, he would aſſiſt him with money to return to his brother.—"To my brother! ſays Stirn, in an agony, neither my brother nor my country can receive me under the diſgrace of ſuch crimes as are imputed to me." As he pronounced theſe words, he burſt into tears; and Mr. Crawford, not being able longer to ſupport the effect of ſuch a converſation upon his mind, was obliged to take his leave.

Mr. Crawford, in order to recollect himſelf, went out into the fields, where he could not help muſing on what had paſſed; and finding his ſuſpicions, that Stirn intended to deſtroy himſelf, grow ſtronger and ſtronger, he determined to return, and endeavour to find him out a ſecond time. It happened that about half an hour after eight o'clock he met with him at Owen's coffee-houſe, where the converſation upon his quarrel with Matthews was renewed, though with much more temper than before; yet Stirn often ſtarted, ſaying, he expected that every one who opened the door was Matthews.

About ten o'clock he got up, and ſaid he would go to an alehouſe where Crawford, Matthews, Chapman, and other perſons in the neighbourhood, frequently met to ſpend the evening. Mr. Crawford endeavoured to perſuade him to go home to his lodgings, upon which Stirn, with-

without making any reply, catched him by the hand, and preſſed it with ſuch violence as almoſt to force the blood out at his fingers ends.

They went together to the alehouſe door, where Mr. Crawford left him, and went home. There Stirn found Matthews, and with him Mr. Chapman and Mr. Lowther; ſeveral other perſons were in the room, but not of the ſame company. Stirn ſat down at the ſame table with Matthews and his friends; but Chapman perceiving, by his geſtures and countenance, that he was in great agitation, called him out, and admoniſhed him not to do any thing that might have diſagreeable conſequences either to himſelf or others. After this, Stirn returned alone into the room, and Chapman went home. Stirn walked about the room by himſelf, and in the mean time Mr. Crawford came in, having heard who were in company, and fearing ſome fatal effect of Stirn's paſſion, which he hoped he might contribute to prevent. Stirn after ſome time, applying himſelf to Mr. Matthews, ſaid, "Sir, you have accuſed me of "theft and adultery."—Matthews denied the charge; but ſaid, if his wife's virtue had not been more to be depended upon than his honour, he did not know what might have been the conſequence. —— After ſome mutual reproaches, Matthews called him a dirty fellow, and ſaid he ought to be ſent into his own louſy country. Stirn, after this, took two or three turns about the room without reply, and then took a ſmall piece of paper out of his pocket, and held it ſome time in his hand, as it appeared, with a deſign that Matthews ſhould take notice of it; but Matthews not regarding it, he held it in the candle till it was burnt; he then walked about the room for a few minutes more, and Crawford obſerving uncommon fury and deſperation in his looks, deſired the company to drink his health; Mr. Lowther immediately did ſo, and, as he thinks, ſo did Mr. Matthews too; after which Stirn ſtill walked about the room, but in a few minutes came and ſtood at Mr. Crawford's elbow. Mr. Lowther ſat next to Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Matthews next to Mr. Lowther.—He then went and ſtood between Mr. Lowther and Mr. Crawford, and having continued there about a minute, or a minute and a half, he drew out the two piſtols he had procured for the duel, wrapped up in a piece of paper, and ſtretching his arm croſs the table before Mr. Lowther, he diſcharged one of them at Matthews's breaſt, who gave a ſudden ſtart, and then falling forward, died inſtantly, without a groan. Stirn, almoſt at the ſame moment, diſcharged the other at himſelf; but, by ſome accident, the ball miſſed him, without doing any other damage. As ſoon as the ſmoke was diſſipated, and the company recovered from their firſt aſtoniſhment and confuſion, Stirn was ſeen ſtanding as it were torpid with amazement and horror. As ſoon as he ſaw the attention of all that were in the room turned upon him, he ſeemed to recollect himſelf, and made towards the door; but a perſon in the room, whoſe name is Warford, ſeized him, and after ſome ſtruggle pulled him to the ground. Lowther immediately went up to him, and Stirn cried out,

" Shoot me, ſhoot me, ſhoot me, for I ſhall be hanged." Somebody then ſaying, Matthews is dead, Stirn replied, " I am not ſorry, but I am ſorry that I did not ſhoot myſelf."

After his commitment he obſtinately refuſed all kinds of food, with a view to ſtarve himſelf, that he might avoid the infamy of a public death by the hands of the executioner; he perſiſted in this abſtinence till the Friday following, the 22d of Auguſt, being juſt a week, drinking only a diſh or two of coffee, and a little wine; this conduct he endeavoured to juſtify, by ſaying, that his life was forfeited both by the law of God and man, and what does it ſignify, ſays he, by whoſe hands this forfeit is paid. The ordinary uſed various arguments to diſſuade him from this horrid reſolution, but without any great effect, for he never eat any ſolid food, till he had, by the aſſiſtance of ſome who viſited him, procured a quantity of opium ſufficient to anſwer his purpoſe a nearer way.

On Wedneſday, the 10th of Sept. having then in ſome degree recovered his ſtrength, he was brought to the bar and arraigned; he was decently dreſſed in a ſuit of black cloth, but, contrary to the general expectation, he pleaded not guilty, and requeſted that his tryal might be put off till Friday the 12th, which was granted.

On the 12th he was brought to the bar again, but, inſtead of his ſuit of black, he appeared in a green night gown; he had been adviſed to feign himſelf mad, but this advice he rejected with diſdain.

During his tryal, which laſted about four hours, he was often ready to faint; he was therefore indulged with a ſeat, and ſeveral refreſhments; when ſentence was paſſed upon him he quite fainted away; but being recovered by the application of ſpirits, he requeſted the court that he might be permitted to go to the place of execution in a coach with the clergyman; upon which the court told him, that was in the ſheriff's breaſt, but that ſuch a favour, if granted, would be contrary to the intention of the law which had been lately made to diſtinguiſh murderers by exemplary puniſhment; upon this he made a profound reverence to the court, and was taken back to priſon.

About ſix o'clock the ſame evening, he was viſited by the ordinary, who found in the preſs-yard a German, who ſaid he was a miniſter, whom Stirn had deſired might attend him: the ordinary therefore took him up with him to Stirn's chamber, he having been removed from the cells, by the aſſiſtance of ſome friends. They found him lying on his bed, and as he expreſſed great uneaſineſs at the preſence of the ordinary and a priſoner that had been ſet over him as a guard, they withdrew, and left him alone with his countryman; ſoon after this, an alarm was given that Stirn was extremely ill, and ſuppoſed to have taken poiſon; he was immediately viſited by the ſheriff, and Mr. Akerman the keeper of the priſon, who found him in a ſtate of ſtupefaction, but not yet convulſed; a ſurgeon was procured, and ſeveral methods tried to diſcharge his ſtomach of the poiſon, but without effect; he was then let blood, which apparently rendered him worſe.

About

About nine o'clock he was pale and ſpeechleſs, his jaw was fallen, and his eyes were fixed, and about five minutes before eleven he expired.

It does not appear what reaſon Matthews had for charging Stirn with an attempt upon his wife; but Stirn ſolemnly declared in his laſt moments that there was none. He expreſſed many obligations to Mr. Crawford, who often viſited him in priſon with great kindneſs and humanity; and perhaps if he had been in a ſituation more ſuitable not only to his hopes, but to his merit and his birth, he would have been leſs jealous of affronts; and, conſcious of undiſputed dignity, would have treated rudeneſs and ſlander with contempt, inſtead of purſuing them with revenge.

He ſpent his life in perpetual tranſitions from outrage and fury, to remorſe and regret; one hour drawing his ſword upon his deareſt friends, to revenge ſome imaginary affront, and the next lamenting his folly, and entreating their pardon with contrition and tears. How many are there whoſe keen ſenſibility, and violence of temper, keep them nearly in the ſame ſituation, though they have not been puſhed to the ſame exceſs!

NATURAL HISTORY.

A remarkable nervous caſe.

The following very extraordinary ſtory appeared firſt in the Gentleman's Magazine, *and ſeems to have been well atteſted. Hiſtories of enthuſiaſm, wanderings, and madneſs, are always very deſerving of attention, as they may poſſibly tend much to advance our knowledge in the manner of the operation of the mind, and its connection with the body, matters in which we are yet extremely ignorant; or at leaſt may ſhew how far we are able to advance in ſuch enquiries.*

ABout the beginning of the year 1759, one Joſeph Payne, a country lad about 16, came to live with Capt. Fiſher of Reading, as a foot-boy. He had before been ſervant to a farmer, at Lambourn Woodlands, and, till this time, followed the plough, and other farming buſineſs: he was wholly unacquainted with letters, but was, notwithſtanding, of a very ſerious turn, attended conſtantly at church, and was very attentive to what he heard there. His maſter, the farmer, was a Quaker, a man of ſtrict morals, and the lad profited much by the example ſet before him in ſo regular a family; where reading the Scriptures, and converſing upon religious topics, was a principal part of the employment of the leiſure hours of the maſter and his children, at which the lad was often preſent.

After he had been ſome time in the ſervice of Capt. Fiſher, his fellow ſervant was one day alarmed by his falling into a fit. Being much frightened, ſhe went to call other aſſiſtance, and ſeveral people were ſoon got about him, who were aſtoniſhed to find that he had begun a very pertinent and regular diſcourſe, which he continued for half an hour, and then, as if riſing from a trance, or waking from a profound ſleep, he came to himſelf, and declared in the moſt ſolemn manner, that he neither knew what had happened, nor what he had ſaid. This was reported to his maſter, who ordered that the boy ſhould be watched more narrowly, both as to his behaviour and converſation, fearing leſt he ſhould have been made the inſtrument of ſome enthuſiaſtical bigot, no man deteſting enthuſiaſm more. In a few days he was ſeized with a ſecond fit, in which he again diſcourſed as rationally as before; and in little more than a week with a third; at which time Dr. Hooper, late an eminent man-midwife in Reading, and now of Queen's-ſtreet, being upon a viſit at his ſon's, Capt. Fiſher diſpatched a billet to the doctor, requeſting his preſence immediately, upon a matter of much curioſity. The doctor haſtened to the captain, and being told what he had to expect, ſent for his ſon, who wrote ſhort-hand, being determined to convince himſelf of the truth of the fact.

By the time that young Mr. Hooper arrived, the lad had begun to

to ſpeak, ſitting up, with great compoſure, but with his eyes fixed. Maſter, ſaid he, will you go to church to-day? It is Good-Friday, we will have a ſermon,—ah! neighbours, be you going to church to-day? I have aſk'd my maſter to let me go; and though he don't hold with ſaints days himſelf, he has given me leave.—After a few more unconnected but ſenſible expreſſions, as if talking to the farmer his firſt maſter, he ſuppoſed himſelf to have been at church, named a text, and repeated a kind of ſermon, of which the following (ſo far as we think it neceſſary to inſert it) is an exact tranſcript.

They led him away to crucify him.

DOn't you know what was then done? Or do you know the meaning of this day Good-Friday, why it is to be kept holy? You read in the Scriptures, "They honour me with their lips, but their hearts are far from me; they hear, but do not underſtand;" we find that the chief prieſts and rulers led him, or cauſed him to be led away to crucify him; they attempted to do it before, but had not power, for his time was not then come. Chriſt himſelf, before he came upon earth, knew he was to ſuffer. And this day was the Son of man nailed to the croſs, whilſt his inveterate enemies the Jews, with jears, and ſcoffs, telling him, if he would ſhew himſelf to be the Son of God, to come down from the croſs and ſave himſelf, but he prayed for them, and ſaid, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." Dear heart! if we did but duly and rightly conſider theſe things, we ſhould act very differently from what we do at preſent. Did he not break bread, and bleſs it? Obſerving, at the ſame time, that one of his diſciples that dipped with him at the table ſhould betray him, "Good were it for that man, if he had never been born." When he was about to ſuffer, he cried out, "There is no ſorrow like unto my ſorrow," for the ſins of the whole world bore more heavily upon him, and were more painful by much than the nails in his hands and feet. During theſe things all nature was darkened, and ſeemed to be put out of order: the temple was rent, and thoſe who had been dead appeared out of their graves. Notwithſtanding theſe terrible appearances, the Jews remained hard-hearted, and unbelieving; and when he was laid in the ſepulchre, the prieſts and rulers cauſed a guard of ſoldiers to take care that his diſciples did not ſteal away the body. On the ſabbath-day, the angel of the Lord came and rolled away the ſtone, and ſat upon it, and for fear of him, the keepers did ſhake and became as dead men. When the women came, and were informed by the angel that Chriſt was riſen, they went back towards the city, and in their way met with him. When this was reported in Jeruſalem, the Jews were ſo far from being inclined to believe in him, that they gave the ſoldiers that watched large ſums of money to ſay his body was ſtolen away by his diſciples. They even then would not be convinced of their ſtubbornneſs, and there are too many remain ſo to this day. As Chriſt was raiſed from the dead on Sunday, or the firſt day of the week, we keep that day in commemoration of it, and is called Eaſter-Sunday. After his reſurrection, he was ſeen of many. Why do you

aſk how I know theſe things? I have it from the Scriptures. I take pains, and I ſearch for them. Is it not ſaid, "Seek and you ſhall find, knock and it ſhall be opened unto you, aſk and it ſhall be given you; for every one that aſketh receiveth, and he that ſeeketh findeth, and to him that knocketh it ſhall be opened." How then can any man expect to find, unleſs he ſeek? Or expect mercy without aſking for it? Or is it reaſonable to ſuppoſe, in a natural ſenſe, a door will be opened to you, unleſs you firſt knock at it? No, ſeek mercy and you ſhall find it, and then you will ſay at the laſt day, "I have fought a good fight, I have finiſhed my courſe, I have kept the faith." Now, we go to church from Sunday to Sunday, confeſſing our manifold ſins and wickedneſs, and come away with no alteration in our former conduct. We ſay, "Almighty and moſt merciful Father, We have erred and ſtrayed from thy ways like loſt ſheep. We have followed too much the devices and deſires of our own hearts. We have offended againſt thy holy laws. We have left undone thoſe things which we ought to have done; and we have done thoſe things we ought not to have done; and there is no health in us." Now, what benefit can any perſon expect from this confeſſion, unleſs he does it with a ſincere mind, and full reſolution to lead a better life? Do not we ſee the contrary of this every day? Inſtead of compoſed and ſerious behaviour, how many run it over with a light, airy, and laughing countenance, and are glad when the taſk is finiſhed? "But thou, O Lord, have mercy upon us, miſerable offenders." When ſinners go to church and crave mercy, with what face can they do it, unleſs it be with a full determination to change their ways? Do they not know they thereby add ſin to ſin? Has not the Lord declared, the prayers of the wicked are an abomination to him? But God looketh at that man that is of a broken and a contrite heart, and trembleth at his word, for God is a ſpirit, and will be worſhipped in ſpirit and in truth.

Now, what I have ſaid, I hope you will keep in remembrance; be ſober, not rioting in drunkenneſs and other wicked things; leave the broad way and chuſe the narrow way, for there is a broad way and narrow way; the broad way leads to deſtruction, but the narrow to life everlaſting. Now for a compariſon; ſuppoſe every one who went a forbidden way, was to be ſoundly whipt, when he came to his journey's end; would that man be in his ſenſes that made choice of it before the narrow, where, inſtead of puniſhment, he ſhould find a reward? "For he that knoweth my Father's will, and doth it not, ſhall be beaten with many ſtripes." Was you never chaſtiſed? Your father never whipt you for not doing your duty? Perhaps you do not know what is required of you: Why, it is "to honour your parents, and obey the king, and all that are put in authority under him; to ſubmit yourſelf to all your governors; to order yourſelf lowly and reverently to all your betters; to hurt nobody, by word or deed:" that is, not to ſpeak ill, or uſe abuſive language, but you muſt carry yourſelf ſoberly and with charity towards your neighbour; "to be true and juſt in all your dealings," that

that is, to do to every body as you would they ſhould do unto you.

Take not the Lord's name in vain; and yet you ſay, "O Lord our heavenly Father, almighty and everlaſting God, who haſt ſafely brought us to the beginning of this day, defend us in the ſame by thy mighty power; and grant that this day we fall into no ſin, neither run into any kind of danger:" which begs of God Almighty to govern and protect us with his good Spirit. But it is plain you do not know the true meaning of the words, and we may well ſay, "We have erred and ſtrayed from thy ways like loſt ſheep;" by which there is too much reaſon to fear, we ſhall ſtray into everlaſting deſtruction. "For my thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are my ways like your ways," ſaith the Lord: "you honour me with your lips, but your hearts are far from me," as was obſerved before, behaving not as worſhippers, but as hypocrites; for God is not to be mocked; is not to be deceived: you may indeed deceive yourſelves, and one another. We are commanded to retire in ſecret to our chamber, and commune with our own hearts. "Seek the Lord while he may be found; call upon him, he is near: Let the wicked forſake his ways, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, and he will abundantly pardon."

You will ſay, perhaps, how are theſe things to be known? They are to be found in the Old and New Teſtament; wherein it is ſaid, "that God has ſubjected every creature to man's uſe, that the beaſts of the field and the fowls of the air, are his by appointment, and that he is made governor of all things. And did not God put his bleſſing on them, and every thing, for man's benefit? Come ye out and be ſeparate, and touch not the unclean thing; come out from amongſt them.

Your ſervant, your ſervant; very well, very well indeed. So we have had a good ſermon. My maſter is very good, he never denies me any thing when I aſk him.

He began now to recover, and, in another tone, uttered a few rambling expreſſions, as at the beginning, and then rouſed himſelf, as coming out of a profound ſleep.

Dr. Hooper, to be certain whether he might not be an impoſtor, who by habit had contracted a method of fixing his eyes in his head, and by memory repeating ſuch diſcourſes, ordered, upon one of theſe occaſions, a candle to be lighted, the flame of which he held to his hand, as he ſtretched it out in his diſcourſe, and, though it raiſed a bliſter, yet it did not ſeem to give the lad the leaſt ſenſation of pain whatever.

The following extraordinary phænomenon is tranſmitted from Paris.

JANE Molliſſon, of the town of Richelieu, was, on the 6th of September 1733, ſtruck into a ſtate of inſanity, and refuſed to ſee either huſband, relations, or friends; nor would ſhe walk, but was carried to bed, hiding her face with her hands, that ſhe might neither ſee nor ſpeak to any body, though ſhe was ſenſible of her condition, as ſhe has ſince declared.

She ſtill kept her bed, would

not eat before any body, but often complained of pains all over her body: she was obliged to be taken out of bed, like a child, when it was thought necessary to make it, and replaced in the same manner, not suffering any body to look at her, and still hiding her face with her hands.

About ten years ago her husband died: this gave her no uneasiness; her effects were carried off, and she was taken to her husband's brother without uttering a single word: the priests attended her often, without being able to get any thing out of her but continued sighs: her brother died about four years ago; still she remained insensible: in short, a thousand surprizing circumstances attend this little affair.

On the 6th of last September, just seventeen years on that day since this unaccountable malady seized her, she came down from her chamber, embraced her sister-in-law and her nephews as if she had been ill but one night, and recollected all that had passed during the seventeen years: she went to mass, and at her return fell to her usual occupation; she perfectly remembered every thing that she had learnt, even her prayers, which she had not once said during her illness: the sudden air had no effect upon her, though she had been so long confined; she says she never slept one hour together during the whole time, and never was in any other attitude than sitting with her head leaning upon her breast. Now she eats, drinks, and works, and is as well as ever she was; she appears to be about fifty-five.—This extraordinary case, says the letter-writer, I had ocular proof of; and it can be attested by almost every inhabitant of this place.

A remarkable story of a gentleman walking in his sleep, as related by a foreigner.

PAYING a visit to a friend in the country, I met there an Italian gentleman, called Agostine Fosari, who was it seems, a night-walker, or a person, who, whilst asleep, does all the actions of one awake. He did not seem to exceed the age of thirty, was lean, black, and of an extreme melancholy complexion; had a sedate understanding, a great penetration, and a capacity for the most abstracted sciences; his extraordinary fits used generally to seize him in the wane of the moon, but with the greater violence in the autumn and winter, than in spring and summer. I had a strange curiosity to be an eye-witness of what was told me, and had prevailed with his valet de chambre to give me notice, when his master was likely to renew his vagary. One night, about the end of September, after supper, the company amused themselves with little plays, and Signior Agostine made one among the rest. He afterwards retired and went to bed about eleven; his valet came soon after, and told us, that his master would that night have a walking fit, and desired us, if we pleased, to come and observe him. I came to his bed-side with a light in my hand, and saw him lying upon his back, with his eyes open, but fixed, which was a sure sign, it seems, of his approaching disorder. I took him by the hands, and found them very cold; I felt his pulse, and found

found it so slow, that his blood seemed to have no circulation. At or about midnight Signior Agostine drew the curtains briskly, rose, and dressed himself well enough. I approached him with the candle at his very nose, found him insensible, with his eyes still wide open and immoveable. Before he put on his hat, he took his belt, out of which the sword had been removed for fear of accidents, for some of these night-walkers will deal their blows like madmen without any reserve.

In this equipage did Signior Agostine walk backwards and forwards in his chamber several times; he came to the fire-side, sat down in an elbow chair, and went some little time after into a closet, where was his portmanteau; he fumbled in it a long time, turned every thing topsy-turvey, and after putting every thing in order, he shut again the portmanteau, and put the key in his pocket, whence he drew a letter, and put it over the chimney. He went to the chamber door and opened it, and proceeded down stairs. When he came to the bottom, one of the company getting a great fall, Signior Agostine seemed frightened at the noise, and mended his pace. The valet bid us walk softly, and not to speak, because when any noise was made near him, and intermixed with his dreams, he became furious, and ran with the greatest precipitancy, as if pursued.

He traversed the whole court, which was very spacious, and proceeded directly to the stable; he went in, stroaked and caressed his horse, bridled him, and was going to saddle him, but not finding the saddle in its usual place, he seemed very uneasy, like a man disappointed; he mounted however his horse, and galloped to the house door, which was shut. He dismounted, and taking up a cabbage-stalk, he knocked furiously against the door; after a great deal of labour lost, he remounted his horse, guided him to the pond, which was at the other end of the court, let him drink, went afterwards and tied him to his manger, and then returned to the house with great agility. At the noise some servants made in the kitchen, he was very attentive, came near the door, and clapped his ear to the key-hole; but passing all on a sudden to the other side, he entered a low parlour, where was a billiard table, he walked backwards and forwards, and used the same postures as if he had been playing effectually. He proceeded thence to a pair of virginals, upon which he could play pretty well, and made some jangling. At last, after two hours exercise, he returned up stairs to his chamber, and threw himself in his cloaths upon the bed, where we found him next morning at nine in the same posture we had left him. For upon these occasions he ever slept eight or ten hours together. His valet told us, there were but two ways to recover him out of these fits, one was to tickle him strongly upon the soles of his feet; the other, to sound a horn or trumpet at his ears.

An account of the case of a boy, troubled with convulsive fits, cured by the discharge of worms. By the Rev. Richard Oram, *M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of* Ely.

JOSEPH, son of John and Mary Postle, of Ingham, in the county of Norfolk, was subject to convulsive

vulfive fits from his infancy; which were common and tolerable, till he was about ſeven years of age. About that time they began to attack him in all the varieties that can be conceived. Sometimes he was thrown upon the ground; ſometimes he was twirled round like a top by them; at others he would ſpring upwards to a conſiderable height, &c. and once he leaped over an iron bar, that was placed purpoſely before the fire, to prevent his falling into it. He was much burned; but was rendered ſo habitually ſtupid by his fits, that he never expreſſed the leaſt ſenſe of pain after this accident. His intellect was ſo much impaired, and almoſt deſtroyed, by the frequency and violence of his fits, that he ſcarce ſeemed to be conſcious of any thing. He did not acknowledge his father or mother, by any expreſſions or ſigns; nor ſeemed to diſtinguiſh them from other people. If, at any time, he eſcaped out of the houſe, without the obſervation of the family, he had not underſtanding to find and return to it; but would purſue the direction or road he firſt took, and ſometimes loſe himſelf. Once he was miſſing for a whole night, and found the next morning, in the middle of a fen, ſtuck faſt in mud, as deep as his breaſt. He was very voracious, and would frequently call for ſomething to eat; which was the only indication he gave of his knowing any thing. No kind of filth or naſtineſs can be conceived, which he did not eat or drink without diſtinction. He appeared to be as ill as he really was; for he was become a moſt ſhocking ſpectacle. He was ſo much emaciated, that he ſeemed to have no fleſh upon his bones; and his body ſo diſtorted, that he was rendered quite a cripple. His parents conſulted a phyſician at Norwich, who very judiciouſly (as it will appear) conſidered his diſorder as a worm caſe, and preſcribed for it accordingly; but (being afraid, I preſume, to give too violent medicines to the boy) without ſucceſs. In ſhort, he was ſo ſingularly afflicted, that his parents told me, they could not help thinking him under ſome evil influence.

It was obſerved, that his diſorder varied, and grew worſe, at certain periods of the moon.

In theſe miſerable circumſtances the poor boy continued to languiſh, till he was about eleven years of age (July 1757) when he accidentally found a mixture of white lead and oil, which had ſome time before been prepared for ſome purpoſe of painting, ſet by on a ſhelf, and placed, as it was thought, out of his reach. There was near half a pint of this mixture when he found it; and, as he did not leave much, it is thought he ſwallowed about a quarter of a pint of it. There was alſo ſome lamp-black in the compoſition, which was added to give it a proper colour, for the particular uſe it was intended for in painting. It was, as I ſuppoſe it uſually is, linſeed oil, which had been mixed with the lead and lamp-black.

The draught began to operate very ſoon, by vomiting and purging him for near twenty four hours, in the moſt violent manner. A large quantity of black inky matter was diſcharged; and an infinite number of worms, almoſt as ſmall as threads, were voided. Theſe operations were ſo intenſe, that his life was deſpaired of. But he has not only ſurvived them, but experienced a moſt wonderful change and improvement after them: for his parents aſſured me, in November 1757, when I

ſaw

ſaw him, that he had daily grown better, from the time of his drinking the mixture, both in body and mind. Inſtead of a ſkeleton, as he almoſt was before, he is become fat, and rather corpulent; and his appetite is no longer ravenous, but moderate and common. His body too is become ſtraight and erect. His underſtanding is, at leaſt, as much benefited by this peculiar remedy. It cannot be expected, that he ſhould already have attained much knowledge, as he ſeemed, before he was ſo wonderfully relieved, to be almoſt deſtitute of ideas; but he appeared, when I ſaw him, to have acquired nearly as much knowledge, in four months, as children uſually do in four years, and to reaſon pretty well on thoſe things, which he knew. He is now capable of being employed upon many occaſions; is often ſent a mile or two on errands, which he diſcharges as carefully, and then returns as ſafely, as any other perſon.

An account of the remarkable alteration of colour in a negro woman: in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Alexander Williamſon *of* Maryland; *from Mr.* James Bate, *ſurgeon in that province. Communicated to the Royal Society by* Alexander Ruſſel, *M. D. F. R. S.*

SIR,

IN compliance with your deſire, I ſend as particular an account of the extraordinary metamorphoſis obſervable in Colonel Barnes's negro woman, as I have been able to procure.

Frank, a cook maid of the above-named gentleman, a native of Virginia, about forty years of age, remarkably healthy, of a ſtrong and robuſt conſtitution, had her ſkin originally as dark as that of the moſt ſwarthy Africans, but, about fifteen years ago, obſerved that membrane, in the parts next adjoining to the finger-nails, to become white: her mouth ſoon underwent the ſame change, and the phænomenon hath ſince continued, gradually, to extend itſelf over the whole body; ſo that every part of its ſurface is become, more or leſs, the ſubject of this ſurprizing alteration. In her preſent ſtate, four parts in five, of the ſkin, are white, ſmooth, and tranſparent, as in a fair European, elegantly ſhewing the ramifications of the ſubjacent blood-veſſels; the parts remaining footy daily loſe their blackneſs, and in ſome meaſure partake of the prevailing colour; ſo that a very few years will, in all probability, induce a total change. The neck and back along the courſe of the vertebræ, maintain their priſtine hue the moſt, and in ſome ſpots proclaim their original ſtate: the head, face, and breaſt, with belly, legs, arms, and thighs, are almoſt wholly white; the pudenda and axillæ, party coloured; the ſkin of theſe parts, as far as white, being covered with white hair; where dark, with black. Her face and breaſt, as often as the paſſions anger, ſhame, &c. have been excited in her, have been immediately obſerved to glow with bluſhes; as alſo, when, in purſuance of her buſineſs, ſhe has been expoſed to the action of the fire upon theſe parts, ſome freckles have made their appearance.

After having deſcribed her preſent appearance as well as I am able, I ſhall not pretend to offer any conjectures of my own upon the ſubject, leſt, being led away by a train of reaſoning,

ſoning, I ſhould loſe myſelf in endeavouring to eſtabliſh a favourite hypotheſis; but, on the contrary, ſhall confine myſelf to a ſimple narration of ſuch facts as may prevent miſtakes, or obviate difficulties, ariſing in the inveſtigation of this difficult piece of phyſical hiſtory. And, in the firſt place, leſt the change ſhould be thought the conſequence of a previous morbid ſtate, ſhe declares, that excepting about ſeventeen years ago, when ſhe was delivered of a child, ſhe hath never been afflicted by any complaint of twenty-four hours continuance; and that ſhe never remembers the catamenia to have been either irregular or obſtructed, only during this pregnancy: ſhe hath never been ſubject to any cutaneous diſorders, or made uſe of any external applications, by which this phænomenon might be produced. The effects of the bile upon the ſkin are well known to phyſicians, and have given riſe to an opinion, that its colour was determined thereby. For my own part, I cannot believe it has any thing to do here, ſince, from all the circumſtances I have been able to collect, I cannot find the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect, that this fluid, whether cyſtick or hepatick, has undergone any alteration. As uſtion is known to make the ſkin of negroes become white, and as ſhe is daily employed in the buſineſſes of cookery, it may perhaps be ſuppoſed the effect of heat: but this can never be the caſe, as ſhe has ever been well clad, and the change is as obvious in the parts protected from the action of that element, as in thoſe the moſt expoſed thereto. As an emunctory, the ſkin ſeems to perform its office as well as poſſible, the ſweat with the greateſt freedom indifferently pervading the black and white parts. The effects of a bliſter I mentioned to you I am yet a ſtranger to, as that which I applied upon the outſide of the arm did not anſwer the intended purpoſe: whether this was owing to its being laid upon a part too much expoſed, or that, the *corpus reticulare* being deſtroyed, there may be ſuch an adheſion of the cuticle to the *cutis*, as may render them inſeparable, a ſecond experiment muſt determine. If, upon your ſending this to Dr. Ruſſel, he, or any of his learned acquaintance, to whom he may communicate it, ſhall think any future experiments neceſſary, I ſhall be glad to execute them under their directions, not only for my private ſatisfaction, but in order to convince you how much pleaſure I take in doing every thing that may oblige Mr. Williamſon or his friends.

An account of the caſe of William Carey, *aged nineteen, whoſe tendons and muſcles are turning into bones. In a letter to the Right Hon. the Lord* Cadogan, *F. R. S. from the Rev.* William Henry, *D. D. F. R. S.*

Caſtle-Caldwell, near Enniſkillen, March 1, 1759.

My Lord,

HAVING come hither with the Earl of Shelburne, on a viſit to Sir James Caldwell and his lady, we met with a young man whoſe caſe is of ſo extraordinary a nature, that we thought it might be of public utility to examine into it ſtrictly, and tranſmit it to your lordſhip.

A great part of his body is, within the ſpace of two years, oſſified;

and the offification is continually feizing more of the muſcle.

I have in the caſe barely ſet down the facts, without any reaſoning thereon: But, ſo far as I can conjecture, there ſeems firſt to ooze out of the joints a kind of jelly, which by degrees grows hard, fills up gradually the ſmaller veſſels, and concretes into bone. If it goes on, I believe, within a very few years, the man, if he can live, will be completely offified. Perhaps it may be of ſome benefit to mankind, to have his caſe made known to the royal ſociety, or to the college of phyſicians. Your lordſhip's judgment will determine beſt, how proper this may be.

My Lord Shelburne, and all his family, join in all poſſible reſpects with,

Your lordſhip's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble ſervant,
WILLIAM HENRY.

The Caſe of William Carey.

HE was born in an iſland in Lough Melvill, a large lake in the Northern point of the county of Leitrim, in Ireland, and has continued therein, or in the adjacent lands, ever ſince.

He was bred up to work as a labourer, and continued in very good health from his birth until two years ago. About that time he firſt felt an unuſual pain in his right wriſt, which in Auguſt, 1757, began to ſwell: this obliged him to ceaſe from his uſual labour. In the ſpace of a month more, this ſwelling grew into an hardneſs, like to a bony ſubſtance, and continually ſhooting on, in December reached up as far as the elbow; all the muſcle continually growing into a bony ſubſtance, and dilating ſo that his wriſt and arm are twice as thick and broad as in the beginning. About the ſpace of a week after the pain began in his right wriſt, he was ſeized with the like pain and ſwelling in the left wriſt: this has proceeded, in all reſpects, in the ſame manner as in the right arm. The whole ſubſtance of each arm, from the elbow down to the wriſt, feels as if it were one ſolid bone.

The offification is ſhooting downwards into the fingers, and upwards into the elbows, ſo as already to prevent the bending of the fingers or elbow of the left arm: it has likewiſe ſhot upwards, ſo as to ſeize the great muſcles of each arm between the elbows and ſhoulders.

The continual pain and dilation of the arms occaſioned a burſting of the ſkin, and fleſhy parts about each elbow, in November, 1758; out of which oozed a thin yellowiſh humour, with a little digeſted *pus*. Some of theſe breaches have healed up of themſelves: one ſmall orifice in each elbow ſtill continues to run.

In March, 1758, he was ſeized with the like pain and ſwelling in his right ancle, whence ſuch another bony ſubſtance ſoon grew as in his arms. This bony ſubſtance has ſhot up from his ancle, both in the inward and outward ſide of the right leg, half way up to the knee; and the like bony ſubſtance has, in the inward ſide, ſhot downward from the pan of the knee, eight inches along the ſhin bone, and is daily increaſing; ſo that he walks with much pain and difficulty, and, after reſting in his walk, grows very lame. This perſon is of a very thin habit of body, and in ſize five feet nine inches; ſomewhat inclined to an hectic, though he has no cough.

The above-mentioned William Carey was inſpected, and cloſely examined

examined, as to all the above particulars, at Caſtle-Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh, this 1ſt day of March, 1759, by us,

This is exactly my caſe, SHELBURNE.
JA. CALDWELL.
William Carey. WM. HENRY.

A further account of the ſame caſe: in a letter to the Right Hon. the Lord Cadogan, *F. R. S. from the Rev.* William Henry, *D. D. F. R. S.*

MY LORD,

I Have now ſtanding by me Wm. Carey, the young man, of the oſſification of whoſe limbs I had the honour formerly to acquaint your lordſhip: and now, in obedience to your commands, give an account of his caſe ſince that time.

I had ſent him up, in March laſt, to Mercer's hoſpital, in this city. After examining his caſe, the phyſicians and ſurgeons concluded, that the only probable chance to prevent the progreſs of the oſſification, and to remove the evil already effected, was, putting him into a mercurial courſe. This they tried; and, after ſome ſlighter mercurial medicines, they, in the latter end of April, laid him down in a ſalivation, through which he paſſed with ſafety.

This dried up the running ſores at his elbows, occaſioned by the burſting of the ſkin, through the oſſification. Some lighter *callus*, which was ſhooting into bones, ſeems to be ſoftened; in conſequence of which he can move his elbows, and the joints of his fingers, with more eaſe; and he has a little more clearneſs and vivacity in his countenance: but none of the oſſified parts are reduced, nor is there any appearance of their reduction; and he ſtill continues to wear an hectic look. To reduce the oſſified parts, they have applied to them mercurial plaiſters; the effect of which, time will ſhew.

As he is now diſcharged out of the hoſpital, they have directed him to bathe continually in the ocean, which happens to be very convenient to his habitation; and have directed him to anoint his limbs with the ſoapy juice of the *quercus marina*, which lies in plenty along the ſhore. I ſhall attend to the event of this proceſs, and ſend your lordſhip a particular account of it.

I am, with all regard,
Your lordſhip's much obliged,
and moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
WILLIAM HENRY.

Dublin,
May 24, 1759.

Account of a Poliſh *dwarf now at* Paris.

M. Borwſlaſky, who came over with the Counteſs of Humiecſka, is twenty-two years of age, and but twenty-eight inches high: he is well proportioned, and has nothing ſhocking about him: his eyes are fine, and full of fire; his features agreeable, and his phyſiognomy ſpirited, which indicates the gaiety and ſprightlineſs of his mind.

He enjoys a perfect ſtate of health, drinks nothing but water, eats little, ſleeps well, and can bear a great deal of fatigue: he dances well, and is very nimble. Nature has refuſed nothing but ſize to this amiable creature; for which ſhe has made him ample amends by the beauties of his body and mind.

His manner is extremely graceful, and his reparties ſmart and ſpirited: he

he ſpeaks ſenſibly of what he has ſeen, and has a very good memory: his judgment is ſound, and his heart ſuſceptible of the moſt tender impreſſions: he has never ſhewn any paſſion or ill-nature, is extremely complaiſant, loves to be treated with the decorum due to his rank, yet is not offended with thoſe who make free with him on account of his ſtature.

His father and mother are above the middling ſize, have ſix children, the eldeſt of whom is but thirty-four inches high: his three other brothers, who were born within a year of each other, are above five feet ſix inches high, ſtrong, and well made: the ſixth is a girl, but ſix years old, handſome, and well made, but not above twenty or twenty-one inches high at moſt, but forward in every other reſpect as any child of that age.

The father and mother of theſe little creatures did not think them worth beſtowing education on; and they probably had remained ignorant and illiterate, if the counteſs of Humiecſka and a near relation of her's had not, about two years ago, taken them under their protection. Our little gentleman has ſo well improved that ſhort time, that he writes and reads very well, and underſtands arithmetic: in four months he learned the German tolerably well, and French ſufficiently to expreſs himſelf with eaſe and in choſen terms.

This account was ſent by Count Treſſau, fellow of the royal academy of ſciences, to the ſociety at Paris.

Account of the Iriſh giant.

DUBLIN, May 20. Friday died, in College-green, Cornelius M'Grath, born in the county of Tipperary, within five miles of the Silver mines, in the year 1736. His parents were no way remarkable for their ſtature, being of the middle ſize, and were common country people; nor were their other children taller than ordinary. In July, 1752, Cornelius was in the city of Corke, being then about ſixteen years of age, and was followed about by crowds of people, on account of his extraordinary ſize, for he then meaſured ſix feet eight inches and three quarters. The preceding year he was much afflicted with violent pains in his limbs, for which he bathed in ſalt water: however, theſe were no other than growing pains; for he actually grew from little more than five feet to the above-mentioned ſtature in the ſpace of one year. The good Dr. Berkley, then biſhop of Cloyne, kept him at his houſe for two or three months, and was very charitable and humane to him, and cauſed great care to be taken of him until he recovered the uſe of his limbs. His hand was then as large as a middling ſhoulder of mutton; and the laſt of his ſhoes, which he carried about with him, meaſured fifteen inches. He always eat and drank very moderately; his drink was then chiefly cyder, and that he took only at meals. When he was at Corke he was perſuaded to exhibit himſelf as a ſhow; and he went for that purpoſe to Briſtol, and from thence to London; and an account was given of him in the London Magazine for July, 1752. He afterwards went to Paris, and to moſt of the great cities in Europe. At Florence, one Bianchi, a phyſician there, wrote a ſmall tract concerning him. About two months ago

ago he returned to his native country, and then meaſured ſeven feet eight inches without ſhoes. When he arrived he was in a very bad ſtate of health, owing, as he ſaid, to an intermitting fever that he had been firſt ſeized with in Flanders. His complexion was miſerably pale and ſallow; his pulſe very quick, at times, for a man of his extraordinary height, and his legs were ſwollen. Upon his death, his body was carried to the diſſecting-houſe in the College, where his ſkeleton, on account of its extraordinary ſize, will amuſe the curious, and fill poſterity with wonder.—He was not the only perſon, of gigantic ſize, born of late years in Ireland; for in the third volume of Lowthorp's Abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, the late Dr. Molyneaux has given an account of one Edmund Malone, whom he meaſured in this city, with his ſhoes off, and who was ſeven feet and ſeven inches high. Cornelius M'Grath was equal, in ſtature, to Daniel Cajanus, the Swediſh giant, who was ſeven feet and eight inches high, and whoſe pulſe, according to the late Doctor Bryan Robinſon, beat fifty-two times in a minute; but M'Grath's, on his arrival here in March laſt, beat near ſixty times a minute.—Beſides his ſkeleton, (now in preparation) there is at preſent, in the college anatomy-houſe, that of Clarke, the famous oſſified man, whoſe bones grew all together into one, (the property of Dr. Edward Barry) of whom figures and an ample account may be ſeen in the ſecond volume of Dr. Charles Smyth's Natural Hiſtory of the county of Corke: A caſe ſo extremely rare and curious, that no other inſtance of the like has ever yet appeared.

Our giant wanted but four inches of the height of a ſkeleton which was dug up in the place of a Roman camp near St. Alban's, by an urn, inſcribed MARCUS ANTONINUS; which, by the dimenſions of the bones, was judged by the late celebrated anatomiſt Mr. Cheſelden, to be eight feet four inches high; and who publiſhed an account of it in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 333. Goliah, mentioned in Samuel, chap. xvii. 4. was ſix cubits and a ſpan, which, according to Biſhop Cumberland, is ſomewhat above eleven feet Engliſh. Maximinius the emperor was nine feet high; and in the reign of Auguſtus, other perſons are mentioned to have been as tall.

An eſſay to explain the reaſon why the Atlantic Ocean *conſtantly runs into the* Mediterranean *through the Straits of* Gibraltar; *by M.* Waiz *of the Royal Society of* Stockholm.

NAvigators unanimouſly atteſt, that in the Straits of Gibraltor, between Cape Trafalgar and Cape Spartel, a ſtrong current carries the water of the Atlantic, or Spaniſh ſea, into the Mediterranean. This current, which is not at all times equally ſtrong, is perceived in the Mediterranean at the diſtance of twenty Engliſh miles from the Straits towards the coaſt of Malaga. Some aſſure us that they have obſerved it at the diſtance of ſeventy miles near Cape Gaeta.

The exiſtence of this current is confirmed by the chart of the Strait, publiſhed in 1700, by M. d'Ablancourt, who obſerves that the conſtancy of the current is ſuch in the middle of the Strait, that the tides

make no variation in it; but that towards the two ſides the water follows the ordinary laws of the flux and reflux in the twenty-four hours. This chart is the more to be depended upon as it was drawn by order of the King of Portugal, from careful obſervations made by the moſt able and experienced engineers and mariners.

Hudſon adds, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, that in the middle of the Strait, which is about five Engliſh miles over, the current is carried towards the Mediterranean with ſuch rapidity, that it runs at the rate of two miles an hour, and is ſo deep, that the longeſt line of a ſhip of war cannot reach the bottom of it. Other relations inform us that the ſtrength of this current will carry a ſhip into the Mediterranean againſt the wind, if it be not very high. A few years ago a celebrated admiral confirmed this fact by his own experience. But he found, at the ſame time, that the upper part of the water in the Strait was indeed always carried into the Mediterranean; but that the water at bottom had a directly oppoſite direction, and ran from the Mediterranean into the Atlantic.

As the Mediterranean has no other ſenſible iſſue, but by the Straits of Gibraltar, and that, inſtead of emptying its water by this iſſue, it, on the contrary, continually receives freſh ſupplies by it, an embarraſſing problem ariſes: either the Mediterranean runs off by ſome unknown paſſage; or the water it receives is carried off by ſome ſecret power in nature. Mr. Kuhn adheres to the firſt of theſe opinions, and, in his treatiſe of the origin of ſprings, endeavours to prove that the Mediterranean hath a ſubterraneous gulph, by which its redundant water is diſcharged. But this ſuppoſition is confuted by facts; ſince it would be impoſſible for the water to run in with the rapidity we have juſt mentioned, if the Atlantic were not higher than the Mediterranean. If the two ſeas were of equal height, and the water of equal gravity, no reaſon could be aſſigned for the invariable direction of the current, which, according to the laws of hydroſtatics, demonſtrates that the Atlantic is the higheſt, conſequently no water can run out of the Mediterranean into the other ſeas by ſubterraneous channels, even ſuppoſing there were ſuch; on the contrary, thoſe ſeas would ſupply the Mediterranean till it ſhould obtain the requiſite height and gravity.

Nevertheleſs, not only the Atlantic diſcharges itſelf into this ſea, but alſo many great rivers run into it, to which muſt be added the water which falls in rain: as, therefore, its water cannot have any ſubterraneous iſſue, nature muſt employ ſome other method. Some naturaliſts have thought evaporation ſufficient: and this opinion hath gained great probability, ſince Marriotte proved that all the rain that falls annually is not ſufficient to cover the globe of the earth to the height of eighteen or twenty inches: whereas the annual evaporation is about thirty or thirty-two inches.

Suppoſing then that the rain which falls annually in the Mediterranean, bears the ſame proportion to that which evaporates as at Paris, this ſea would loſe annually ten or twelve inches of water more than it receives. But what is carried to it by the Atlantic ocean and by rivers much exceeds that quan-

tity. And if we ſhould even carry the evaporation much further, it would not account for the influx in a ſatisfactory manner: for we may admit that the water of the Mediterranean, being in a warmer climate than that of Paris, ſuffers an evaporation of twelve or fourteen inches more, that is to ſay, the quantity evaporated exceeds the rain that falls by twenty-four inches. The length of this ſea is about a thouſand leagues, of twenty-five to the degree, and its mean breadth may be about an hundred of thoſe leagues; ſo that we can determine pretty exactly its ſurface to be 100,000 ſquare leagues. For the rivers, then, to repair the annual diminution occaſioned by evaporation; they muſt furniſh, beſides what is ſupplied by rain, a ſurface of 100,000 ſquare leagues, with water, to the height of twenty-four inches. Now, according to Marriotte, the river Seine in France furniſhes annually water enough to cover 561 ſquare leagues the height of twelve inches. Riccioli, in his Geography Reform'd, ſays, that the quantity of water furniſhed by the Po is to that of the Seine as 26½ to 1; ſo that it would cover annually, to the height of twelve inches a ſurface of 14,586 ſquare leagues; which is about the fourteenth part of the water required to repair the evaporation of the Mediterranean. It would then only remain that we ſhould conſider the other rivers which empty themſelves into it, as amounting all together to fourteen times as much as the Po. Now as Riccioli attributes to the Nile ſeventeen times more water than to the Po, the Nile alone would furniſh five times more water than would be neceſſary to ſupply the decreaſe made by evaporation. Suppoſing therefore that Riccioli has made the quantity of water carried by rivers to this ſea too much by one half, as Sedileau proves that he hath done, there will ſtill remain enough to make up the deficiency by evaporation.

Let us ſuppoſe the breadth of the Straits of Gibraltar to be a league of twenty-five to the degree, and that the water runs one ſuch league in one hour: inſtead of a bottomleſs depth, let us take a depth of two hundred feet only; the Mediterranean will then receive annually by the Straits a quantity of water, of 3,723,000 ſquare leagues, and twenty four inches in height, which will raiſe it annually 74½ feet. But as the velocity of the current is not at all times equal, and that it is only in the middle of the Straits that the water is conſtantly carried towards the Mediterranean, it being ſubject at each ſide to the flux and reflux; to which muſt be added, what we obſerved before, that the water beneath follows a contrary direction, and is carried towards the Atlantic; theſe circumſtances will oblige us to make a conſiderable abatement in the quantity of water which runs through the Straits. However, we may venture to aſſert that the water which the Mediterranean receives annually by the Straits and by the Nile increaſes its height at leaſt twenty feet.

But if we farther add the great rivers, ſuch as the Danube, the Don, the Dneiper, the Dniſter, and ſeveral others, which fall into the Black Sea, and flow through the Straits of Conſtantinople into the Mediterranean, as alſo that multitude of rivers, great and ſmall, which run on all

all ſides into the Mediterranean, it will be evident that the height which this ſea receives annually by this means cannot be leſs than thirty feet. That evaporation ſhould carry off all this water, ſeems impoſſible; for in that caſe it would be twenty-five times ſtronger than at Paris, which is not ſituated in a cold climate. A lake of between forty and fifty feet in depth, without any iſſue, would not dry up probably in a year, even under the line. M. de Buffon has nevertheleſs aſſerted, that evaporation is ſufficient to carry off the ſurplus water which the Mediterranean receives annually. It was the authority of this celebrated naturaliſt that engaged M. Waiz to examine the ſubject with more exactneſs.

For this end, he conſiders the manner in which ſalt is made in the Mediterranean by natural evaporation, by receiving the water on a ſmooth ſurface to the height of an inch and half only. This water evaporates in twenty-four hours, in the hotteſt ſeaſon in the year, provided no rain falls. Dr. Hoffman tells us, that a pound of the Mediterranean water contains two lots [a lot is the 32d part of a pound] of ſalt: but according to the Swediſh academician's own experiments, ſalt water doth not depoſite its ſalt till the evaporation is carried ſo far that there remain only five lots of ſalt to thirteen lots of freſh water. According to this calculatian, evaporation, on the coaſts of the Mediterranean, in the hotteſt days ſhould carry off from each pound of water in the twenty-four hours, 24$\frac{4}{5}$ lots of water, which makes two thirds of the inch and half which the water had in the depth at the beginning. In deep cavities the evaporation muſt be more ſlow. In this manner the evaporation would, in twenty-four hours, be one inch and a half. But if we grant that this inch and half of water is entirely evaporated in twenty-four hours, the ſalt remaining quite dry, and making the 32d part of the whole maſs; the daily evaporation will then amount to 1 $\frac{1}{32}$ of an inch, and the annual evaporation to 44$\frac{5}{12}$ feet, if it be equally hot all the year, and no rain falls. But as the hot weather laſts for ſome months only, and there are few days without rain, and that there are even ſome whole ſeaſons in which it rains conſtantly in the Mediterranean, and the evaporation is leſs, we cannot make the evaporation amount annually to forty-four feet, eſpecially, as Lemery aſſures us, in his Courſe of Chemiſtry, that at Rochelle, in fifteen days in the moſt proper ſeaſon, from water of the depth of ſix inches, there did not evaporate enough to make the ſalt precipitate.

This lays us under a neceſſity of ſeeking other diſcharges for the Mediterranean. Some have imagined that they found one in the contrary direction of the water at the ſurface, and that at the bottom; by virtue of which the Mediterranean ſhould regularly furniſh as much water to the Atlantic as it receives from it. This hypotheſis appears at firſt ſight repugnant to the laws of hydroſtatics, eſpecially if we ſuppoſe the water of the two ſeas to be equally ſalt, and conſequently equally heavy; for water never runs but from a higher to a lower place; ſo that the ſurface and the bottom muſt both be carried the ſame way. Building on theſe hydroſtatic truths,

M. de Buffon has not ſcrupled poſitively to deny the fact, and taxes the experiments on which it is founded with falſity.

It cannot be denied, that the principles of hydroſtatics furniſh an argument againſt the exiſtence of this double current that ſeems unanſwerable: and our academician would have adopted the hypotheſis of evaporation, if it could have been ſupported. But all who know any thing of ſalt-works, know that it is only the freſh water that evaporates, and that the ſalt remains. The ſame proceſs is obſerved in making ſalt from the water of the Mediterranean. If then this ſea had loſt annually ſince it firſt exiſted, this quantity of water by evaporation, it would long before now have been reduced to a vaſt maſs of indurated ſalt. The ſixteenth part of its water is pure ſalt; and, by calculation, it will appear that the ſalt ſeparated from the water would form in 500 years a maſs of ſalt 250 feet high. Now according to the enquiries of Count Marſigli, many places of the Mediterranean are not of this depth: ſo that in the aforeſaid ſpace of time, this ſea would have been wholly changed into ſalt, if the ſalt water continually emptied into it by the neighbouring ſeas, had no iſſue: but in the many thouſand years ſince this ſea has been known, not only this metamorphoſis hath not taken place, but even its waters, as far as we know, are not become more ſalt. We are obliged therefore to give up evaporation, and ſeek ſome other expedient to get rid of its redundant water. For this end we muſt not wholly neglect the double current, but aſcertain the fact with all poſſible exactneſs, and afterwards endeavour to reconcile it to the laws of hydroſtatics.

Beſides the teſtimonies related above, a Dutch tranſport veſſel having been beat to pieces by a French man of war in the middle of the Straits of Gibraltar, between Tariff and Tangier, the wreck of this veſſel, with ſome caſks and other light things, appeared after ſome days on the ſurface of the water, four Engliſh miles to the weſt towards the Spaniſh ſea. If the direction of the current were the ſame at bottom as on the ſurface, from weſt to eaſt, theſe wrecks could not have raiſed themſelves againſt the current ſo as to ſwim at top, but would have followed the declivity, which would have carried them towards the Mediterranean.

The impoſſibility of reaching the bottom of the Strait with the longeſt line, does not prove that it is without a bottom; but it is highly probable that this difficulty ariſes from the contrariety of the currents, which bend the line of the lead, and hinders it from getting to the bottom. Count Marſigli made the ſame obſervation in the Straits of Conſtantinople, where the Black Sea has its outlet: and the Turkiſh fiſhermen told him that it was always ſo. There are other authentic examples of oppoſite currents; it would be in vain therefore to deny the fact; but the natural cauſes of it remain to be enquired into.

In order to diſcover them, M. Waiz recapitulates what he had ſaid before, namely, that the water of the Mediterranean contains much ſalt; ſecondly, that this ſea being in a very warm climate, ſuffers a great evaporation; thirdly, that the ſalt is not carried off by this evaporation, but remains behind; fourthly,

ly, that ſalt is about three times ſpecifically heavier than water; fifthly, that ſalt water is ſo much diminiſhed by evaporation, that eighteen lots of water contain five lots of ſalt, and the water is then much heavier. The author found by his own experiments, that the weight of ſalt water becomes five times greater before the ſalt begins to cryſtallize.

As then there is a continual and copious diſcharge of ſalt water into the Mediterranean, and that a great part of this water depoſites its ſalt by evaporation, what is left always remains more ſalt, and conſequently more weighty. Suppoſing then the ſurface of the two ſeas, the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, to be equal, their gravity would not be equal; but the water of the Mediterranean, as the more weighty, would preſs on that of the Atlantic, and the two ſeas would run together through the Strait till their waters became of equal weight; ſo that the Mediterranean would neceſſarily be loweſt. When this happens, the water of the Atlantic, which is higheſt, cannot take its courſe through the Strait but by a higher current, by means of which it ſpreads itſelf in the Mediterranean; but this would augment the weight, already the greateſt, of the water of the latter, which cannot get away, but by opening itſelf a paſſage underneath, and forming an inferior oppoſite current in the Straits. This is ſufficient to produce the two currents, and to perpetuate them without interruption.

There is an experiment which confirms the agreement of this hypotheſis with the laws of hydroſtatics. Take a long box, divide it into two by a board fixed in the middle, let there be a ſmall hole in the board, which you can ſhut at pleaſure. Fill one end of the box with water, and the other with oil to an equal height. On haſtily opening the hole in the board that divides them, the water, which is heavieſt, will be ſeen to run into that end of the box where the oil is. On the contrary, the oil will be carried in the ſame manner, and at the ſame time, into that end where the water is, over which it will ſpread itſelf. It may indeed be objected, that as oil cannot mix with water, it muſt get at top: but the ſame thing happens to two waters of unequal gravity, when one is coloured and much ſalter than the other. If the box be made of glaſs inſtead of wood, you will have a diſtinct idea of the two oppoſite currents.

The air in like circumſtances acts exactly like water, and it is eaſy to make the experiment. Let there be two rooms with a door from the one to the other; let one room be warmed that the air in it may dilate itſelf and become lighter, this will be the Atlantic. The other cold room, the air of which is not ſo thin and light, will repreſent the Mediterranean; let the door, which if the ſtrait between the two ſeas, be opened, and a lighted candle placed on the threſhold, whilſt another is held at the top; it will be ſeen by the flame of theſe two candles that the cold air paſſes from the cold room into the hot at bottom towards the threſhold; and the warm air into the cold room at top. The warm air ſoon cools in the cold room, but the heat of the warm room being kept up by a fire the double current of the air will appear very evident for ſome time,

till the air of the two chambers be equally warm, and conſequently, equally heavy.

If there be a warm room on each ſide of a large cold room, the ſame thing will happen at the doors, that is to ſay, the cold air will enter at bottom, and the warm at top. This explains what Count Marſigli ſays of the currents in the ſtraits of Conſtantinople, where the ſalt water of the Mediterranean enters at bottom into the Black Sea, and is there rendered lighter by the quantity of freſh water that runs into it; after which it flows again, in the ſame Strait above the ſalt water, into the Mediterranean; as is ſeen in the Strait of Gibraltar. The currents are ſtronger at Conſtantinople than at Gibraltar, becauſe the difference in the degrees of ſaltneſs of the water, which comes in, and that which goes out, is greater, namely, according to Marſigli, ſeventy-three to ſixty-two, whereas it is not ſo great in the Straits of Spain.

There is one very plauſible objection to this theory, namely, that as the Atlantic ſea is in the ſame climate with the Mediterranean, the evaporation muſt be the ſame in both; and conſequently their water be of the ſame gravity, eſpecially if we conſider the great quantity of freſh water which ſo many rivers carry into the Mediterranean. To this it is anſwered, that it is well known that the ſea is leſs ſalt towards the poles than near the equator; an invariable current brings this freſher water from the poles towards the equator; ſome large rivers, as the Guadiana and the Guadalquivir, empty themſelves at the two ſides of it at the ſame time, and paſs by the Strait with their freſh water to run into the Spaniſh ſea; and laſtly, a daily flux and reflux inceſſantly agitate and mix theſe waters from top to bottom: theſe different circumſtances united, ſhew that the water of the Atlantic cannot be ſo ſalt as the Mediterranean, the evaporation of which continually augments its weight and ſaltneſs.

What we have ſaid above of a perpetual current running from the poles to the line, is ſupported by ſufficient authorities. Navigators atteſt that they always go quicker in this, than in the contrary direction, and they every year ſee large ſhoals of ice carried from the north to the ſouth. Several cauſes may contribute to the formation of this current, and it may be proved that the water it carries along doth not contain much ſalt. When the water freezes it becomes lighter, and the ice ſwims at top. Though this ice be compoſed of ſalt water there is but very little ſalt in it, as might be ſhewn by many experiments, and by what happens in ſalt works. On theſe ſhoals of ice from ſalt water, there fixes a quantity of ſnow, rain, vapours, &c. the wind drives theſe ſhoals upon one another till they form vaſt mountains of ice, which, according to Riccioli, are ſome hundred Italian leagues in length, and ſome hundred feet in height above the water, and the ſame dimenſions below it. When theſe mountains come to melt, they produce an immenſe quantity of freſh water, which does not eaſily mix with the ſalt, but remains at top. It cannot flow back towards the poles, where there is ſtill more ice and freſh water; it is therefore continually carried to the ſouth, where the water is ſalter, and conſequently lower.

In

In fine, it remains only to enquire, why, on the two ſides of the Straits of Gibraltar, the current of water is ſubject to the flux and reflux, and does not run into the Mediterranean, as in the middle. Ships coming from the Mediterranean are wont to obſerve this current, and commonly keep on the African ſide, to wait for and follow it; partly becauſe the coaſt is leſs dangerous, and partly becauſe the flux and reflux is much greater than on the Spaniſh ſide. Theſe ſide currents prove the poſſibility of ſeveral currents exiſting at one time in the ſame channel, running one below another, and in contrary directions.

When two drops of water touch, and unite according to the laws of attraction and cohefion, if one be conſiderably larger than the other, and be put in motion, it draws the other to it, and carries it along. A current is nothing elſe, but a multitude of cohering drops in motion; it muſt therefore carry with it a part of the water on its ſides.

Obſervations upon the North Sea, commonly called the Ice Sea, *and upon the communication of ſeveral rivers with it. From the* French *of the celebrated geographer M.* Buache.

UPON conſidering this ſubject attentively, and comparing ancient and modern accounts, and noting the direction of mountains, the courſe of rivers, and the temperature of the air, it has been found, that ſeveral things which appeared to be impoſſible, are nevertheleſs true, of which ſome examples will be given. The ſea within the polar circle was long thought to be unnavigable, and to be a kind of gulph intirely covered with ice; and this opinion ſuits well with the notion of thoſe who ſuppoſe that Aſia is joined to America on the N. W. in order to account for the peopling of America from Tartary.

Others imagining that there was a vaſt ſea to the N. E. of Aſia, long thought it impoſſible to come from India into Europe, or to go from Europe to India, by navigating the frozen ſea, on account of the quantities of ice which have been found about Zembla and Spitzbergen; but they have not attended to the relations of voyages performed croſs the frozen ſea, many of which have appeared in Holland, but have been ſuddenly ſuppreſſed.

Mercator and Ortelius were of opinion, that the Ice Sea communicated with that which waſhes the eaſt of Aſia, by a ſtrait called Anian; which ſo exactly correſponds with later diſcoveries, that there can be no doubt of his having read relations which have not come to our hands; though ſome have thought the Straits of Anian to have been the mere creatures of his imagination.

Plancius, a Dutch geographer, who, about the end of the 16th century, propoſed a voyage to Nova Zembla, which was not performed according to his plan, was of opinion that the ſea ſurrounded all the north coaſt of Aſia, and even waſhed the coaſt of that country to the eaſt; and conſequently believed the exiſtence of a northern paſſage to India.

In 1619, one Scotto, a Genoeſe, propoſed a like expedition to Louis XIII. and Henry the IVth would

have undertaken the project, if he had not been prevented by death.

These particulars prove irrefragably that the sea was formerly believed to go round Northern Asia; and this opinion was confirmed by some Samoids, with whom the Dutchmen conversed near Waigat's Straits, by means of the Russian interpreter.

These Samoids, whom we now know to inhabit all the coast, from the Dwina to the Lena, affirmed, in the year 1594, that beyond Waigat's Straits there was first a little sea, which having passed, they came to a second strait, and then came into a sea of vast extent, which, passing by Tartary, reached to the hot countries. This fact has been since confirmed, and the sea is laid down accordingly in the Russian atlas lately published, and was considered as a new discovery.

We are also told by Benjamin de Tudele, a Jewish author of the 12th century, a remarkable particular, which he had learnt of the Chinese, viz. "that beyond the seas of China and Japan there was a coagulated sea (Nikphâ) with which that sea communicated; and that such as had ventured into that sea, were shut up in it, and died of hunger and cold."

These accounts are confirmed by others of a much later date: and if, upon considering this separation of the two continents, the navigation of the Ice Sea does not appear to be impracticable towards the east, the navigation of it to the west seems more easy, and has been generally thought so for obvious reasons; yet the Russians, having forgot the discoveries formerly made, still concluded Asia and America to join, till the late discovery of Cape Schelghinski.

There are known to be three passages or straits to the west in the Ice Sea, at the entrance on the European side, after doubling the points of Stade, and the island upon which is the chain of mountains, which separates the Ice Sea from the ocean.

Waigat's Strait, and its continuation, separates New Zembla from the continent; but it was long believed in Russia, that Zembla was joined to Tartary, and that Waigat's Strait was no more than a gulph.

The second strait is between Zembla and Spitzbergen, and is not often easy to navigate, though it is of a great breadth, because it abounds with ice, which is never melted till the middle of July.

The third is between Greenland and Spitzbergen, and is much the most eligible, as we learn from very good authority; being incumbered with much less ice, it is passable in the month of May; and we are told, in the Journal of Frederic Martens of Hamburgh, a man of great credit, that he saw the ice to the west of Spitzbergen broken and dispersed southward towards the isle Mayen so early as April, being probably driven thither by the northerly winds; and when Spitzbergen is doubled three or four degrees to the north, no more ice is to be seen; and it is proved by the testimony of Capt. Baffin, that the northern parts of Greenland are less incumbered with ice than the southern, for he found no ice in his bay, which is beyond seventy-four degrees; and as he advanced still farther north, he found the air soft and

and temperate, very different from what he had felt in David's Straits, and on the south of Greenland.

Near Smith's Bay there is an isthmus, called the Isthmus of Greenland, which is part of Baffin's Bay. This isthmus gives reason to suppose that, in this place, there is a chain of mountains, which is the continuation of those in the south of Greenland, but lies nearer that part of the Ice Sea which is most practicable, and, in consequence of this vicinity, these mountains should have no considerable river, any more than the Cordeliers of Chili and Peru; and for that reason the neighbouring sea must be less incumbered with ice.

In the chart of those seas, with which Mr. Buache has favoured the public, there appears a neck of land, or a long strait peninsula, which extends from the isthmus to the north of Baffin's Bay, to the strait which separates Asia from America; and this, in common with all other peninsulas, must have a chain of mountains, and they must join on one side those of Greenland, and on the other those near the north strait. These mountains being near the sea, can have no large river, so that neither do they furnish the neighbouring sea with ice, except in a small quantity, and this accounts for Capt. Beering's finding the Ice Sea open to the north.

It is indeed probable, that the ice in this strait may, during the winter, form a kind of bridge, by which both men and wild beasts may pass from one coast to the other: yet it is not less probable that it may be navigable in the summer.

There is also another passage from the Ice Sea, which is to the west of the north strait, and of Cape Schelghinski, which the Russians represent as always filled with ice; this passage is between the north part of eastern Siberia and the Bolchaia Zembla, discovered in 1723; and though it is usually incumbered with ice, yet the Russians fish there in the summer, and it has been entirely traversed by several navigators, as appears by journals of good authority.

David Melguer, a Portuguese, who commanded a vessel called the Eternal Father, affirms, that he set out from Japan, on the 14th of March 1660, and running along the coast of Tartary as far as lat. 84. he steered between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and passing by the west of Scotland and Ireland, returned that way to Portugal.

This testimony is confirmed by several collateral proofs of a north passage to India; the captain and crew of a vessel called the Epervier, who having suffered shipwreck in 1653, near the islands of Japan, were thirteen years prisoners at Corea, affirm that many of the whales, which they saw in the sea between Corea and Japan, had hooks and harpoons in them belonging to the French and Dutch, who generally fish for these animals at Spitzbergen, the northern extremity of Europe.

Capt. Wood also reports, in a paper published before he performed his voyage, that two Dutch vessels had proceeded as high as lat. 89. which is within one degree of the pole, and there found the sea free and open, though of an unfathomable depth, as appeared by four of their journals, which, though separately kept, concurred in this

fact. Wood adds, that a Dutchman of great veracity had assured him, that he had even passed under the pole, and found the weather as warm as at Amsterdam. Nor will this appear strange, when it is considered that there being no ice in this part, for the reasons already assigned, the sun must necessarily give a considerable warmth to the air, by remaining so long above the horizon: so that, upon the whole, the reality of a passage through the North Sea to India seems to be a fact supported by every kind of proof that the subject will admit, except the living testimony of mariners who have made the voyage.

Account of the ostrich, from Mr. Adamson's *description of* Senegal.

THE same day (viz. July 5th, 1749.) two ostriches, which had been bred near two years in the factory, afforded me a sight of so extraordinary a nature, as to deserve a place in this narrative. These gigantic birds I had seen only by the way, as I travelled over the burning sands on the left of the Niger, but now I had a full view of them at my ease. Though they were but young, still they were very near of an equal size with the largest. They were so tame, that two little blacks mounted both together on the back of the largest: no sooner did he feel their weight, than he began to run as fast as ever he could, till he carried them several times round the village; and it was impossible to stop him, otherwise than by obstructing the passage. This sight pleased me so well, that I would have it repeated: and, to try their strength, I made a full-grown negro mount the smallest, and two others the largest. This burthen did not seem to me at all disproportioned to their strength. At first they went a pretty high trot; when they were heated a little, they expanded their wings, as if it were to catch the wind, and they moved with such fleetness, that they seemed to be off the ground. Every body must, some time or other, have seen a partridge run, consequently must know there is no man whatever able to keep up with it; and it is easy to imagine, that if this bird had a longer step, its speed would be considerably augmented. The ostrich moves like the partridge, with both these advantages; and I am satisfied that those I am speaking of, would have distanced the fleetest race-horses that were ever bred in England. It is true, they would not hold out so long as a horse; but without all doubt they would be able to perform the race in less time. I have frequently beheld this sight, which is capable of giving one an idea of the prodigious strength of the ostrich; and of shewing what use it might be of, had we but the method of breaking and managing it as we do a horse.

Experiments on the evaporation of ice, by M. Baron.

THE evaporation of liquids exposed to the air is a thing well known, even to those who have not made natural philosophy any part of their studies. Yet as general as this phænomenon seems to be, it will admit of some exceptions. Quicksilver, for instance, will not evaporate at all, but with a considerable degree of heat; and the vitriolic

triolic acid, when well concentrated, inſtead of ſuffering a diminution in the open air, is conſiderably increaſed in weight, by the humidity which it abſorbs.

But are ſolids totally exempt from evaporation? The great Boyle aſſerts that they are not, and urges ſeveral experiments to prove it; particularly with regard to ice: and ſeveral have even maintained, that, in the moſt rigorous froſt, the evaporation of ice ſurpaſſes that of water unfrozen; to which M. Mairan, in his ingenious diſſertation on ice, alſo ſubſcribes.

But, notwithſtanding ſuch a number of teſtimonies to the fact, the difficulty of reconciling it with the known principles of phyſics, induced M. Baron to make uſe of the opportunity of the cold winter of 1753, to try ſome new experiments on the ſubject.

And firſt, he placed in a chamber where there was no fire, and the window open, 14½ ounces of water in a china bowl: the next day the water, then become ice, was weighed, and had loſt three drams of its weight: the day after the weight had not altered, and in the evening, though in a place almoſt warm enough to thaw it, a few grains only had eſcaped.

This ſeemed to ſhew that water evaporates, notwithſtanding an increaſe of cold; but that being reduced to ice, it ſeems to do ſo, contrary to the obſervation of others. M. Baron was, however, willing to try the effect of a greater degree of cold, by the following experiments.

In the forenoon he put near a pound of ice into a bowl, which he placed on a chimney-piece near a good fire; in the evening, the ice being entirely melted, had loſt five drams and an half. He put then into the veſſel thirteen ounces of boiling water, which froze into a ſolid maſs in the night time: he let it ſtand all the next day in the ſame chamber, but very far from the fire; and when he weighed it, the weight was diminiſhed but a ſingle dram, though entirely diſſolved; a proof that ice, at leaſt when thawed, loſes leſs of its weight, as it is expoſed to an air leſs hot; contrary to the opinion of many, who will have it that ice evaporates moſt in the moſt intenſe cold.

For his farther ſatisfaction, M. Baron took three ſimilar cups, with two ounces of water in each, one of which, about nine o'clock in the evening, he placed in a cloſet near the chimney, where was a good fire: the ſecond ſtood on a marble table in the ſame chamber, but fifteen feet diſtant from the fire; the third was expoſed to the north, on a ſtand without doors. The next morning he weighed them: the firſt had loſt one dram; the ſecond but twenty-four grains; and the third, which was frozen to ice, no more than twelve grains.

M. Baron began now to ſuſpect, that in the experiments recited by others, ſome other cauſe complicated with cold, might have been miſtaken for cold itſelf: and firſt he thought of wind, which is well known to favour the evaporation of liquids. He therefore placed in an elaboratory, whoſe windows were left open, ſeveral veſſels full of water; and as it did not freeze at that time, he contented himſelf with weighing them daily, to ſee how much of its weight each had loſt. The froſt coming on, the veſſels were placed in a window expoſed to the north, and examined day by day;

day; and he added upon this occasion a piece of ice, having first exactly weighed it, before he exposed it to the air.

He was now fully satisfied of the justness of his suspicion: the evaporation of the ice was always greatest when the wind blew upon it with the greatest force, and this without any relation to the intenseness of the cold, which frequently varied in that interval of time.

He was willing to be more particular, and therefore placed two of his vessels in a chamber without fire, which looked to the east, with the window open; at which the north wind, which then blew, could not directly enter. In this circumstance the evaporation was greatly diminished, though the cold was sharper.

He concludes upon the whole, 1. That cold, as cold, is so far from favouring the evaporation of ice or water, that, on the contrary, it helps to restrain and diminish it, provided they are guarded from the agitation of the air. 2. That the evaporation of water depends on an intestine motion, which it retains as long as it remains liquid, and which the air can assist only by wafting away the particles which are detached from its surface. 3. That water ceases to evaporate as soon as it becomes ice, provided it be kept out of the agitation of the air. 4. That the diminution observable in ice exposed to the open air, is not the effect of any evaporation, but of a kind of exquisite rasure of its surface by the wind.

An account of the heat of the weather in Georgia: *in a letter from his excellency* Henry Ellis, *Esq; governor of* Georgia, *and F. R. S. to* John Ellis, *Esq; F. R. S.*

Georgia, July 17, 1758.

DEAR SIR,

THough some weeks have passed since I wrote to you, yet so little alteration has happened in the state of our affairs, that nothing occurs to me, relative to them, worth committing to paper. This, indeed, I need not regret, as one cannot sit down to any thing, that requires much application, but with extreme reluctance; for such is the debilitating quality of our violent heats in this season, that an inexpressible languor enervates every faculty, and renders even the thought of exercising them painful.

It is now about three o'clock; the sun bears nearly S. W. and I am writing in a piazza, open at each end, on the north-east side of my house, perfectly in the shade: a small breeze at S. E. blows freely through it; no buildings are nearer, to reflect the heat, than sixty yards: yet in a thermometer hanging by me, made by Mr. Bird, and compared by the late Mr. George Graham, with an approved one of his own, the mercury stands at 102. Twice it has risen this summer to the same height, viz. on the 28th of June, and the 11th of July. Several times it has been at 100, and for many days successively at 98; and did not in the nights sink below 89. I think it highly probable, that the inhabitants of this place breathe a hotter air than any other people on the face of the earth. The greatest heat we had last year was but 92, and that but once: from 84 to 90 were the usual variations; but this is reckoned an extraordinary hot summer. The weather-

ther-wife of this country fay it forebodes a hurricane; for it has always been remarked, that thefe tempefts have been preceded by continual and uncommon heats. I muft acquaint you, however, that the heats we are fubject to here, are more intenfe, than in any other parts of the province, the town of Savannah being fituated upon a fandy eminence, and fheltered all around with high woods. But it is very fufficient, that the people actually breathe fo hot an air as I defcribe; and no lefs remarkable, that this very fpot, from its height and dryneſs, is reckoned equally healthy with any other in the province.

I have frequently walked an hundred yards under an umbrella, with a thermometer fufpended from it by a thread, to the height of my noſtrils, when the mercury has rofe to 105; which is prodigious. At the fame time I have confined this inſtrument clofe to the hotteſt part of my body, and have been aſtoniſhed to obſerve, that it has fubſided ſeveral degrees. Indeed, I never could raiſe the mercury above 97 with the heat of my body.

You know, dear Sir, that I have traverſed a great part of this globe, not without giving ſome attention to the peculiarities of each climate; and I can fairly pronounce, that I never felt ſuch heats any where as in Georgia. I know experiments on this ſubject are extremely liable to error; but I preſume I cannot now be miſtaken, either in the goodneſs of the inſtrument, or in the fairneſs of the tryals, which I have repeatedly made with it. The ſame thermometer I have had thrice in the equatorial parts of Africa; as often at Jamaica, and the Weſt-India iſlands; and, upon examination of my journals, I do not find, that the quickſilver ever roſe in thoſe parts above the 87th degree, and to that but ſeldom: its general ſtation was between the 79th and 86th degree; and yet I think I have felt thoſe degrees, with a moiſt air, more diſagreeable than what I now feel.

In my relation of the late expedition to the north-weſt, if I recollect right, I have obſerved, that all the changes and variety of weather, that happen in the temperate zone, throughout the year, may be experienced at the Hudſon's-Bay ſettlements in twenty-four hours. But I may now extend this obſervation; for in my cellar the thermometer ſtands at 81, in the next ſtory at 102, and in the upper one at 105; yet in theſe heats, violent as they are, would be tolerable, but for the ſudden changes that ſucceed them. On the 10th of December laſt the mercury was at 86; on the 11th it was ſo low as 38 of the ſame inſtrument. What havock muſt this make with an European conſtitution? Nevertheleſs, but few people die here out of the ordinary courſe; though indeed one can ſcarce call it living, merely to breathe, and trail about a vigourleſs body; yet ſuch is generally our condition, from the middle of June, to the middle of September. DEAR SIR,

Yours moſt affectionately,

HENRY ELLIS.

Remarks

Remarks on the different temperature of the air at Edyſtone, *from that obſerved at* Plymouth, *between the* 7th *and* 14th *of* July, 1757. *By Mr.* John Smeaton, *F. R. S.*

SIR,

ON the reading of Dr. Huxham's letter at the laſt meeting, ſome obſervations occurred to me, concerning the different temperature of the air, which I had obſerved at the Edyſtone, from what had been obſerved by the doctor at Plymouth, between the 7th and 14th of July laſt: which having been deſired by ſome members to be put into writing, I beg leave to trouble you with the following.

Edyſtone is diſtant from Plymouth about ſixteen miles, and without the head-lands of the ſound about eleven.

The 7th and 8th were not remarkable at Edyſtone for heat or cold: the weather was very moderate, with a light breeze at eaſt; which allowed us to work upon the rock both days, when the tide ſerved.

About midnight, between the 8th and 9th, the wind being then freſh at eaſt, it was remarkably cold for the ſeaſon, as I had more particular occaſion to obſerve, on account of a ſhip that was caſt away upon the rocks. The wind continued cold the 9th all day; which was complained of by ſome of the ſhipwrecked ſeamen, who had not time to ſave their cloaths; and ſo freſh at eaſt, as prevented our going near the rocks, or the wreck; and ſo continued till Sunday the 10th; when, ſeeing no proſpect of a ſudden alteration of weather, I returned to Plymouth in a ſailing boat, wrapped up in my thick coat. As ſoon as we got within the head-lands, I could perceive the wind to blow conſiderably warmer; but not ſo warm as to make my great coat uneaſy. Having had a quick paſſage, in this manner I went home, to the great aſtoniſhment of the family, to ſee me ſo wrapped up, when they were complaining of the exceſſive heat: and indeed, it was not long before I had reaſon to join in their opinion.

This heat I experienced till Tueſday the 12th, when I again went off to ſea, where I found the air very temperate, rather cool than warm; and ſo continued till Thurſday the 14th.

In my journal for Wedneſday the 13th, I find the following remarks, viz. "This evening's tide" (from 6 A. till 12 A.) "the wind at eaſt, but moderate, with frequent flaſhes of lightening to the ſouthward. Soon after we got on board the ſtore-veſſel, a ſquall of wind aroſe from ſouth-weſt on a ſudden, and continued for above a minute; part of which time it blew ſo hard, we expected the maſts would go by the board: after which it was perfectly calm, and preſently after a breeze returned from the eaſt."

And in the journal of the 14th, is entered, "This morning's tide" (viz. from 1 M. to 1 A.) "the air and ſea quite calm."

Hence it appears, how different the temper of the air may be in a ſmall diſtance; and to what ſmall ſpaces, ſqualls of wind are ſometimes confined.

It may not be amiſs further to obſerve upon this head, that once, in returning from Edyſtone, having got within about two miles of the Ramhead, we were becalmed; and here we rolled about for at leaſt four

four hours; and yet at the same time saw vessels, not above a league from us, going out of Plymouth Sound with a fresh gale of wind, whose direction was towards us, as we could observe from the trim of their sails; and as we ourselves experienced, after we got into it, by tacking and rowing.

I am, SIR,

Furnival's Inn Court, Jan. 12, 1758. Your humble servant,

J. SMEATON.

Extract of a letter from Cockermouth *in* Cumberland, *dated* October 15, 1760; *giving an account of the havock made by a water-spout, which happened in the village of* Brackenthwaite, *about six miles from that place, on the 9th of the preceding* September.

THE village of Brackenthwaite, which is part of a large valley extending from N. to S. about five miles in length, and 1 ½ in breadth, is bounded on the E. by a ridge of very lofty mountains, running from N. to S. the southermost of which, Grassmere, is reputed the highest in England, except Skeddow: its top is quite level, and exceeding spacious, so as almost to equal in area its base; and three others, northward of it, pretty nigh regularly ascend, with a greater or lesser acclivity, according to the difference distance of their rise from the plain; so as all to unite in one narrow summit, somewhat lower than Grassmere; with the extremity whereof it is connected by a narrow inclined plain. Down the gullies, between these several mountains, descend three small brooks, Lizza, Hopebeck, and Habcarton, in streams little more than sufficient to turn an ordinary mill; the first of which enters the plain about the middle, and the second the most northern part of Brackenthwaite, and the third farther northward at the village of Larton. On the summit, which is common to all the three mountains, and forms, as it were, their joint top, seems to have been one of the breakings, or falls of water, as all the three brooks were affected by it, and perhaps pretty nigh equally. But what made the mischief produced by the others less considerable than that by Lizza, was a second spout on the extremity of the top of Grassmere, the whole of whose waters fell into its channel. This second was the chief cause of the damage which ensued in the valley, not only as it produced, in all probability, a much greater quantity of water than the other, but principally by the vast quantity of rubbish which it brought along with it, the whole side of the mountain, down which it rushed with inconceivable rapidity, being covered with vast heaps of stones, beds of gravel, sand, earth, &c. which, lying loose, were easily carried away with so impetuous a torrent. Such a mixture, carried with the velocity it must necessarily acquire down a slope of a mile in length, and so steep as to make an angle of 60 degrees with the horizon, could not but make terrible havock in the valley. The channel of the brook being rocky, and its bank rising to a considerable height on each side from the place of the water of the second spout's falling into Lizza, and mixing with that of the other down to the plain, 'twas so far kept within pretty

pretty good bounds; but it was no ſooner freed from thoſe reſtraints, than it made the moſt dreadful devaſtation. Of the firſt field it entered, it has ſwept away both the ſoil and the gravel quite to the rock; and the ſecond, conſiſting of ten or twelve acres, is entirely buried under a ſand bank of ſuch a thickneſs, as never to be removed, nor the field recovered. Inſtead of the old channel, which did not exceed five or ſix feet in breadth, and one in depth, a new one is now made at leaſt 18 or 20 yards in breadth, and 1 1-half deep. Notwithſtanding which, it overflowed its banks on each ſide, in ſuch a prodigious ſtream, as to be able, at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, to waſh away a remarkably thick and ſtrong wall; and what is more wonderful, on the other ſide, even where on the ſmooth ſurface of the meadow there ſeemed nothing to reſiſt its progreſs, in ſome places, to tear up vaſt maſſes of earth, which can no where be found, ſo as to leave a pit of 2½ in depth, and of 800 or 1000 yards in area. Several other pits, it is thought, were made, and afterwards filled up again with ſtones and ſand, otherwiſe it is difficult to imagine how the vaſt quantities of ſtone, which compoſed the walls nigh the brook, not one of which is remaining, ſhould have diſappeared.

Such was the ruin it made in the meadows and arable ground, when at full liberty to ſpread itſelf, and, as it were, to roam at large. But, impatient of reſtraint, it was no ſooner, by the inclination of the ground, reduced within more ſcanty limits, than it began to rage indignant, with redoubled fury. Two meadows were entirely taken away, and a bed of ſand left in their place. Its courſe being afterwards through a wood, not a tree within its reach was left ſtanding. Two ſtone bridges, well built, and exceeding ſtrong, were carried away with the torrent, and not one remnant of the materials which compoſed them to be found: nay, what is more ſtrange, a cauſeway of prodigious breadth, ſupported by a moſt enormous bank of earth, which is remembered to have maintained its identity theſe hundred years, and which ſeemed, by its venerable antique face, to have ſurvived the deluge, and to bid defiance to tempeſt, has been ſwept from its foundation, and its place left in the poſſeſſion of the victorious ſtream. In ſhort, not to inſiſt longer on particulars, for what followed would only be a repetition of what precedes, with difference of place, nothing which fell in its way was able to reſiſt its fury; but earth, trees, hedges, ſtones, walls, bridges, piers, mounds, and whatever oppoſed its courſe, was ſwept away by the torrent, till the place where the brook diſcharges itſelf into the river Cocker. Here an end was put to its fury; for though the channel of the river was far from being capacious enough to receive the whole of the water, yet, on account of the vaſt level plain on each ſide, its overflowings were innocent, as it could only deluge to be ſtagnant. Happily no houſes were within its reach, though one very narrowly eſcaped, the ground being all carried away to a conſiderable depth within two yards of it, where the ſolid rock began, on which the houſe was founded; and a mill only eſcaped by the channel's accidentally diverting its force from it to the oppoſite bank, which was all torn to pieces.

I endeavoured, but in vain, to get *data* ſufficient on which to build a calculation of the quantity of water which came down; for, as it happened at midnight, neither the time of its continuance could be aſcertained, nor could it be determined whether it was conſtant and regular, or variable. A clergyman in the neighbourhood was of opinion, that all the water of Crummack, an adjacent lake of two ſquare miles ſurface, and very deep, could not have done half ſo much harm. It is certain indeed from one circumſtance, that it muſt have been very great; as the water remained the next morning in a widow's cottage, twelve feet perpendicular above the ordinary ſurface of the water, and at the diſtance of thirty yards from the brook; and as the ground was lower on the oppoſite bank to the diſtance of fifty yards, there muſt have been a ſtream of at leaſt four or five yards deep, and eighty or ninety in breadth, and this where it run with the greateſt rapidity, at the foot of the mountain.

The effects of the brooks of Hopebeck and Habearton need not to be ſo particularly deſcribed, being of the ſame kind with thoſe, only in inferior degree, both on account of their being ſwelled by one of the ſpouts only, and their channel being deeper. However, the damage done by thoſe, though inferior to the other, was by no means inconſiderable. One circumſtance relative to the former, may perhaps deſerve to be mentioned. Having burſt its banks juſt at the place croſſing the highway, it continued its courſe along a lane to a conſiderable diſtance before it found a paſſage into the fields; and when the brook ſubſided, and the ſupply failed, much water remained ſtagnant in the hollows of the lane, particularly in one before the door of a houſe ſituated on the road. At this the people, not knowing how it could poſſibly come there, were greatly ſurprized; but much more, when they afterwards found in it a very fine diſh of trout.

With regard to the phyſical cauſe of this uncommon phænomenon, I imagine, that one ſo diſtant from the ſeats of ſcience, need make no apology for paſſing it over in ſilence, and leaving it to the adepts in natural hiſtory. However, as ſome circumſtances preceding this appearance, ſeemed to me irreconcileable to either of the theories which I have ſeen, I thought it not improper to take notice of them; that ſome of your readers may either reconcile them, if poſſible, or acquaint me with it, if any better theory hath been given; or, ſhould neither of theſe be the caſe, that they may ſtand as objections to thoſe already given. The cauſe aſſigned in the firſt theory, viz. various and contrary winds, could not be the real cauſe in the above caſe, as there was very little wind all the day preceding the event: what there was, came conſtantly from the ſame quarter, and it entirely ceaſed in the evening. Neither was there more probability of the other cauſe's operating, viz. an extraordinary rarefaction of the air by igneous meteors, as there was not the leaſt lightning ſeen or thunder heard, nor any other diagnoſtic of the atmoſphere's being charged with a more than ordinary ſhock of ſulphureous exhalations, and nitrous acids at that time.

Here I ſhall conclude this tedious account; aſſuring you, that

you may depend upon its being a true one. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

ROB. DIXON.'

From the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Kirkaldy, Dec.* 1759. I have ſent you ſome *obſervations upon our lime-ſtone quarries.* If you chuſe to give them a place, it may encourage others to purſue the ſubject, who may have more time and greater opportunities than, &c. J. M.

SOME lime-ſtone quarries in Fife are highly worthy the attention of the curious, on account of an amazing mixture of ſea bodies found in them. One of this kind was opened, about a year and a half ago, at a farm called Enderteel, in the neighbourhood of Kirkaldy, belonging to General St. Clair. A deſcription, with a few obſervations upon it, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to thoſe who have never ſeen any of the kind; eſpecially conſidering the different hypotheſes by which naturaliſts have endeavoured to account for ſuch appearances.

The flakes of the ſtone, which are of unequal thickneſs, moſt of them from eight to ten inches, lie horizontally dipping towards the ſea. Each of theſe flakes, when broken, preſents to our view an amazing collection of petrified ſea bodies, as the bones of fiſhes, ſtalks of ſea-weed, vaſt quantities of ſhells, ſuch as are commonly found on our coaſts, beſides ſeveral others, of very uncommon figures. In ſome places the ſhells are ſo numerous, that little elſe is to be ſeen but prodigious cluſters or concretions of them. In the uppermoſt ſtratum, the ſhells are ſo entire that the outer cruſt or plate may be ſcraped off with the finger; and the ſtalks of the ſea-weed have a darkiſh colour, not that gloſſy whiteneſs which they have in the heart of the quarry. The ſmalleſt rays or veins of the ſhells are deeply indented on the ſtone, like the impreſſion of a ſeal upon wax. In ſhort, no ſpot at the bottom of the ocean could exhibit a greater quantity of ſea bodies than are to be found in this ſolid rock; for we have the ſkeletons of ſeveral fiſhes, the *antennæ* or feelers of lobſters, the roots and ſtalks of ſea-weed, with the very *capſulæ* which contain the ſeed. The place where all theſe curioſities are found, is on an eminence about an Engliſh mile from the ſea; and as the ground is pretty ſteep the whole way, it may be 200 feet higher at leaſt.

There are two or three things to be remarked here. 1. That among all the bodies I have mentioned, there are none but what are ſpecifically heavier than water. This holds ſo conſtantly true, that the ſea-weed, which floats in water when the plant is entire, has been ſtripped of the broad leaves, which make it buoyant, before it has been lodged here. 2. The ſhells have been all empty; for the double ones, as thoſe of the flat kind, are always found ſingle, or with one ſide only. 3. The rock ſeems to have been gradually deſerted by the ſea, and, for a long time, waſhed with the tides; for the upper ſurface is all eaten, and hollowed in many places like an honey-comb, juſt as we obſerve in flat rocks expoſed every tide to the acceſs and receſs of the waves.

This rock proves beyond diſpute the

the vegetation of ſtone *, and a gradual retreat of the waters ever ſince the deluge. Theſe two cauſes, in a long ſeries of ages, alter the face of our globe entirely, or rather have reduced the earth into its preſent form, by creating rocks at the bottom of the ſea, and then leaving them in dry land, where they turn into inland mountains. This ſeems to be the method which nature obſerves: for all along our coaſts there are lime-ſtone rocks, and ſome of them within low-water-mark, which have the very ſame inclination, and the ſame mixture of petrified ſea-bodies, as in the quarry I have deſcribed; but ſince we ſee rocks of this kind ariſing out of the ſea, we muſt, of neceſſity, aſcribe the ſame origin to ſuch as are more remote from the ſhore, and left up in the country.

All rocks, therefore, where ſuch extraneous bodies are found, ſeem to be formed from the common ſediment of the ſea, as ſands of ſeveral kinds, with the bones of fiſhes, ſtalks of ſea-weed, and empty ſhells, which are all rolled into beds by the agitation of the waters. Theſe different bodies, thus blended together, are, by the violence of the flux and reflux, banked up towards the ſhore: which is the cauſe of the inclination or dipping of the rock. No ſooner is one ſtratum laid, than, by a continual acceſſion of the ſame matter, a ſecond is ſuper-induced; and ſo on ſucceſſively, till the maſs has reached a certain height in water. Theſe looſe materials, as ſoon as the vegetation commences, are faſtened by a very ſtrong cement, and, as at the ſight of Meduſa's head, begin to aſſume the conſiſtency of ſtone. For the petrific matter fills up all the interſtices, pervades the pores of the ſolid bodies, and lodges every where the particles that enter into its own compoſition: which ſeem to be a fixed ſalt, or very powerful aſtringent, together with a mixture of mineral juices, or metallic ores, which run in ſmall veins, like wire, in ſeveral places of the rock.

The ſhells, being of a cloſe and com-

* A Scotch gentleman who was at Boulogne in the ſummer 1750, has favoured us with a remarkable inſtance of this petrifying quality in ſea-water. He obſerved, that the Britiſh channel, which waſhes the bottom of a hill near that place, (commonly called Cæſar's Fort, from a Roman incampment ſtill viſible on it, ſaid to have been conſtructed by Julius Cæſar when he invaded Britain) had worn in through a great part of the hill, which conſiſts moſtly of a mixed ſand, with about three or four feet of a ſtrong blueiſh clay ſoil above. As the ſandy part is waſhed away, the clay falls down, in large maſſes, and, as the inhabitants there affirm, is petrified by the ſea-water. In fact, one ſees, about forty or fifty yards within the preſent high-water mark, a large ſtratum of rocks, much reſembling the black rocks at Leith, and between theſe and the hill many huge maſſes of rock, though there appears nothing rocky on the bare ſide of the hill next the channel. And the inhabitants of Boulogne are every day ſeen blowing theſe rocky maſſes with gunpowder, burning the ſtones into lime, and uſing them alſo as ſtone for their buildings. This gentleman, walking one day on the ſands, ſaw a large lump of the clay fallen from the hill, and ſo lying to be waſhed by the tide. He impreſſed a mark on it with his ſtick, which being ſoft, it then eaſily received. But paſſing the ſame way about three weeks afterwards, he could not force his ſtick into the ſame lump. Though this ſingle inſtance, joined to the conſtant affirmation of the inhabitants, convinced him that the clay was capable of petrifaction by the waſhing of the tide, it would perhaps be too raſh to affirm, that in all inſtances any thing like petrifaction can be ſo quickly obſervable.

pact texture, and therefore refuſig admiſſion to the groſſer parts, ſeem to have received only the finer parts of the mixture, which has converted them into a tranſparent ſubſtance, ſomething reſembling cryſtal. The ſea-weeds, of a more porous and ſpongy nature, have imbibed the whole lapidific matter; which has changed them into a fine white marble, capable of a very high poliſh. The like may be ſaid of all the other bodies, as they are more rare or denſe in their texture, and fitted to receive more or leſs of the petrific matter.

The only difficulty in this hypotheſis, and what we muſt endeavour to ſurmount, is, that we muſt conceive the ſea to be ſo high, as to cover all the hills where ſuch ſea bodies are found. So in the preſent caſe, we muſt ſuppoſe it to have been above 200 feet higher than it is at preſent. Now, though neither hiſtory nor tradition could aſſiſt us in the inquiry, yet ſtill the fact may be aſcertained from indelible monuments, and more to be depended upon, than any human teſtimony whatever. For ſince our inland hills have the very ſame inclination, and the ſame mixture of ſhells, &c. as the rocks have which ſtand within low-water mark; what can we think, but that the former once ſtood where the latter ſtand now? why may we not conclude for certain, that, according to their diſtances, they have all ſucceſſively ariſen from the ſea, as the only proper matrix for ſuch productions, and the only place, too, where the materials that enter into their compoſition can be found? In ſhort, by means of theſe petrified ſea-bodies, we trace the waters which drowned the old world, like an enemy who leaves his ſpoils behind him in his retreat, from the tops of our higheſt inland hills down to the ſhore, and there ſee them all confined within the limits of our preſent ſea, which ſeems ſtill to be making the proper diſpoſitions for leaving us. Hiſtorians, when all our helps fail, produce medals and old coins, as an authentic evidence of certain facts; in like manner, we may look upon ſea-rocks, turned into inland hills, to be an undeniable proof, that our earth has ariſen, inch by inch, from the ſea.

The age of man bears ſo ſmall a proportion to the age of the world, that the inſenſible changes made on the face of nature, paſs unobſerved. We ſee ſo few alterations in our own times, that we conclude, too haſtily, that there are none at all; or, when the land makes any incroachments in one place, the ſea, we imagine, takes her revenge by inundations in another, and in this manner their limits are pretty well ſecured. But this is undoubtedly a very lame account of the matter. For inundations ſeldom happen, and are but partial; whereas the receſs of the waters is univerſal, and, like the other great laws of nature, acts inceſſantly at all times. An earthquake in one place, the waſhing off looſe ſands and earths in another, may lay ſome particular ſpots under water; but theſe will by no means balance the incroachments of the land, remarkable more or leſs over all the globe. I will give but two or three inſtances, out of many, which, with equal facility, may be produced.

The iſland Pharos, according to Homer, who perhaps ſpoke from experience, ſtood a day's ſailing with a fair wind from the continent. That

That iſland, however, was joined to the land, in very ancient times, by a cauſey of 900 paces, and makes now a part of the city of Alexandria.—The city of Tyre, before the times of Alexander the Great, and for ſome ages after, was ſurrounded with a very deep ſea of four ſtades over; and yet we know for certain, it has been joined to the continent upwards of a thouſand years.—Æneas landed at Lavinium, if we can believe Virgil; but Lavinium ſtands now above twelve miles from the ſea, and as rich vineyards and corn-fields as are in Italy, muſt for ever go by the name of the Lavinian ſhores.—Oſtia too has undergone the ſame fate, and become an inland town. Nothing but the expreſs authority of hiſtorians, and its own ſtately ruins, could convince us that it was the celebrated Oſtia built at the mouth of the Tiber.—The ſame obſervations may be extended to all the maritime towns famous in ancient hiſtory: their old harbours are now all choaked up, buried under ground, or deſerted by the ſea, and left far up in the country.

Nor is there much weight in an objection that may be ſtarted in this place, namely, That there are ſeveral ſea-port towns, famous in the ancient world, which have the ſame character in our own times. So London, under the Emperor Nero, was, as it ſtill is, a rendezvous of merchants, and a place of great foreign trade. But are we ſure, that theſe towns, though they have the ſame names, occupy alſo the ſame ſpots of ground with the old ones? Is it not more probable, that the inhabitants, not out of choice, but abſolute neceſſity, and for the conveniency of ſhipping, draw gradually down towards the ſea as the rivers choke up towards their ſources? This, we know, has happened to ſome, and we have great reaſon to believe the ſame of all.

We may produce ſeveral very ſtrong circumſtances, which, taken all together, will amount to the force of a direct proof, that the land has gained very conſiderably on our coaſts. Whoever views the Karſe of Falkirk from Stirling caſtle, will think it extremely probable, that all that champaign country, as the ancients believed of the Lower Egypt, has been gained from the ſea, by the vaſt quantity of ſand and mud brought down the river. To confirm this conjecture, whenever the ground is digged in ſeveral places thereabouts, they meet with vaſt collections of ſhells, and other ſpoils of the ſea. A ſhip's anchor was found, ſome time ſince, in the ſame country, buried under ground, at two miles diſtance from the Forth. Theſe two circumſtances put it out of all doubt, nor need we any farther proof of the matter. We have nothing, but the name, to inform us, that ever Burntiſland was ſurrounded with the ſea; but whoever views the ſituation of that place, will be convinced, that, not many centuries ago, it has been joined to Fife by a narrow and flat neck of land to the North. The inhabitants of Kirkaldy, even thoſe of a middle age, remember to have ſeen the tides flow a great deal higher than they do at preſent. The truth of it is, our ſhores are inſenſibly riſing, not only from the huge ſand banks, but from a vigorous vegetation of ſtone, which prevails, along all our coaſt, at the bottom of the ſea. For nature is as

hard at work now as ever; and it is not improbable, that theſe rocks, where there is ſuch a mixture of ſea bodies, which but juſt ſhew their heads above water, will occaſion as much ſpeculation to future ages, as their elder brothers, in the inland places of the country, do to us.

The incroachments of the land in the frith of Tay are more remarkable, and ſeem to be of a more recent date. The whole Karſe of Gowrie has been, I may ſay, but a late acquiſition from the ſea; as the flat face of the country, and names of the towns, ſufficiently evince. Moſt of their towns names begin or end with inſe, that is, iſland; as Meg-inſe, Inſe tower, &c. probably the very names they went by when they were ſand banks, or iſlands ſurrounded by the ſea.—Some old written inſtruments mention Errol as a place ſtanding to the ſouth of the Tay, though it ſtands a long mile to the north of the river at preſent. The inhabitants of the country have a tradition, that the courſe of Tay, in former ages, was by the foot of the hills to the north of Errol, and, to this day, ſhew the very holes in rocks to which the ſhips cables were faſtened. But if the Tay ran ſo far to the north, as there is great reaſon to believe, all the lower ground to the ſouth of Errol would be drowned, and that Frith would be twice, if not thrice as broad, as it is in our times.—The inhabitants of Perth remember to have heard their fathers ſay, that, in the high hill of Kinnoul, they have ſeen the remains of ſtaples and rings, with other conveniencies for ſhipping, as in a harbour. At a village two miles above Perth, and far from the Tay, ſome workmen draining a peat-marſh, found the ring, ſtock, and ſhaft, of an anchor, with a great log of wood ſtanding erect in the earth, to which it was conjectured the ſhips cables were fixed. The children of the workmen are ſtill alive to atteſt this fact.

Theſe circumſtances make it probable, that the land is continually uſurping upon the ſea, and alſo may reconcile us to what follows. For if the lime-ſtone quarry in the neighbourhood of Kirkaldy was a ſea-rock, as it undoubtedly was, our Frith muſt have covered twice the extent of ground that it does at preſent. All the lower part of Fife, for ſome miles up the country, except ſome iſlands here and there, and which are now hills or high lands, would be laid under water. The Lothains muſt have ſhared the ſame fate with Fife: for the very ſpot on which Edinburgh ſtands, would be covered with water; the Caſtle rock, Calton hill, and Saliſbury craig, would be ſea-rocks; Arthur's ſeat would be diminiſhed almoſt to its head, and, with reſpect to the coaſt then, might appear what Inſe Keith does to us. Northumberland and the Merſe muſt have been in the ſame ſituation with the counties bordering on the Forth. The lower part of theſe two counties would be deluged with a great ſea, whoſe ſhores would be five or ſix miles weſtward from Berwick. The Tweed muſt have been ſo great a frith, that the largeſt ſhip in the preſent navy of England might have gone up the river, as far as Kelſo, if not farther. I call places by their names, which then had none. In this manner I might make the tour of Great-Britain, and, by imagining the ſea to be two or three hundred feet higher than it is at preſent,

preſent, demonſtrate, that our iſland is larger, by a third at leaſt, than it was at that time.

Such has been the ſtate of our iſland, in a very remote period of time, no doubt; though I am not inclined to think it was in the ages immediately ſucceeding the deluge: on the contrary, it may be preſumed, that as many ages muſt have paſſed from the deluge to the period I am ſpeaking of, as from thence to our own times. For we have all the reaſon in the world to believe, that, ever ſince the old world was drowned, the waters have fallen equally in equal times, and not faſter at one time than at another, as is commonly imagined. The bare rocks on our higheſt hills, ſhew ſufficiently, both the place where they have vegetated, and that for many ages they have borne the violence of that dreadful element: for it is impoſſible to conceive, that they could have come out of nature's hands in the miſerable and ruinous condition in which they appear. Their ragged tops, ſhattered ſurfaces, and rifted ſides, are the wounds they have received from an obſtinate foe; who, tho' vanquiſhed at laſt, has made many furious attacks, and diſputed every inch of ground, before he has retreated.

It is very probable, that, in the earlier ages after the flood, the country between the Tweed and the Tay might appear in the following manner. The Cheviot hills to the ſouth, and Lamermoor hills to the north, would be the limits of the frith of Tweed; the ſame Lamermoor hills to the ſouth, and the Lemond hills to the north, would be the boundaries of the frith of Forth; the Lomond hills to the ſouth, and a like ridge of hills to the north of the Tay, would be the confines of the frith: ſo that in all the ſpace betwixt the Tweed and the Tay there would be three very great friths, with no land intervening but the backs of theſe bare hills, which would ſhew like long tongues of land running out a great way into the ſea.

In reality, when one views the country around, from any of the high hills I have mentioned, and obſerves it ſloping gradually from the inland parts down to the ſea, and on each hand towards the beds of the rivers, one can hardly forbear thinking it was once in ſuch a ſituation, and that it ſtill looks like the ſhore of a great ſea, which has now, after a long ſucceſſion of ages, almoſt diſappeared. For, not only the earth ſlopes, as I ſaid before, towards the ſea, or towards the rivers; but the very rocks, contrary to their natures, conform themſelves to this inclination. The flat rocks, where the growth or vegetation runs horizontally, dip all at one extremity; whereas we might expect to find them all lying in the plane of the horizon. Again, in ſome kind of flint-rock, where the vegetation ſhoots directly upwards, the flakes of the ſtone are all reflected from the perpendicular, and make a very obtuſe angle with the horizon, not under 120 degrees as nearly as I can gueſs. Now, it is abſolutely impoſſible to account for ſuch an inclination, unleſs we ſuppoſe that the ſand banks of which theſe rocks are originally formed, have been been ſhored up towards the land, by the flux and reflux of the waters, before they were fixed by vegetation.

Description of an extraordinary Cave in Lancashire.

Lancaster, August 26, 1760.

SIR,

LAST Sunday I visited a cavern, about five miles from hence, near the road to Kirby Lonsdale, called Dunald Mill-hole, a curiosity I think inferior to none of the kind in Derbyshire, which I have also seen. It is on the middle of a large common, and we are led to it by a brook, near as big as the New River, which, after turning a corn-mill just at the entrance of the cave, runs in at its mouth by several beautiful cascades, continuing its course two miles under a large mountain, and at last makes its appearance again near Carnford, a village in the road to Kendal. The entrance of this subterraneous channel has something most pleasingly horrible in it; from the mill at the top, you descend for about ten yards perpendicular, by means of chinks in the rocks, and shrubs of trees; the road is then almost parallel to the horizon, leading to the right, a little winding, till you have some hundreds of yards thick of rocks and mineral, above you. In this manner we proceeded, sometimes through vaults so capacious, we could not see either roof or sides; and sometimes on all four, from its narrowness, still following the brook, which entertained us with a sort of harmony well suiting the place; for the different height of its falls were as so many keys of music, which all being conveyed to us by the amazing echo, greatly added to the majestic horror which surrounded us. In our return we were more particular in our observations. The beautiful lakes (formed by the brook, in the hollow parts of the cavern) realize the fabulous Styx; and the murmuring falls from one rock to another, broke the rays of our candles, so as to form the most romantic vibrations and appearances upon the variegated roof. The sides too are not less remarkable for fine colouring; the damps, the creeping vegetables, and the seams in the marble, and lime-stone parts of the rocks, make as many tints as are seen in the rainbow, and are covered with a perpetual varnish from the just weeping springs that trickle from the roof. The curious in grottos, cascades, &c. might here obtain a just taste of nature. When we arrived at the mouth, and once more hailed all chearing day-light, I could not but admire the uncouth manner, in which nature has thrown together those huge rocks, which compose the arch over the entrance, but as if conscious of its rudeness, she has clothed it with trees and shrubs of the most various and beautiful verdure, which bend downwards, and with their leaves cover all the rugged parts of the rock.

As I never met with an account of this place in any author, I therefore think it the greater curiosity; but its obscure situation I take to be the reason.

Your's, &c.

A. W.

Useful

Useful or curious Projects, Discoveries, Inventions, &c.

Extracts from a pamphlet lately published, and entitled, An essay on the medicinal nature of hemlock, &c. translated from the Latin *original of Dr.* Storck, *of* Vienna.

PLINY writes, that the green stalks of hemlock were eaten by many, without the least injury. Ray affirms, that a person of the name of Boulle gave the root of hemlock, to the quantity of a scruple, in malignant and quartan fevers, and preferred it to all diaphoretics. Renealmus, in observation 3 and 4, administred a scruple, or half a dram of hemlock in substance, for the resolving the schirrus of the liver, spleen, and pancreas, or gave an infusion made with a dram or two of the root of it. Many officinal plaisters and unguents receive the juice of hemlock into their composition. Excepting this, it is, however, marked with black by almost all authors, reckoned among the poisons, condemned, and of course wholly banished out of medicinal practice.

It is found plentifully every where, yet has neither any use or place in gardens, nor is at present applied to the healing cattle, much less to the curing men. Hence it is always produced in vain, and withers again without having answered any purpose. We all know, nevertheless, that nothing has been created by God, which was not designed for some good end and use.

I was determined, by these circumstances, to examine the virtues of this herb preferably to all others; and, pursuant to such intention, I consulted many of the ancient and modern writers on the subject. I found, however, in the course of my reading, that this herb had, in ancient times, been much used by external application, for the dispersing cold tumours, resolving schirrusses, and mitigating the pains in cancers, and with great effect. But that, internally given, all agreed in exclaiming against it as a most deleterious poison.

The first attempt was, therefore, to be made in the external use. Accordingly I sewed up this herb, dried and cut, in a mattrass, betwixt two pieces of linen, in the manner of quilting. This mattrass I let remain in boiling water for some minutes; and then, having pressed out the superfluous fluid, I applied it warm to the parts affected. By this method I sometimes stopt the progress of the worst gangrenes, and procured a separation of the mortified part from the sound. To those who could not bear, on account of the disagreeable stink, and the itching produced by them, the mattrasses that were boiled in water, I applied others boiled in milk. These they bore with ease, and did not perceive any inconvenience from them; but all, on the contrary, found then relief. In the case of a man, sixty years of age, for many years afflicted with the gout, I not only in a short time quieted the pains, but softened and dispersed the gout-stones. The further consequence was, that, when the fits returned, they were neither so violent, nor lasted so long. In rheumatisms of long standing, and in the gout, I gave great ease to some patients, and wholly freed others, by the pills below described, and the hemlock fomentation. I failed, nevertheless, of doing service to some, even

even by a long continued courſe; but I did not, that I know of, do the leaſt harm to any. In ſchirrous ſtrumas, indurations of the glands and breaſts, and very bad cancers, I ſaw and experienced very conſiderable effects. But where tumours that are inflammatory, or ariſe from hot humours, occur, with them ſuch hemlock fomentation is leſs proper. It may, notwithſtanding, be of avail even in theſe caſes, provided due evacuations be previouſly made.

Plaiſters, into the compoſition of which hemlock enters, have alſo great utility in medicine, and they often reſolve and diſperſe what reſiſts all others. I began from thence to doubt, whether that reſolving, penetrating, diſcutient power, might not reſide in the juice of the hemlock. I therefore preſſed out the juice from this herb, and evaporated it with a very gentle heat in an earthen veſſel, to the conſiſtence of an extract. As it would, however, have been criminal to have made the firſt trial of this extract on men, I gave a ſcruple of it, with a piece of fleſh, three times a day to a little dog that was hungry. I then watched carefully what changes might be produced in him. He remained, nevertheleſs, well, lively, and waiting with eagerneſs for the piece of fleſh. The ſecond day, the ſame quantity being given, I found no difference in the reſult; nor even on the third did I perceive any bad ſymptom in him. Encouraged by this, I made the experiment on myſelf. I took morning and evening one grain of this extract, and drank a cup-full of tea after it. I attended then carefully to my regimen, that I might diſcover from thence, if any unuſual effect was produced in my body.

I continued this doſe for eight days, without perceiving the leaſt inconvenience from it. I was active and ſtrong, had my memory perfect, enjoyed a good ſtomach, and ſlept ſoundly. The next week I increaſed the doſe, and ſwallowed then, morning and evening, two grains; nor did any thing ill or unuſual happen in my body from thence. I was therefore now juſtified in reaſon and conſcience to try this on others.

The freſh root, when it is cut in pieces, emits a milk, which is acrid and bitter to the taſte. I rubbed a ſmall drop or two of this milk on the end of my tongue; it preſently became ſtiff, ſwelled, and was very painful, and, ſoon after, I loſt the power of ſpeaking. This untoward event frightened me, and gave me great apprehenſions of the conſequence. I recollected, however, from what I had met with in reading, that acids reſiſt the powers of ſuch ſimples, and deprive them of their virulence. I therefore waſhed my tongue all over with the juice of a lemon, and rubbed the end with it, after which I immediately felt great eaſe, the pain and tenſion went off, and I was able to ſtammer. I repeated the ſame a quarter of an hour after, and then began to ſpeak more freely. The juice being thus applied ſeveral times more, at the expiration of two hours, my tongue regained its liberty, and all my fears vaniſhed. May it not be reaſonably queſtioned from hence, whether the ſtrongeſt poiſon does not reſide in the milk of the root? When, however, the root is dried and reduced to powder, it becomes leſs noxious; for I have taken a grain, or ſometimes even two, of ſuch powder, without any ill conſequence.

As ſoon as I was certain of this, I prepared the following pills: take of the freſh hemlock as much as may be ſufficient; preſs out the juice,

juice, and let it be boiled, while fresh, with a gentle heat, in an earthen vessel (often stirring it lest it burn) to the consistence of a thick extract. Let this extract be formed, with as much of the powder of the leaves as may be necessary, into a mass for pills, from which let pills be made of two grains each. If the juice be expressed from hemlock, previously boiled for some time in a sufficient quantity of water, it will then make an extract less efficacious, but yet of some virtue. The pills may be covered with silver or gold, or sprinkled with various powders, that the disagreeable smell may be avoided.

The same extract may otherwise be administered in bolusses, mixtures, or any other convenient form, lest the patients may be disgusted with the continual use of the pills, and nauseate them.

In the early time of my practising this method, I always begun with the least dose, and only administered at first one pill morning and evening; on the third or fourth day I gave the same pill three times; after eight days, I began to give two pills thrice every day, and, by increasing in this proportion, I gradually rose (if occasion required it) till I came to a dram, or a dram and a half, in the space of twenty-four hours. Though I have given these pills in a continual course for a year or two, or more, even to persons in health, I never observed any bad effects to result from it. Since then I have constantly entered on the cure with a greater dose of the pills; and, where there was an appearance of a good habit and strength, I have given at first two, three, or four pills, twice or thrice in the day. It is, notwithstanding, always best to begin with a small dose; for there are idiosyncrasies in which medicines, otherwise greatly innocent, are hurtful. Hence, that we may incur no damage from these, and that we may gradually attain to the knowledge of the peculiar habits of such patients, it is best to proceed in the safe road. At each time that the pills are taken, a bason of tea, or of mutton broth, should be also given after them.

If the powder of the root of hemlock be made into pills with a sufficient quantity of the mucilage of gum tragacanth, a medicine is produced of great efficacy, but which requires greater circumspection in the use of it.

[We have added two of his most remarkable cases.]

Case XIII. A girl, eighteen years of age, had had, for many years, the parotids, submaxillary glands, and whole neck schirrous, and so much swelled, that her neck was grown much thicker than her head.

The remedies prescribed by the most skilful physicians and surgeons, afforded her no relief.

On the contrary, several parts began to grow livid, to be excessively painful, and at last to turn into stinking ulcers. Nocturnal sweats, depression of the strength, and wasting of the flesh, also came on.

There were innumerable sinusses and fistulas; and the patient was, moreover, very weak, and complained that pains in the night prevented sleep.

It was requisite, on this account, to use opium in the evening.

I then gave her twice every day three of the pills, with an infusion of ground-ivy, scabious, male speedwell, and a large quantity of milk. Externally we applied the hemlock fomentation.

The

The third day the pains were much gentler, and the ichor ran plentifully; it was acrid, indeed, but not ſo ſtinking. The patient's neck alſo ſeemed ſomewhat leſs ſwelled.

The eighth day there ſeemed to be good pus; ſeveral of the glands were become moveable, and the patient began to ſleep without opium: the night ſweats were alſo leſs profuſe.

On the fourteenth day, the pus was good in almoſt every part, and the ſchirrous tumours leſs.

I increaſed then the doſe of the pills, and gave four morning and evening: the hemlock fomentation was alſo diligently applied.

The thirteenth day, the nocturnal ſweats were wholly gone off; many of the ſinuſſes were cloſed; the ulcers were of a perfectly good colour; and ſome were even diſpoſed to heal. There remained, nevertheleſs, three callous fiſtulas, which required to be cut according to the practice of ſurgeons.

On the forty-fourth day, ſome of the ulcers were healed, and the reſt yielded good pus; the ſwelling of the neck was much leſs, and the patient had recovered both her appetite and her ſtrength.

The ſixtieth day, nearly all the ulcers were cloſed: the ſwelling of the neck was gone down; the ſkin had regained its natural colour; and all the glands were leſs and moveable. But, above the left clavicle, there ſtuck a ſchirrus, bigger than a gooſe's egg, which ſounded like a cartilage on being ſtruck. This tumour had not ſuffered the leaſt change, during the whole time the remedies had been uſed.

The ſeventy-fourth day, many of the ſchirruſſes were found divided into ſeveral ſmall portions. One gland, in the left part of the neck, turned again into an ulcer, and ran purulent matter for three days; after which the whole bag collapſed, and within a few days a cicatrix was formed.

The ninetieth day, the neck had its natural colour and magnitude, and not a tenth part of the ſwelling remained. The ſchirrus, above the clavicle, continued, nevertheleſs, in the ſame ſtate: and, as it was immoveable, and reſiſted all the powers of medicines, we thought it adviſeable to cut it out; but the patient would not conſent: and, as ſhe had now recovered her ſtrength, and could move her neck eaſily, ſhe went from the hoſpital home.

For two months ſhe omitted taking any medicines: during all which time, the ſchirruſſes neither became bigger nor leſs.

At length ſhe came to me again, to aſk whether ſhe might not take the pills in the houſe where ſhe was a ſervant.

I adviſed her to it, and I gave ſome to be taken, three every morning and evening.

After three weeks, having uſed her quantity of pills, ſhe came back to me, and the ſchirruſſes were become leſs, and moveable.

At the end of the fifth week ſhe returned to me, and ſhewed me, with great joy, that the ſchirrus above the clavicle, which had been moſt obſtinate, and which we before believed to be cartilaginous, was now leſs, and divided into ſix ſmall lumps.

I was ſurprized to ſee the effect I had ſo long time wiſhed for; and I adviſed that ſhe ſhould now take four pills morning and evening.

After

After a month I saw her again, and every thing was grown better.

She has now used these pills five months, and at present takes six thrice every day. She is strong, sleeps well, breathes freely, which before she could not, enjoys a good appetite, and all things promise a slow, but yet a perfect recovery.

Case XV. A man, 53 years of age, contracted the venereal disease, which partly from shame, and partly from want of money, he neglected.

At length the left testicle grew excessively painful, and became wholly schirrous; and the penis increased so much in bulk, as greatly to exceed that of a horse.

At last, fungous excrescences arose in three places on the penis, and in a short time turned into cancers, which stunk extremely.

The scrotum itself was likewise exeded by a cancerous ulcer; and the left testicle, being wholly laid bare, hung out of the scrotum in an ulcerated cancerous state.

In this condition he entered the hospital. The left testicle, hanging out of the scrotum, was wholly cancerous, and more than twice as big as a man's fist.

Neither the penis, scrotum, nor testicle could bear to be touched with the least force, for it occasioned a great quantity of blood to issue out.

The patient frequently fainted from weakness; and the stink was so great, that we were obliged to put him in a separate room.

In this desperate case, I began with giving him six pills thrice every day, and I made him use a fomentation of the leaves of hemlock on the parts affected.

The pains abated the very same evening, and the poor man began to sleep naturally.

The next day many putrid cores separated, the penis was less swelled, and the bad smell was less.

The third day, every thing appeared to be still better.

The fourth day, the pus was good in all the cancerous ulcers; the penis was less by one half; the testicle was also diminished in size, and softer; the ulcers had a kindly colour; and the patient slept without opiates, and began to have some appetite.

The eighth day, the penis was almost reduced to its natural size; the cancerous parts were much mended; the pus continued every where to be good; great cores separated themselves from the scrotum: and the testicle was soft, and scarcely bigger than an egg.

The twelfth day, every thing appeared to be still mending.

The eighteenth day, no remains of the cancer could be seen; the testicle recovered its natural size and colour; and what had been eaten away by the cancerous ulcer, appeared to be growing again.

The lips of the scrotum, which were now of a perfectly good colour, began to unite; there appeared on the penis, in the place of the cancerous excrescences, flat ulcers that were very clean, and the patient was better in all respects, and had more strength. I went on therefore to the thirtieth day with the same dose of these pills, and the hemlock fomentation, and then the scrotum was intirely healed, and the ulcers on the penis much less, and clean. But the patient complained of being continually troubled with a disagreeable itching all over his body: on which account,

account, leſt any thing venereal, lurking in the blood, ſhould produce other deplorable ſcenes, I performed the reſt of the cure by anti-venereal remedies.

Corollaries and queries.

From the above premiſes, it may be inferred, that a remedy highly innocent may be prepared from the juice of hemlock, inſpiſſated by a ſlow fire; and which in every habit of body, ſex, age, &c. may be given in conſiderable large doſes.—2. That this remedy does not hinder any of the natural functions of the body, the ſecretions, nor the excretions.—3. That it acts in an inſenſible manner, neither exciting ſtool, vomit, urine, nor ſweat. —4. That it diſcuſſes indurations, and ſchirruſſes, even in thoſe caſes where other medicaments, the moſt penetrating, are not of the leaſt avail; it is therefore a medicament greatly diſcutient.—5. That what indurations and ſchirruſſes it does not diſcuſs, it brings, for the moſt part, to a kindly ſuppuration.—6. That it ſtops the further progreſs of cancers.—7. That it corrects cancerous acrimony, and removes the bad ſmell.—8. That it converts the cancerous ichor into good pus. —9. That it quiets pains.—10. That it cures cancers.—11. That it heals ulcers incurable by other means.—12. That it cloſes and conſolidates ſuch fiſtulas and ſinuſſes, as reſiſt all other remedies —13. That it diſperſes œdematous tumours, even by external application.—14. That it reſtores the ſight when taken away by cataracts, that are not of long ſtanding —15 That it removes, or, at leaſt, ſtops the further progreſs of recent cataracts.

Admonitions.—1. That women who are afflicted with cancers or ſchirruſſes avoid great exerciſe, and all briſk motions of the body.—2. Country air and gentle exerciſe promote the cure.—3. That anger, ſorrow, and ſudden fright, do harm.—4. That acrid, vinous, and auſtere ſubſtances, are injurious; as are alſo farinaceous, crude, and unfermented. —5. That attrition, friction, and preſſure, are hurtful in ſchirruſſes of long ſtanding, and in cancers. Hence hard and ſtrait ſtays, and rough ſhifts, muſt be avoided.—6. That violent coughing is injurious; for it irritates the cancers, and makes them worſe, cauſes hæmorrhages, and impairs the ſtrength, by which means it retards the cure, and renders it almoſt impoſſible. Women, who have a difficulty of reſpiration, and ſhortneſs of breath, and who, in coughing feel very acute pains in a ſchirrus, or cancerous breaſt, attended with a violent conſtriction of the breaſt, as it were, by a cord, and a dragging of it ſeemingly into the cheſt by the action of coughing, have for the moſt part, the lungs ſchirrous, and cohering in that part ſtrongly with the pleura. Hence a more difficult, if not impoſſible, cure. I have learnt from experience, that theſe pills are not in the leaſt injurious in caſes of the phthiſick; nor do they hinder ſpitting, but rather promote it.

Queries.—I have, in a great variety of caſes, tried the juice of hemlock, reduced to pills alone, that, by this means, I might accurately inform myſelf what it could ſimply and ſolely perform; but, ſometimes, I have found a quick effect, and, at other times, a very ſlow one. From whence it may be queſtioned, whether, in caſes where its action is ſlow, the effect may not be

be accelerated by external remedies applied in various manners.

Query 1. Whether it may not be proper to apply, ſeveral times in the day, the hot vapours of the decoction of hemlock to the part affected?—Query 2. Whether perhaps, it may not be more effectual to keep a cataplaſm prepared from hemlock continually on the diſeaſed parts? Many trials demonſtrate, that ſuch a fomentation is highly efficacious in theſe circumſtances. There are, nevertheleſs, patients, who cannot bear this when laid on the naked ſkin. Whence, Query 3. Whether it is not better to cover the ſkin of ſuch patients with a dyachylon plaiſter, and to foment the part with the cataplaſm while ſo covered?—Query 4. Whether, while it is allowable to irritate the ſchirrus, it would not be of advantage to put on a plaiſter of hemlock and labdanum, or galbanum?—Query 5. Whether it is not requiſite that purges ſhould be given to patients under the regimen of theſe pills, where their ſtrength appears to admit of it, as the diſcuſſed matter is not diſcharged by any ſenſible evacuation? Trials, reſpecting this query, ſeem to render it adviſeable to do what is propoſed; but neceſſity does not exact it.—Query 6. If caſes occur, in which acrid cancers ſend forth very deep roots, corrupt all the humours, and debilitate the ſolids in ſuch manner, that the pills alone cannot ſuffice; whether then would it not be proper to join the Peruvian bark to them? As by this means, a medicine endued with the virtue of each, and which would fully anſwer all intentions, might be prepared. It is neceſſary, therefore, that every phyſician ſhould vary the method, according to the attendant ſymptoms, by his own proper obſervation and judgment. On the merits of what has been premiſed, I beg of all phyſicians whatever, that they will try and adminiſter this extract on every occaſion that ſhall preſent itſelf. But I intreat, that, at the ſame time, they will lay aſide every kind of prejudice and jealouſy; from the conſideration how much the health of their neighbours is concerned in theſe matters. If any bad conſequence may be found to reſult, let them enquire carefully, whether it ariſes from the irreſiſtible violence of the diſeaſe, from any miſtake made by the patients, or thoſe about them, or from the medicament itſelf; and let them not from thence condemn the remedy as hurtful, or inefficacious, without the ſtricteſt examination of the facts, and the matureſt judgment on them. But if, after all, they know any better remedies, I do not deſire they ſhould neglect them in favour of this.

Advertiſement of the tranſlator.

As the due trial of the virtues of the juice of hemlock, ſeems to be a matter of the greateſt importance to the publick, I thought it neceſſary to inſert here a caution, that experience has already ſhewn to be neceſſary, with reſpect to the preparation of it as an internal remedy, in the form recommended in this work. Dr. Storck has not explicitly directed, that the juice of hemlock, uſed in making what he calls the extract, ſhould undergo any depuration before it be inſpiſſated, in order to bring it to the conſiſtence proper for forming pills. In conſequence of this, ſome apothecaries, who have attempted to prepare theſe pills, have ſuffered the juice to ſettle

tle, and used the depurated fluid freed from the sedimentary part, imagining, inadvertently, that in so doing, conformably to what is generally practised in similar cases, they were proceeding rightly. But, by this treatment, the extract loses all the specific and peculiar flavour and smell of the plant, and, doubtless, in a great degree, its medicinal virtue. The direction given by Dr. Storck himself is, to boil the juice while fresh *(recens)* which implies, that it should not undergo any previous change. Though this is not so clearly expressed in words, but that it leaves room for the mistake I have mentioned to have been already made by some, and for the prevention of which in others this intimation is intended.

An essay on schirrous tumours and cancers, having lately been published, by a very able surgeon, Mr. Richard Guy, *who has purchased of one Mr.* Plunket *the secret of a remedy, which entirely eradicates the schirrus, without the use of the knife, and which he has experienced the success of in numbers of cases.*

THIS author in his preface, speaking of Mr. Plunket, from whom he obtained the secret of the medicine for curing cancers, says, p. 4. "I could not help conceiving, that if a person unacquainted with even the rudiments of physic or surgery, could accomplish such cures, the same remedy in the hands of one versed in either science, must greatly contribute to the benefit of mankind. It was for this reason I entered into a treaty with Mr. Plunket, &c." P. 5. "As soon as I become thoroughly acquainted with it, I found it capable of great improvements, and that its utility might be extended to other purposes than had been originally thought of, &c. But to this I may add, from experience, that it is also more certain in its consequences, &c. &c." He then begins with a description of schirruses, as being the general preceding symptom of cancers, and says, p. 1. "A schirrus in general, is a preternatural, cold, indolent, hard, renitent, tough tumour, attended with little or no pain upon being touched or handled, nor any heat, redness, or change of colour in the teguments surrounding it, &c." P. 2. "A schirrus is of an unfavourable kind, when it happens in a bad habit of body, grows large, rough, uneven, begins to shoot and give pain; when the veins appear varicose or knotty, &c. Wiseman says, if a schirrus be the original disease of the part, and not the effect of some other that hath been ill handled; it begins usually like a small vetch, or pea, and by degrees increaseth without shifting or changing place, and such schirruses often appear spontaneously, without any evident cause, &c." P. 3. "But those parts which are of a glandulous structure, are most frequently affected with this disorder, &c." P. 5. "Of all the external parts of the body, the breasts (in women especially) are most subject to schirrous disorders, not only as being most liable to suffer outward injuries, but likewise from the nature of the fluids which they secrete, &c." P. 6. "This disorder may likewise owe its origin to a bruise, external compression, an *atrabilatious* disposition, sorrow, fear, hard or improper diet, a sedentary and unmarried life, an hereditary labes, bar-

barrenneſs, &c." P. 9. "Upon the declenſion or ceſſation of the menſes, at which time of life it alſo frequently happens, that ſchirruſſes from other cauſes, ſuch as have probably remained long in a quiet unincreaſed ſtate, begin to grow larger, become troubleſome, and of dangerous conſequence, &c." P. 10. "A ſchirrus of the favourable kind, may continue a long time almoſt harmleſs, unleſs it compreſſes the neighbouring veſſels pretty much, as is obſerved by Van Swieten, though that learned phyſician ſays, that ſo long as a ſchirrus poſſeſſes any part of the body, it is plain there is reaſon to be in continual dread of ſomething worſe ſucceeding, &c. for whatever incites the motions of the humours, and quickens circulation, as paſſions of the mind, errors in diet, motions of the body, bruiſes, falls, fevers, &c. may change a benign ſchirrus into a deplorable cancer." P. 15. "We ſhould be induced early to attempt the cure of a ſchirrus, though it be not very troubleſome, for fear of what may happen, and becauſe the neceſſary functions of the gland it occupies, are thereby impeded." Mr. Guy then gives an account of many different applications, that are recommended by authors of the beſt note, and ſome of his own, to be applied to ſchirruſſes, too long to be inſerted here, and he refers thoſe who deſire to be informed of the methods of extirpating ſchirrus glands by the knife, or ligature, to Mr. Sharp and other ſyſtematical writers. Near the concluſion of his hiſtory of the ſchirrus, he ſays, p. 25. "And it may be expected I ſhould ſay ſomething in ſupport of the remedy, which I have ſo happily uſed in a great number of thoſe caſes, as well in occult, as in ulcerated cancers, the ſucceſs of which will more fully appear, even from thoſe few caſes annexed to this treatiſe; and as to ſuch ſchirruſſes as have come under my care in their early ſtages, while the tumour was benign, and not advanced to a very large ſize (though it had reſiſted every attempt to reſolve it) I can truly ſay, I have met with as little difficulty in accompliſhing their cures, as of any other diſorder, proper for chirurgical treatment, many of which by this means have been extirpated from the breaſts, from the ſize of a walnut, to that of the largeſt orange, without cutting, or loſs of blood, and with ſo little pain or inconvenience too, in ſome caſes, as not to require confinement, during the courſe of their cures, &c." Ibid. "I may juſtly preſume cures wrought by means of my remedy, to be preferable to the knife, as the ſucceſs attending that terrifying operation, is well known to be very uncertain and precarious, as well in reſpect to the wound's healing, as that more dangerous conſequence, a cancer ſucceeding, from the diſtempered roots, if left behind, &c. whereas it is reaſonable to conceive, ſuch events will be averted from the peculiar operation of the medicine in queſtion, which cauſes the ſchirrus, or cancer, with its roots, to ſeparate, and fall out, leaving a clean well-digeſted ſore that afterwards heals with as little trouble, as any ſore whatever, &c." P. 27. "Many terrible calamities among thoſe unhappy perſons afflicted with cancers in the breaſt might be prevented, would they apply for proper aſſiſtance *in time*, before the ſchirrus or lump is grown too large, &c." P. 28. "The too common advice,

to leave to nature, ſuch ſchirruſſes as will not readily ſubmit to diſcutient applications, has, it is much to be feared, greatly contributed to render this malady more fatal, &c." Ibid. "For from the general conſequences of leaving ſchirruſſes to nature, it will be found that in twenty caſes, eighteen will turn out cancers, ſooner or later, &c." P. 29. "Therefore it ought to induce every ſurgeon, to recommend and enforce ſuch treatment in time, as may be moſt likely to prevent thoſe fatal misfortunes when the ſymptoms threaten, and not leave them to chance. It may perhaps be thought that I expreſs myſelf too generally on this head; but I can ſincerely declare, that the many miſerable inſtances I daily ſee, from the abovementioned delays, are the motives that urged me to ſpeak freely on this particular, as I could ſay much more in proof of it, were it poſſible to avoid giving offence to ſome, who might think themſelves pointed at, which I would always avoid, my deſign being to caution, not to cenſure." The author then proceeds to a deſcription of an occult cancer, by the integuments of a ſchirrus changing to, p. 30. "a carnation, red, copper, leaden, purple, livid, or blackiſh colour, the veſſels of the tumour, and its neighbourhood, to become ſwelled, turgid, &c." Ibid. "A troubleſome itching or titillation, ſucceeded by heat, pricking and darting pains; theſe are ſigns that the diſeaſed juices of the diſorder are put in motion, &c. &c." P. 31. "All the ſymptoms mentioned in the foregoing ſections, are perhaps never known to happen in one and the ſame caſe, but variouſly to different perſons, in ſome fewer, and in others more, &c." Mr. Guy again mentions ſome remedies and precautions to be obſerved, and ſays p. 33. "But when the gentler methods fail, it then remains only, that the cancer be removed entirely with its roots, &c." Ibid. "Yet every prudent ſurgeon, before he proceeds to an operation, will conſider whether the malady cannot be cured by ſome other means." At the concluſion, he ſays, p. 34. "It may be aſked, whether there is a poſſibility of effecting the ſeparation of a cancer (in all its circumſtances) from the ſound parts, without greatly irritating, or increaſing the diſorder, or endangering the life of the patient? To which I can very ſafely reply, the method made uſe of by me, in the treatment of theſe diſorders, doth fully anſwer the purpoſes here mentioned, &c. &c." Then proceeding to the deſcription of an ulcerated cancer, p. 35. he ſays, "If a cancer be arrived to ſuch a degree of malignity, that the ſuperjacent teguments are eroded, the ſkin excoriated, and a thin, ſharp ichor, or ſanies is diſcharged through it, the diſorder degenerates into a manifeſt, or exulcerated cancer, &c. &c." In p. 36. he relates the terrible ſymptoms that uſually ſucceed; and p. 37. quotes Van Swieten's opinion of cancers being local, and himſelf ſays, ibid. "I have likewiſe obſerved ſo many inſtances to ſtrengthen this opinion, that might not make it appear preſumptuous to ſuppoſe, the greater part of cancers are local in the beginning." P. 38. "There are but very few medicines which can with ſafety be applied to an exulcerated cancer, for whatever ſtimulates, or irritates, increaſeth the miſchief, &c. &c." P. 38 to 42, he gives an account of a variety of medicines

medicines recommended by authors for ulcerated cancers (among others the ſolanum) but concludes, "There ſeems to be no adviſeable means left to free the poor ſufferer from this deplorable malady, but either by the knife, or by method." P. 43. Mr. Guy does not pretend that any remedy can be infallible, in caſes of long duration, and in bad habits of body, accompanied with other diſorders, yet ſays, p. 43. "I have been happy enough to evince, by many undeniable facts, that my peculiar method, in this branch, hath ſucceeded, after fruitleſs attempts of ſome of the moſt eminent in the profeſſion, and where they had pronounced the patient incurable." He then treats of cancers in general, and why this diſeaſe is ſo called, deſcribes it, and quotes Egineta, who ſays, p. 45. "A cancer moſt ſtubbornly graſps and adheres to the parts affected, and thoſe in its neighbourhood, in the ſame manner that a crab, with its claws, holds ſo firmly its prey;" hence he deduces their great ſimilitude, &c. Ibid. "As a cancer is, for the moſt part, the conſequence of a preceding ſchirrus, the general cauſes of which are mentioned, ſect. 11. we refer our readers thereto. Our author ſays, p. 47. "I have met with many caſes which I have declined, that have continued but a few months from their firſt appearance, to the total deſtruction of the patients," and gives the names, and hiſtories in his notes; alſo ſays, "women are more ſubject to cancers than men, particularly the former who are unmarried, or thoſe that do not bear children, &c. P. 54. "and where the menſes are irregular, or deficient in quantity, and at the period they begin to ceaſe, &c." P. 55. "there is no external, nor internal part of the body, where a cancer may not fix itſelf." He relates caſes of cancers in the eyes, temples, behind the ear, noſtrils, cheek, chin, gums, tongue, breaſts of men, bladder, liver, urethra, anus, legs, &c. from p. 54 to 60. P. 62, he ſpeaks doubtfully whether cancers are contagious, or not, and quotes the opinions of ſeveral authors.—Alſo recommends iſſues before a cancer is totally healed, eſpecially in ſuch that have been open any length of time, and where the menſes are about to ceaſe, or are irregular. At the concluſion of the hiſtory, he ſays, p. 67. "It is not two years ſince I became acquainted with it, (Mr. Plunket's medicine) from which time, having employed it in more than a hundred ſchirrous and cancerous caſes, without failing in ten inſtances where I gave hopes of ſucceeding, to ſpecify them all, would be rather tireſome than uſeful, &c. &c." The book concludes with twelve remarkable caſes of cancers, cured by Mr. Guy, in perſons of diſtinction, which are related in full length, and twelve more caſes, cured by Mr. Plunket, from four years, to fourteen laſt paſt, all the perſons being now living, their names and places of abode mentioned, and refers to them for the truth of his aſſertion.

There are a great number of quotations, and extracts from other authors, and above twenty more caſes of cancers, cured by Mr. Guy, among them, that are briefly related at the bottom of the pages, ſerving to illuſtrate the work, many of which are both curious and intereſting.

Method for the ſpeedy recovering of the uſe of the foot, or hand, that has been violently ſprained.

IT may lead us to a right management of the part ſtrained, if we conſider the effects of a ſtrain, when it is very great, viz.

1. Such an extenſion of the tendons and veſſels of the muſcles ſtrained, that they cannot contract themſelves to their natural lengths.

2. That the great elongation of the veſſels, (which deprives them of their contractive power) leſſens the diameter of their cavities, obſtructs the free courſe of their fluids through them, makes them ſwell, and become painful, and incapable of their uſeful ſervices, or of being moved by the acts of the will, as before the accident happened.

Theſe effects of violent ſtrains may lead us to conclude, that the beſt remedies are thoſe applications which may beſt attenuate the obſtructed fluids, recover an eaſy circulation of them, and ſufficiently contract the elongated veſſels.

For theſe purpoſes I adviſe vinegar, the rectified ſpirit of wine, ſuch as is burnt in lamps, friction, and motion, in the following manner, viz.

Suppoſe the ancle to be ſprained.

1. Let it be fomented with vinegar a little warm, for four or five minutes at a time, once every four hours: this will render the circulation of the fluids in the parts affected more eaſy, and either prevent a ſwelling, or promote its ſubſiding.

2. Let the perſon ſtand three or four minutes at a time on both his feet, in their natural poſture, and ſometimes move the ſtrained foot: and ſometimes when ſitting with his foot on a low ſtool, let him move it this way and that, as he can bear it: this will contribute much to contract the overſtretched veſſels, and to recover a due circulation of their fluids through them.

3. Let a gentle dry friction with a warm hand be ſometimes uſed to the parts affected, which will conduce much to the ſame ends.

4. Two hours after every application of the vinegar, let the part affected be juſt wetted with the rectified ſpirits of wine, and then gently rubbed.

By theſe means perſons to whom I have adviſed them, have recovered from the effects of very violent ſprains in as few days, as ſome others have been weeks in recovering by different ways of management, ſuch as a continual reſting of the ſtrained foot and diſuſe of its motions. Yours, &c.

THEOPH. LOBB.

Bagnio-Court, Newgate-ſt. Mar. 24.

A remedy for the lameneſs produced by a fixed contraction of the parts affected.

IT may lead us into a right notion of the cauſe of this diſeaſe, if we conſider, that every fibre, veſſel, membrane, and muſcle of the body, which is dry, rigid, contracted, and immoveable, becomes ſuch through the want of particles of fluid in their interſtices, ſufficient to keep them in their natural ſtate of diſtenſion, and mobility, or moveableneſs.

This want of fluid in their interſtices, (as I apprehend) is occaſioned by a viſcid ſtate of the blood's obſtructions in the courſe of its circulation;

culation; and a deficient ſecretion of the lymph from it.

The internal remedies I do not now take into conſideration; but it may be obſerved, that thoſe outward applications are proper, which can fill the interſtice of the contracted veſſels and muſcles, with ſuch a fluid as will bring them to their natural diſtenſion, and render them duly diſtractile and moveable.

I ſhall now acquaint you with an external remedy, which has been very effectual for recovering the uſe of a limb that had long been diſabled by a fixed contraction of ſome of the muſcles.

Many years ago, (while I lived at Yeovill in Somerſetſhire) my advice was deſired for a poor man's child, a boy about eight or nine years of age, one of whoſe legs was contracted more than when a perſon is ſitting in a chair: he could not ſtretch it out, or move it; neither could it be extended by any other, without an injury to the part affected.

I preſcribed a relaxing liniment, of which currier's oil was one chief ingredient; and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed with it, but it was of no great ſervice.

The probable juſt conſequences of this poor boy's living without the uſe of that limb, very much moved my pity; and, while I was conſidering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the glovers of the town brought their lamb and kid-ſkins (which were dry, ſtiff, and hard) to be ſoft and ſupple as gloves, by rubbing them with the yolks of eggs and water.

Hereupon I reaſoned thus with myſelf, viz. Since this egg liquor is ſo efficacious in removing contractions from the parts of dead animal fibres, veſſels, and membranes (by art made dry, ſtiff, and hard) why may it not be as effectual when ſufficiently applied to living animal fibres, veſſels, and membranes in a ſtate of contraction? And, reſolved to try its efficacy in the caſe of this poor boy.

I ordered the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg-liquor, and, by this means, he eaſily recovered the perfect uſe of his leg.

The egg liquor I adviſe to be made in the following manner, viz.

Take the yolk of a new laid egg, let it be beaten with a ſpoon to the greateſt thinneſs, then, by a ſpoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated.

This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted cold, or only milk warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have ſince adviſed in like caſes, and with the like happy ſucceſs, and others to whom I have communicated it, have found the ſame advantage from it in ſuch caſes.

And as this communication may be uſeful to perſons lame by a contraction of ſome muſcles of the body, I hope it will be acceptable to the public, from SIR, Your's, &c.

THE. LOBB.

Bagnio-court, Newgate-ſtreet.

July 25, 1760.

YEſterday Mr. Morris came and returned me thanks for my account of the egg liquor, which gave me an opportunity of writing

from his mouth the narrative of his caſe.

It proves, that the outward application of the egg liquor (related in my former paper to you) is not only an effectual remedy againſt fixed contractions of any muſcles of the body, but alſo againſt the palſy.

This is a diſcovery worthy to be communicated to the public.

Bagnio-court, Newgate-ſtreet. THE. LOBB.

A remedy againſt the palſy.

Mr. William Morris, of New-ſtreet in Cloth-fair, aged 61 years, a barber by trade, and the watchman in Bartholomew-cloſe, was taken on Friday, June 13, 1760, about eight o'clock in the evening, with the palſy in his right hand, ſo far as his wriſt.

He had no pain, and no feeling, either in his hand or fingers, which became uſeleſs.

He was three weeks an out-patient at St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, and uſed a variety of medicines without benefit.

July the 5th he read in the Weſtminſter Journal, Dr. Lobb's account of a boy cured of a lameneſs, by the outward application of a liquor made with the yolk of a new laid egg and water, and reſolved to try it.

In two or three days after reading that news paper, he began the uſe of the egg liquor: his wife rubbed his hand and fingers with it three or four times a day, for about a quarter of an hour, and in about a week's time he recovered the uſe of his hand, and became able to ſhave again.

Atteſted July 25, 1760, by William Morris and Suſan Morris his wife, Mary Morris his daughter.

Of the virtues of pit-coal. By Mr. Morand.

PIT-coal is a kind of a dry bitumen, and abounds with a great quantity of ſulphureous particles, to which the bath of St. Amand in Flanders owes it qualities; for all the adjacent parts are alſo full of this mineral; and the black mud of the bath itſelf, ſo efficacious in diſeaſes in the joints, is a ſort of ocular demonſtration from whence its colour proceeds.

However, I was willing to try by experiments, whether my conjecture was right or not. If it was, I concluded that an artificial mud made with powder of coal and water would perform the ſame cures. I therefore communicated my ſentiments to the ſurgeons of the principal hoſpitals of Flanders, and I had the ſatisfaction to find the event anſwer my expectation. The waters and mud abovementioned have been greatly cried up in diſorders of the legs, weakneſs of the limbs, palſeys, rheumatiſms, the hip-gout, ſwellings and ſtiffneſs of the joints. But the moſt remarkable quality of all is in relieving contractions of the tendons and nerves occaſioned by large wounds.

Mr. Giot, ſurgeon to the hoſpital at Liſle, has lately ſent me an account of two cures of the like diſorders by this artificial mud, in the following words: "A young woman about twenty years of age had been incommoded for eight months paſt with a ſwelling, attended with acute pains in the joint of her great toe. She had tried the uſual topical remedies to no manner of purpoſe, when I adviſed her to make uſe of the artificial mud; which ſhe did,

did, by putting her foot in it two hours at a time, for ſeventeen days together, and was cured."

"A peaſant had a long time been afflicted with an anchiloſis or ſtiffneſs of the joint of the knee with a fluxion, occaſioned by a fall. I adviſed him to apply cataplaſms of the mud of pit-coal to the part, which he did, and was cured in three weeks time."

Since I received the caſes above, I made two experiments myſelf with the ſame ſucceſs; the one was upon a child who had a ſwelling with a ſtiffneſs of the joint of the elbow, and a fiſtula, which was the conſequence of a caries of the bone. It was cured in a ſhort time by the help of this mud. The other was upon a man that was wounded in the hand, which occaſioned a ſtiffneſs of the fingers, who was enabled to move them in a ſhort time by the application of this remedy.

On the ſalutarineſs and great uſefulneſs of Air Trunks. By Dr. Hales.

IT has been found by great experience, that long air trunks, fixed through the cieling of wards in goals, and alſo through the roof, to convey off inceſſantly the foul vapour which exhales and ariſes from the priſoners, do thereby effectually prevent its long ſtagnation to putrify, which it is very prone to do; which putrefaction makes it noxious, even to a peſtilential degree: but it is thus happily prevented, as is evident by its preſerving the numerous French priſoners in England in good health; as alſo the Engliſh priſoners in France, where theſe air trunks have been fixed at my deſire; I having wrote to M. Du Hamel, with whom I have long correſponded, who is inſpector of all the ports in France, to get it done. And if the ſame cheap and eaſy method was uſed in all the goals in England, &c. it would be an effectual means to preſerve many lives of the priſoners, and alſo to prevent their bringing the goal diſtemper into the courts of judicature at the aſſizes, by which many have died. It would alſo be a happy means to preſerve the inhabitants of towns where goals are, from any danger of getting the infectious diſtemper from the priſons.

Theſe air trunks have alſo been found of uſe in hoſpitals, by increaſing the probability both of more recoveries, and more ſpeedy recoveries; which is not only a conſiderable benefit to thoſe patients, but alſo makes room for a quicker ſucceſſion of patients, whereby the charity is more extenſively enlarged to take in the more patients. This is, in the kindeſt and moſt compaſſionate manner, "To viſit the ſick and in priſon."

They are alſo found beneficial in many other caſes, viz. by much refreſhing crowded rooms, and in conveying off the noxious vapours of founderies where metals are melted, &c. &c.

The ingenious Mr. Yeoman, who lives in Little Peter-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, made the firſt tryal of them over the Houſe of Commons, where they were nine inches wide within; and over the court of King's-Bench in Weſtminſter-hall, where they were ſix inches wide. They are ſometimes made wider, and ſometimes narrower; but the wider they are, the longer they ſhould be, the more effectually to promote the aſcent of the vapour

up through them. One pan of a ſingle pair of ſcales, which was two inches in diameter, being held within one of theſe trunks, the force of the aſcending air made it riſe, ſo as to require four grains to bring it to an equilibrium, and this when there was no perſon in the Houſe of Commons; but when there was a great number there, then, the air being warmer and lighter, more than twelve grains were required to bring the ſcales to an equilibrium; the more in proportion to the great number of perſons in the houſe. Which clearly ſhews the reaſon why theſe trunks are ſo ſalutary and refreſhing, viz. by inceſſantly conveying off the vapour as it ariſes from human bodies, which the late Doctor Keil of Northampton has ſhewn to be at the rate of thirty-nine ounces in twenty-four hours, from a man here in England.

The above-mentioned Mr. Yeoman has put the air trunks into many goals, hoſpitals, work-houſes, and crouded rooms. In all which places, much refreſhment and benefit is found by them: which induced me to publiſh this ſhort account of them, in hopes thereby to make them the more extenſively beneficial to the publick.

Oct. 28, 1760. STEPHEN HALES.

A propoſal to preſerve perſons from the perniciouſneſs of the great dews in hot climates, by Dr. Hales.

WHEN there is ſuch a havock made of human lives by extenſive wars, and by much more deſtructive diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, which hurt and wound human nature to an aſtoniſhing degree, in every valuable view, both here and hereafter; it greatly behoves all who have any bowels of pity for thus periſhing human nature, to uſe their beſt endeavours to find out means to preſerve life. And it is hoped that the following propoſal will be a means to preſerve many lives; for which reaſon I ſend it you, in order to the more extenſive publication of it, viz.

Being informed by a perſon who reſided many years as agent to an Engliſh factor at Gamron, or Gambroon, on the iſland of Ormus, in the Perſian Gulph, where they often lay on carpets, on the open balconies or turrets on the tops of their houſes, and that without any danger to their health, provided the dew be ſalt to the taſte; but if it was not ſalt, that it was very noxious, as in other hot countries eſpecially. As to the ſaltneſs of the dew in that country, it is owing to the *natron*, or *aphronitum*, which is in plenty on the ſurface of the earth in that country, in Egypt, and other countries thereabouts, which the ancients uſed in great plenty in their baths; and which they probably found very ſalutary to them. This *natron* is an acid lixivial ſalt, which the ancients uſed for cleanſing cloaths and making glaſs.

And it being well known that perſons who bathe in the ſea, and then put their cloaths on their wet bodies, are not ſubject to catch cold; the ſame is alſo obſerved of men and women, who walk along more than knee deep in the ſea to catch ſhrimps and prawns, or for diverſion, as many do, and yet they catch no colds, even though they keep on their wet ſhoes and ſtockings till night; and ſeamen are obſerved

ſerved to be very hardy, ſo as ſeldom to catch cold: theſe conſiderations lead me to think, that it might probably be a good method, to wet the body with ſalt water, and then put their cloaths on their wet bodies, ſome time before the noxious freſh dews fall in the evening, in hot climates, eſpecially when they were to be expoſed to thoſe dews. And in caſes where people were obliged to travel and be out in them, they might carry with them ſome ſalt, or ſalt water, when they were not likely to meet with water to put ſalt into. It is probable that any common ſalt may do; but if the proportion of five ounces and a half of bay-ſalt is mixed in a gallon of water, it will very nearly approach to the degree of ſaltneſs and qualities of common ſea water.

On my communicating this to Peter Wyche, Eſq; in Great Ormond-ſtreet, he wrote me word, that obſerving the abovementioned good effects of ſea water, when he was at Brighthelmſton, he was led to think that it might be of benefit to ſoldiers, who are often obliged to lie whole nights in an open, inclement, moiſt air, to have ſacking ſo made as to cover their faces and bodies all over, the ſacking to be well ſoaked in ſalt water. And it would probably be very beneficial to them to wet their bodies, as above propoſed, when they lie in damp tents, eſpecially if ſuch proper means are uſed to convey off the foul air, near the ridge of their tents, as are deſcribed in my book on Ventilators, p. 71; for the more and longer foul damp air is confined, ſo much the more unwholſome it will be.

Teddington, June 30, 1760.

An account of the diſtilling wate freſh, from ſea water, by wood aſhes. By Capt. William Chapman. *In a letter to* John Fothergill, *M. D.*

Whitby, 10th 2d mo. Feb. 1758.

ON my return from a voyage to the north part of Ruſſia, I procured a ſufficient quantity of freſh water from ſea water, without taking with me either inſtruments or ingredients expreſsly for the purpoſe.

Some time in September laſt, when I had been ten days at ſea, by an accident (off the north cape of Finland) we loſt the greateſt part of our water. We had a hard gale of wind at ſouth-weſt, which continued three weeks, and drove us into 73° lat. We had no rains, but frequent fogs, which yielded water in very ſmall quantities. I now blamed myſelf for not having a ſtill along with me (as I had often thought no ſhip ſhould be without one). But it was now too late; and there was a neceſſity to contrive ſome means for our preſervation.

I was not a ſtranger to Appleby's method: I had alſo a pamphlet wrote by Dr. Butler, intituled, An eaſy Method of procuring freſh Water at Sea; and I imagined, that ſoap might ſupply the place of capital lees, mentioned by him. I now ſet myſelf at work, to contrive a ſtill; and ordered an old pitch-pot, that held about ten quarts, to be made clean: my carpenter, by my direction, fitted to it a cover of fir deal, about two inches thick, and very cloſe; ſo that it was eaſily made tight by luting it with paſte. We had a hole through the cover, in which was fixed a pipe nearly perpendicular. This I call the

the ſtill-head: it was bored with an augre of an inch and a half diameter, to within three inches of the top or extremity, where it was left ſolid. We had a hole in this, towards the upper part of its cavity (with a proper angle) to receive a long wooden pipe, which we fixed therein, to deſcend to the tub in which the worm ſhould be placed. Here again I was at a loſs; for we had no lead pipe, nor any ſheet lead, on board. I thought if I could contrive a ſtrait pipe, to go through a large caſk of cold water, it might anſwer the end of a worm. We then cut a pewter diſh, and made a pipe two feet long; and at three or four trials (for we did not let a little diſcourage us) we made it quite tight. We bored a hole quite through a caſk, with a proper deſcent, in which we fixed the pewter pipe, and made both holes in the caſk tight, and filled it with ſea water: the pipe ſtuck without the caſk three inches on each ſide. Having now got my apparatus in readineſs, I put ſeven quarts of ſea water, and an ounce of ſoap, into my pot, and ſet it on the fire; the cover was kept from riſing by a prop of wood to the bow. We fixed on the head, and into it the long wooden pipe abovementioned, which was wide enough to receive the end of the pewter one into its cavity: we eaſily made the joint tight.

I need not tell thee with what anxiety I waited for ſucceſs: but I was ſoon relieved; for, as ſoon as the pot boiled, the water began to run, and in 28 minutes I got a quart of freſh water. I tried it with an hydrometer I had on board, and found it as light as river water; but it had a rank oily taſte, which I imagine was given it by the ſoap. The taſte diminiſhed conſiderably, in two or three days, but not ſo much as to make it quite palatable. Our ſheep and fowls drank this water very greedily, without any ill effects. We conſtantly kept our ſtill at work, and got a gallon of water every two hours; which, if there had been a neceſſity to drink it, would have been ſufficient for our ſhip's crew.

I now thought of trying to get water more palatable, and often peruſed the pamphlet abovementioned, eſpecially the quotation from Sir R. Hawkins's voyage, who with four billets diſtilled a hogſhead of water wholeſome and nouriſhing. I concluded he had delivered this account under a veil, leſt his method ſhould be diſcovered: for it is plain, that by four billets he could not mean the fuel, as they would ſcarce warm a hogſhead of water. When, ruminating on this, it came into my head, that he burnt his four billets to aſhes, and with the mixture of thoſe aſhes with ſea water, he diſtilled a hogſhead of freſh water, wholſome and nouriſhing. Pleaſed with this diſcovery, I cut a billet ſmall, and burnt it to aſhes; and, after cleaning my pot, I put into it a ſpoonful of thoſe aſhes, with the uſual quantity of ſea water. The reſult anſwered my expectations: the water came off bright and tranſparent, with an agreeable pungent taſte, which at firſt I thought was occaſioned by the aſhes, but afterwards was convinced it received it from the reſin or turpentine in the pot, or pipes annexed to it. I was now relieved from my fears, of being diſtreſſed through want of water; yet thought it neceſſary to adviſe my people not

to

to be too free in the uſe of this, whilſt we had any of our old ſtock remaining; and told them I would make the experiment firſt myſelf; which I did, by drinking a few glaſſes every day, without any ill effect whatever. This water was equally light with the other, and lathered very well with ſoap. As to myſelf, I am firmly perſuaded, that wood aſhes, mixed with ſea water, will yield, when diſtilled, as good freſh water as can be wiſhed for; and, I think, if every ſhip bound a long voyage, was to take a ſmall ſtill, with Dr. Hales's improvements, they need never want freſh water. Wood aſhes may eaſily be made, whilſt there is any wood in the ſhip; and the extraordinary expence of fuel will be trifling, if they contrive ſo that the ſtill may ſtand on the fire along with the ſhip's boiler.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Account of the Nettle-Thread, *invented at* Leipſic.

ALthough we are told, in ſome books upon plants, that thread may be made of nettles, as of hemp or flax, the hint is ſo ſimply and ſuperficially conveyed, that every perſon who reads it, will conſider the ſcheme as one of thoſe vain ſpeculations which never can be reduced to practice, with any appearance of advantage. It is not, therefore, without reaſon, that we flatter ourſelves with the hope of intereſting the attention of the public, when we give it to underſtand, that a weaver of ſtuffs, ſilks, and velvets, at Leipſic, had made the firſt ſucceſsful experiment upon nettles.

This plant is divided into three kinds, the great, ſtinging, common nettle, *Urticæ urens maxima*, the little Greek nettle, *Urtica urens minor*, and the Roman or male nettle, *Urtica Romana*. It is the firſt of theſe that is uſed for this purpoſe.

The great nettle puſhes out ſtalks to the height of three feet, and ſometimes more, ſquare, channelled, round, covered with a ſtinging hair, branchy, cloathed with leaves, two of which are oppoſed to each other, being oblong, broad, pointed, indented in their edges, furniſhed with ſtinging and burning hairs, attached to pretty long tails. It grows every where in great plenty, eſpecially in uncultivated ſandy places, about hedges and ditches, along walls, and even in gardens.

It is diſtinguiſhed into male and female; and the common people are miſtaken in this plant as well as in hemp and flax, calling the female male, and the male female. But the botaniſts, who conform themſelves to nature, without confounding the ſpecies of things, call that which bears flowers the male nettle, and that which bears ſeed the female. The flowers ſpring at the ſummit of the ſtalk and branches, in the hollow between the ſtem of the leaf and the ſtalk, diſpoſed in branches, each compoſed of ſeveral ſtamina, ſupported by a calyx of four green leaves, and leave no ſeed behind them. The ſeed is oval, flat and browniſh, contained in pointed capſulæ. The nettle flouriſhes in June, and the ſeed is ripe in July and Auguſt. Its leaves fade at the approach of winter; but its ſtalk, which reſiſts the rigour of that ſeaſon, puſhes out new leaves in the ſpring. In fine, the colour of the ſtalk and leaves is not always green, but varies, and is called red nettle, yellow nettle, and party-coloured nettle.

The

The manufacturer whom we have mentioned, having read in Robinſon, that he had made ropes and even ſtuff of nettles, was tempted, if poſſible, to verify the fact; and a great quantity of the ſtalks ſtill green, though half withered, being gathered, he dried them over his ſtove, and when the moiſture was intirely exhauſted, bruiſed them ſo as to be able to ſeparate the wood from the bark: by this operation he procured a kind of green hards, which was rubbed and prepared like flax. This new matter being ſpun, he obtained a greeniſh brown thread, very uniform and clear, ſomething reſembling worſted. The manufacturer afterwards boiled this thread, when it yielded a greeniſh juice, and became more white, uniform, and ſtrong: ſo that, by continuing the preparation, it is to be hoped an excellent thread may be made, and conſequently a ſtrong and laſting cloth.

We are informed that the experiments are ſtill continued; and that they have all the reaſon in the world to hope, that by obſerving the preciſe time of the nettle's being ripe, by ſteeping and preparing it exactly in the ſame manner with hemp and flax, they will acquire a perfect knowledge of the nature and properties of the thread which is produced, and which may be employed to advantage, not only by rope-makers, but even by weavers, in making fine ſtuffs.

For the inventor being a man in eaſy circumſtances, not at all jealous of the ſecret, but capable, by his condition, to give weight to his conjectures, believes that nettle may be wrought like cotton, and produce cloth a great deal more ſtrong, ſoft, warm, white, and of a better pile and more uniform conſiſtence: in this caſe, it would be of great advantage to the public, which would be no longer under the neceſſity of going to buy cotton in foreign countries. But granting that it can never be brought to the perfection of cotton, it might certainly be ſubſtituted in its room, upon many occaſions, and at leaſt produce a very ſtrong and ſerviceable thread; as the ſtalks are long, and the fibres, in like manner, long, clear, and firm. This conſideration alone is ſufficient to prompt mankind to renew the experiment, advance the diſcovery, and even bring it to perfection. The eſſay which we have communicated, ought to be conſidered as the firſt moment after the birth of an art, which wants nothing but the induſtry of man for its growth and formation. The Pruſſian blue, which now produces a conſiderable traffic, had not ſuch favourable beginnings; for every thing is favourable on the ſide of nettles, which riſe every where, the worſt ground being good enough for their production: with a little cultivation, they might be procured in vaſt abundance; and theſe advantages are certainly worth purchaſing, at the expence of ſome care and trouble.

On Dying Purple.

SIR,

AMONG the many valuable arts which have been loſt in the wreck of time, one of the moſt curious was the method of dying purple; a colour ſo much eſteemed by the ancients, as to be conſecrated to royalty, and made the ſymbol

bol of power; the imperial purple being the uſual appellation, for the ſovereignty of the Roman world.

This moſt beautiful colour was obtained from a liquor that flowed from a white vein, in the jaws of a certain kind of ſhell-fiſh. When this vein was opened, ſome moderately warm water was poured upon it, to waſh off the liquor, and then liquor, vein and all, were boiled together, in a leaden veſſel; and this produced a colour between red and black, which from the name of the fiſh, was called purple.

This kind of ſhell-fiſh might certainly be ſtill found, as no ſpecies of animals can be totally loſt: the probable reaſon of the loſs of the purple colour, is becauſe the Turks, who poſſeſs the places where the fiſh uſed to be found, are too ignorant and indolent to manufacture it. The firſt was moſtly found upon the coaſt of Africa, about Tyre, from whence the colour was called Tyrian purple; and often ſimply, the Tyrian colour. The method of taking it, was, by throwing large quantities of other ſhell-fiſh, of which the purple was very greedy, into the ſea, in nets made for the purpoſe, to which they faſtened a long rope, ſo that the purple, ſeeing its deſired prey, thruſt its tongue, which was above three inches long, into the fiſh, when it opened its ſhell to feed, which cloſing upon the invader, held it ſo faſt, that they were drawn up together.

If we conſider the praiſes laviſhed upon the beauties of this colour, by ancient writers, we ſhall plainly ſee, that modern art, with all its boaſted improvements, produces nothing equal to it: though perhaps more attention to the ſource, and manner of its production then, might enable us to retrieve it; or at leaſt to find ſome new colour, that ſhall ſufficiently reward the trouble of the attempt.

My reaſon for this opinion is this: I happened, ſome years ago, to be at a gentleman's houſe upon the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, where I took particular notice of a gown which the lady of the houſe wore, one day. It was a muſlin, flowered with the moſt beautiful violet colour I had ever ſeen. Upon my expreſſing my admiration of it, the lady told me, with a ſmile, that it was her own work, and ſeeing me wonder at her ſaying ſo, took me down to the ſea-ſide, among the rocks, when the tide was out, where ſhe gathered ſome little ſhell-fiſhes, about the ſize and colour of a common periwinkle, but ſhaped ſomething rounder; by a liquor drawn from a particular vein, in which ſhe ſaid ſhe had produced that beautiful colour; and to convince me, brought a handful of the fiſhes home with her, and breaking them open, and extracting the liquor with the point of a clean pen, marked ſome ſpots directly before me. The colour of this liquid was a paliſh dirty green when firſt it was extracted, and grew paler as it dried upon the cloth, but on being waſhed, it immediately turned of a pale violet colour, and grew deeper and brighter every time it was waſhed after.

The trouble of extracting this liquor, and a very nauſeous ſmell that ſteemed from the fiſh, the moment they were broken open, though juſt then alive out of the water, had made the ſtaining that gown the work of years, and hindered any further attempts, that I ſaw;

ſaw; for though the fiſhes were ſufficiently plenty, the drop that was extracted from each was ſo little, that I ſuppoſe the contents of an hundred would not make a drop as large as a ſmall pea.

But probably this might be remedied by a better method of extracting the liquor, by breaking or pounding the fiſhes in a large quantity together, and boiling the whole maſs, or only the vein, or the liquor as it ſhould be waſhed off, or ſome other method, which experiment ſhould diſcover, for the Tyrians only opened the larger fiſhes ſingly, but we are told expreſsly that they broke the ſmaller, from which the liquor oozed out, as they lay in a heap, which liquor of the ſmaller fiſh produced a violet colour.

Attention to this account of the ſmaller fiſhes, ſeems to throw a moſt intereſting light upon this affair: from the ſmaller fiſhes, the lady abovementioned obtained the liquor, which ſtained her gown of a violet colour: now is it not very probable, that where theſe ſmall fiſhes are found in ſuch plenty upon the ſhore, the larger, which produced the rich, deep purple, may be in the ſea, and might be taken, in the manner practiſed by the Tyrians? at leaſt the experiment ſeems to me, to be better worth making, than many which have exerciſed the labours of the learned for ſome time.

I have alſo, ſince that time, found ſome, though very few, of theſe fiſhes, and proved them, in Cauſand-bay, near the Lord Edgecumbe's ſeat of Mount Edgecumbe by Plymouth, and do not doubt but they may be ſufficiently plenty further on the coaſt of Cornwall.

P. S. I ſhould have told you, that the lady had tried the colour on white ſilk, which, after being properly waſhed ſeveral times to raiſe the colour, and ſtiffened with gum, &c. by a ſilk-dyer, was moſt beautiful, the violet colour leaving a richneſs, above deſcription, on the ſilk. But the trouble of doing it was ſo great, that ſhe had done only a ſmall piece for an experiment.

Maxims for the improvements of wind and water-mills, and other machines that work with a circular motion, deduced from actual experiments, by Mr. Smeaton, R. S. S.

THE head of water being the ſame, the effect will be nearly as the quantity of water expended.

The expence of water being the ſame, the effect will be nearly as the height of the head.

The quantity of water expended being the ſame, the effect is nearly as the ſquare of its velocity.

The aperture being the ſame, the effect will be nearly as the cube of the velocity of the water.

The velocity of windmill ſails, whether unloaded, or loaded, ſo as to produce a maximum, is nearly as the velocity of the wind, their ſhape and poſition being the ſame.

The load at the maximum is nearly, but ſomewhat leſs than, as the ſquare of the velocity of the wind, the ſhape and poſition of the ſails being the ſame.

The effects of the ſame ſails at a maximum, are nearly, but ſomewhat leſs than, as the cubes of the velocity of the wind.

The load of the ſame ſails, at the maximum, is nearly as the

ſquares, and their effect as the cubes, of the number of their turns in a given time.

When ſails are loaded ſo as to produce a maximum at a given velocity, and the velocity of the wind increaſes, the load continuing the ſame; firſt, the increaſe of effect, when the increaſe of the velocity of the wind is ſmall, will be nearly as the ſquares of thoſe velocities; ſecondly, when the velocity of the wind is double, the effects will be nearly as 10, $27\frac{1}{2}$; but, thirdly, when the velocities compared are more than double of that where the load produces a maximum, the effects increaſe nearly in a ſimple ratio of the velocity of the wind.

In ſails of a ſimilar figure and poſition, the number of turns in a given time, will be reciprocally as the radius or length of the ſail.

The load at a maximum, that ſails of a ſimilar figure and poſition will overcome at a given diſtance from the center of motion, will be as the cube of the radius.

The effect of ſails of a ſimilar figure and poſition, is as the ſquare of the radius.

The velocity of the extremities of Dutch ſails, as well as of the enlarged ſails in all their uſual poſitions, when unloaded, or even loaded to a maximum, are conſiderably quicker than the velocity of the wind.

An account of ſome experiments relating to the preſervation of ſeeds: in two letters to the Right Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield, *Preſident of the Royal Society, from* John Ellis, *Eſq; F. R. S.*

London, Jan. 18, 1759.

My Lord,

As the ſupplying our colonies with the ſeeds of uſeful plants, in order to have their produce imported from thence into England, inſtead of the places of their natural growth in Europe, Aſia, and Africa, as we do at preſent, is a matter of ſome importance, therefore I am perſuaded, that experiments tending to promote ſo uſeful and beneficial a work will meet with the approbation of this honourable ſociety.

Among many uſeful ſeeds, which I ſent governor Ellis in the year 1757, were ſome acorns of the cork-tree, which were put in a box in ſand. Theſe, he mentions in his laſt letters, were entirely ſpoiled in the voyage, and obſerves, that the confined air in the hold of ſhips occaſions ſuch hot and penetrating ſteams, eſpecially in warm climates, that it diſpoſes all ſeeds, in common packages, to a ſweating or putrefactive fermentation, by which the vegetative quality of many is entirely deſtroyed; and therefore adviſes, that ſeeds ſhould be ſent in tight caſks, and placed on or near the deck, ſo as to have the benefit of the freſh circulating air, at the ſame time the tightneſs of the caſk would ſecure them from the ſalt water.

In order to ſend the governor a freſh ſupply of cork acorns, in a growing ſtate, I tried the following experiments on them to preſerve them ſound; the effect of which I expect to have the honour to lay before this ſociety next ſummer: but, as I tried the very ſame experiments, at the very ſame time, on a parcel of freſh oak acorns, which I collected myſelf, at Sydenham in Kent, the latter end of laſt October, and have ſince kept them by me in a box in a warm room, it may give us ſome inſight into what may be the fate of thoſe that are ſent abroad.

The

The experiments were made between the 25th and 30th of October, 1758; and the acorns cut open, to see the effects, Jan. 17, 1759.

Experiment 1. Acorns of the English oak smeared over several times with a strong solution of gum arabick; and also they had been dried in a window, folded in a piece of paper, and put into a deal box.—When these were cut open, they appeared hard, dry, and inclining to black, being quite perished.

When I first thought of making this experiment, I imagined, that the perspirable matter of the kernel of the acorns could not pass through the glassy, close substance of the gum arabick: but experience has convinced me of the contrary.

Exp. 2. Some acorns, treated as in the first experiment, were wrapped up in papers, soaked in a strong solution of gum arabick, each in a separate paper; after they had been dried, they were put in the box with the rest.—These were somewhat softer than the first, but decayed.

Exp. 3. Some of them were smeared several times with gum senega; and, when they were dried in the window, and well hardened, were put in a paper into the deal box.—These looked rather better than the two former parcels, but unfit for vegetation.

Exp. 4. Some of the same acorns were put into the middle of a cake of plaisterers stiff loam, or such as the brewers use to stop their beer-barrels, and covered over near an inch on every side. This soon became dry, without any cracks: it was about two inches and a half thick, and was placed with the rest, wrapped up in a paper in the box.—The kernels of these were shrivelled up, and grown quite dry and hard, like horn, the loam proving a strong absorbent.

Exp. 5. Some were rolled up separately in thin flakes of bees-wax, warmed, to make it pliable, and put in paper in the box.—These looked very well when they were cut asunder, and appeared likely to grow, but were a little shrunk.

Exp. 6. Some were rolled separately in rosin, made pliable with warmth.—These cut quite fresh.

Exp. 7. Some of them were rolled, each in a thin covering of a mixture of pitch, rosin, and bees-wax, called mummy by the gardeners.—These cut as well, and looked as fresh, as if they had just fallen from the tree.

The cork acorns, that were sent to Georgia, were inclosed in the same substances with the foregoing, and put into a box filled with dry sand, quite full, and well fastened: this was put into a tight cask, among papers and wearing-apparel, and stowed in the upper part of the hold of the ship.

While I was making these experiments, I wrote to Dr. Linnæus, of Upsal, for his opinion of them, and for his method of preserving seeds in long voyages. I have lately received his answer, in which he considers the great danger that attends seeds in warm voyages, in the same light with governor Ellis, and has communicated to me a very probable method of preserving seeds in long voyages, which, he says, has never failed. The following is an extract of his letter to me, dated the 8th of December, 1758, from Upsal.

"Seeds may be brought from abroad in a growing state, if we attend to the following method: put your seeds into a cylindrical glass

bottle, and fill up the interſtices with dry ſand, to prevent their lying too cloſe together, and that they may perſpire freely through the ſand; then cork the bottle, or tie a bladder over the mouth of it. Prepare a glaſs veſſel, ſo much larger than that which contains the ſeeds, that, when it is ſuſpended in it, there may be a vacant ſpace, on all ſides, of about two inches diſtance, between both glaſſes, for the following mixture: four parts of nitre, and one fifth part, of equal parts, of common ſalt, and ſal ammoniac; theſe muſt be well pounded, and mixed together, and the ſpaces all round, between the outward and inward glaſſes, well filled with it. This ſaline maſs, which ſhould be rather moiſt, will always be ſo cold, that the ſeeds in the inner glaſs will never ſuffer, during their voyage, from the heat of the air. This experiment has been tried, and has not failed."

I am, my lord,
Your lordſhip's
Moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
JOHN ELLIS.

MY LORD,

IN a letter which I took the liberty to addreſs to your lordſhip, dated Jan. 18, 1759, relating to ſome experiments which I had made to preſerve the acorns of Engliſh oaks for a longer time than uſual in a perfect ſtate of vegetation, I there took notice, that I had ſent ſome acorns of the cork oak to the governor of Georgia, preſerved in much the ſame manner; but, as the ſubſtances made uſe of for this purpoſe differed a little, I ſhall deſcribe thoſe experiments here more particularly.

On the 27th of November, 1758, I prepared ſeven parcels of the acorns of the cork-bearing oak, or ilex, in the following manner:

Number 1. Fifteen acorns, each covered over ſingly with a ſtiff ſolution of gum arabic, and afterwards rolled up in gummed paper.

No. 2. Thirteen ditto, each rolled up in a thin cover of common yellow bees-wax, ſoftened before the fire, and rolled up afterwards, ſeparately, in white paper.

No. 3. Ten ditto, each rolled up, as before, in wax, and afterwards each covered with a coat of brewers loam, moiſtened with a thick ſolution of gum arabic.

No. 4. Five ditto, each coated with gum arabic, and afterwards with whiting moiſtened with a thick ſolution of gum arabic.

No. 5. Twenty-five ditto, each coated with gum arabic, and afterwards with brewers loam moiſtened with a thick ſolution of gum arabic.

No. 6. Three ditto, each covered with gardeners grafting mummy, conſiſting of a mixture of bees-wax, roſin, and pitch.

No. 7. Ten ditto, each covered with fullers earth made into paſte, with a ſtiff ſolution of gum arabic.

Theſe ſeven parcels were all put into chip boxes, filled with dry houſe ſand, and afterwards put into a tight caſk, and arrived in Georgia in April following. Governor Ellis, in his letter to me, dated from thence, May 6, 1759, ſays, of all theſe experiments, none ſucceeded but the parcel No. 3. which had firſt been covered with bees-wax, and afterwards with a paſte made of loam and diſſolved gum arabic. We even find, that thoſe that were covered with a thin coat of bees-wax, and afterwards with paper,

did not ſucceed, as their covering was not thick enough to keep in their perſpiration. This was the caſe with ſome of the Engliſh oak acorns, which I had coated in the ſame manner, in October, 1758, and cut open in November laſt, 1759, their kernels being ſhrivelled and decayed: and thoſe I had covered the ſame time with a mixture of roſin, bees-wax, and pitch, though their kernels were plump and juicy, yet they, by this time, were turned brown and rancid, by imbibing the ſteams ariſing from the pitch and roſin, and were rendered unfit for vegetation.

It may poſſibly be remarked, that it is no uncommon thing to receive the acorns of oaks from moſt of the provinces in North America in a growing ſtate, in January, and even in February; and therefore it may be aſked, why it ſhould require more care to ſend acorns of our growth thither?

The reaſon of this appears to me, that, as the ſummer heats of thoſe provinces by much exceed ours, ſo conſequently their juices, being higher maturated, are not ſo liable to ſhrivel and decay as ours are; which, experience ſhews, are more watery, and leſs oily; though, perhaps, if both kinds were packed up in a dry, ſoapy earth, and could be carried at a cool ſeaſon of the year, I mean in the winter months, they might equally ſucceed; but, in this kind of weather, we have ſeldom an opportunity to ſend them, ſo as to expect their arrival before the weather, in the ſouthern parts of North America, begins to grow too warm, as the ſhips ſeldom arrive there till April.

The cheſnut, next to the acorn, being the moſt difficult to preſerve found during the courſe of one ſeaſon, or a whole year, on the 23d of February laſt, 1759, I procured a parcel of Spaniſh cheſnuts, juſt as they were imported, many of which were founder than they generally are ſo late in the ſeaſon: theſe I divided into four parcels, and put each parcel into a ſmall earthen jar, involving them in the following ſubſtances:

Jar No. 1. 12 cheſnuts in mutton ſuet.
2. 12 ditto in bees-wax and mutton ſuet equal quantities.
3. 12 ditto in bees-wax.
4. 12 ditto in bees-wax and yellow roſin, equal quantities.

Theſe ſubſtances I melted, but did not pour them among the cheſnuts till I could bear my finger in them without the leaſt ſenſible uneaſineſs, which I conſidered as the proper teſt not to affect the kernels by the heat, and immediately immerſed the jar to the brim in cold water.

As this experiment was made with a view to give thoſe gentlemen ſome hints who go to the Eaſt-Indies, I placed theſe jars in a room, where they were expoſed to the unuſual heats of laſt ſummer: heat being the great promoter of the putrefactive fermentation of vegetables, and which it is very hard for ſuch gentlemen to guard againſt, eſpecially as they are obliged, twice in their voyage home, to paſs the equinoctial line.

In order to examine the effects of theſe experiments, and to lay before the ſociety a fair account of them, I broke all the jars, on the 22d of November laſt, before ſome ingenious gentlemen of the ſociety, very intelligent in theſe matters, and found,

found, that jar No. 1. which contained the chesnuts immersed in mutton suet, proved all rotten, attended with a very disagreeable putrid smell. Those in jar 2. were most of them sound and fresh, and their kernels as white and sweet-tasted as when fresh gathered. These were inclosed in half bees-wax and mutton suet, melted together. Those in jar No. 3. were equally sound and well-tasted, and had been inclosed in bees-wax only.

Though part of the chesnuts in these jars were rotten, yet it appeared plainly to be owing to some defect in them when they were first immersed into these substances; most probably, to the lateness of the season when the experiments were made.

Those in jar No. 4. which were inclosed in half bees-wax and half yellow rosin, were all turned soft and spongy, of a brown colour, and a most disagreeable taste and smell, from the resinous steams they had imbibed.

On the 24th of November last, I planted six of the chesnuts preserved in wax and suet (No. 2.) and six of those preserved in wax only (No. 3.) in two garden pots, and placed them in a very spacious conservatory, belonging to my worthy friend, Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; F. R. S. at his seat, near Godalmin, in Surry, where I have the pleasure to inform your lordship and this honourable society, that many of them are already germinating; which proves this method of preserving the larger seeds a very proper one to recommend to gentlemen that go to China, and other parts of the East-Indies, to preserve many kinds of valuable seeds in a state of vegetation during a voyage of a whole year, till they arrive here, and, probably, till they are carried to our settlements in the American colonies.

It remains, then, for gentlemen who go to the East-Indies, to place the seeds they preserve in bees-wax, or bees-wax and suet, in the coolest part of the ship, to prevent these substances being affected with the heat of those parts, which far exceeds ours. Perhaps Dr. Linnæus's method of inclosing them in a larger vessel, and surrounding them with a mixture of salts, described in my former letter, will answer this end. He speaks with so much certainty of its success, that I think it worth the trial, especially when he assures us it never fails.

I am, my lord,
Your lordship's
Most obedient, humble servant,
London, Dec. 13, 1759. JOHN ELLIS.

P. S. Small seeds, in their pods, may be preserved by being placed thinly on pieces of paper, cotton or linen cloth, that have been dipped in wax, then rolled up tight, and well secured from air by a further covering of wax.

An account of a particular species of cocoon, or silk-pod, from America. *By the Rev.* Samuel Pullein, *M. A.*

HAVING lately seen the *aurelia* of a particular species of caterpillar, I judged, from its texture and consistence, that there might be procured from it a silk not inferior to that of the common silk-worm in its quality, and in its quantity much superior. I have made some experiments on this new

ſpecies of ſilk-pod, which ſtrengthen this opinion.

This pod is about three inches and a quarter in length, and above one inch in diameter; its outward form not ſo regular an oval as that of the common ſilk-worm; its conſiſtence ſomewhat like that of a dried bladder, when not fully blown; its colour of a reddiſh brown; its whole weight 21 grains.

Upon cutting open this outer integument, there appeared in the inſide a pod compleatly oval, as that of the ſilk-worm. It was covered with ſome floſs ſilk, by which it was connected with the outer coat, being of the ſame colour. Its length was two inches, its diameter nearly one inch, and its weight nine grains.

The pod could not be eaſily unwinded, becauſe it was perforated by the moth: but, upon putting it in hot water, I reeled off ſo much as ſufficed to form a judgment of the ſtrength and ſtaple of its ſilk.

The ſingle thread winded off the pod in the ſame manner as that of the common ſilk-worm, ſeeming in all reſpects as fine, and as tough. I doubled this thread ſo often as to contain 20 in thickneſs; and the compound thread was as ſmooth, as elaſtic, and as gloſſy, as that of the common ſilk-worm. I tried what weight it would bear; and it bore 15 ounces and a half, and broke with ſomewhat leſs than 16, upon ſeveral trials. I then tried a thread of the common ſilk-worm, which was alſo compoſed of 20 (in thickneſs it rather exceeded the other) and it broke always with 15 ounces.

I boiled a part of the cocoon in water for the ſpace of four hours, that I might know whether it was compoſed of a gum in any ſort mucilaginous; and I found that it was as indiſſoluble as that of the common ſilk-worm.

The common ſilk pod, with all its floſs, weighs uſually but three grains; and here is a pod which weighs ſeven times as much. If the outer coat, which weighed 12 grains, were all to be uſed only as floſs ſilk, there remains nine grains capable of being reeled, which is above three time as much as can be reeled from the common cocoon. But I am of opinion, that, when the pod is freſh, and not hardened by age, the whole outer coat may be reeled off; for the pod on which I made theſe trials was ſeven or eight years old.

Upon enquiry I have found, that the moth of this pod is called the Iſinglaſs, by Marian. It is a very large moth, being five inches from the tip of each wing extended. It differs from the ſilk-moth, in that it has a *probeſcis*; which intimates that it feeds in its *papilio* ſtate, whereas the ſilk-moth never eats.

The caterpillar which produces this pod is a native of America. It was found in Penſylvania: the pod was fixed to the ſmall branch of a tree, which ſeemed to be either of the crab or hawthorn ſpecies.

The leaf of the tree had helped to ſupport the pod: for the mark of its ribs was apparent on the ſurface of the pod.

I do not conceive that it will be at all difficult to find out the caterpillar, or the tree it feeds on; or to reel ſuch a quantity of the ſilk as ſhall, when woven into a ribband, more fully demonſtrate whether it be of that value which I judge it: for, by comparing it with

the cocoon of the wild Chineſe ſilk-worm, from which an excellent ſpecies of ſilk is made, I have no doubt of its being the ſame ſpecies, and would be glad if, by this memorial, I could induce the people of America to make trial of it.

Experiments on ſeveral pieces of marble ſtained by Mr. Robert Chambers. *In a letter to the Rev.* Thomas Birch, *D. D. Secret. R. S. from Mr.* Emanuel Mendez da Coſta, *F. R. S.*

Rev. Sir,

I Take the liberty to addreſs to you ſome notices on the art of ſtaining or painting of marble, and the experiments I made on thoſe pieces of painted marble produced before this ſociety, at their meetings on the 21ſt December and 11th January laſt.

The artiſt, whom I alſo introduced at the ſame time to the ſociety, is Mr. Robert Chambers, of Minching-Hampton in Glouceſterſhire; and at my deſire he was preſent at the experiments I made on his ſaid painted marbles.

But before I relate the experiments, it may not be improper to give ſome little hiſtorical account of the art itſelf: it will at leaſt be amuſing to the ſociety.

Kircher, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, lib. viii. ſect. 1. c. 9. p. 45 & 46. is the firſt author I know, who mentions it. There was, ſays he, an artiſt at Rome, who painted ſeveral pieces of marble, in an elegant manner, for pope Urban VIII. He would not diſcover his art; therefore Kircher ſtrove by many experiments to diſcover it: and he made colours, *viz.* tinctures of metals and minerals, which coloured the marble as finely as any the artiſt had done, and quite penetrated the ſtone; inſomuch, that a ſlab cut horizontally, made as many pictures as pieces or ſections. Kircher gives at large the proceſs he uſed for making the colours; and obſerves, they ſhould always be of a mineral origin: which I incline alſo to believe would anſwer much the beſt.

The ſaid author (ibid.) alſo gives another method to colour marble, by vitriol, bitumen, &c. forming a deſign of what you like upon paper, and laying the deſign between two pieces of poliſhed marble; then cloſing all the interſtices with wax, you bury them for a month or two in a damp place. On taking them up, you will find, that the deſign you painted on paper has penetrated the marbles, and formed exactly the ſame deſign on them. A modern author, Wallerius, in his *Mineralogy*, vol. ii. gen. 58. p. 128. alſo recommends this method.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 7. the firſt method of Kircher is copied. The editor, however, therein ſays, that method has not ſince been tried. He adds, that one Mr. Bird had for many years (he writes in 1666) found out a way to ſink colours a conſiderable depth into poliſhed marble; pieces whereof were ſhewn to King Charles II. ſoon after his reſtoration; and, being broken in his preſence, it was found, that the colours had penetrated deep into the marbles; and that many works of his coloured marbles were ſeen at Oxford and London. But Mr. Bird's way of doing it is not mentioned.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 268. is a paper intituled, "The Way of colouring Marble." The anonymous author gives us an account of the colours, &c. he uſed. It is obſervable they are only vegetable colours. His red, he ſays, he extracted again from the marble, without hurting the poliſh, within ſix and twenty hours, with oil of tartar *per deliquium*; and his brown was quite diſcharged by aqua fortis within one quarter of an hour, and the poliſh of the marble quite deſtroyed.

I ſhall now proceed to give an account of the experiments I made. I could not well ſuggeſt any more, as the method of colouring the marble, the materials of the colours, &c. are kept ſecret by the artiſt, Mr. Chambers.

A piece of marble, with the ſeveral colours uſed on it, like a painter's pallet, being greatly ſaturated with aqua fortis, at different times, for twenty hours, though the poliſh of the marble was quite effaced, yet there was not the leaſt diſcharge of any of the colours, nor were they any-wiſe dulled, &c.

No. 6. A deep crimſon-red colour, being left twenty hours in a ſtrong lye of common ſoft green ſoap, ſuffered no change; and boiled in the ſame lye half an hour, alſo ſuffered no change. The marble finely powdered, and aqua fortis effuſed over it, the marble particles were nigh deſtroyed; but ſeveral red particles (no doubt the colour) remained. The marble, by common calcination, i. e. in a common coal fire, for half an hour, is intirely diſcharged of its colour. We made the experiments on four other reds, and the reſult was much the ſame as abovefaid; ſo that this is a ſtandard for his reds.

No. 5. A deep ſea-green, being left twenty hours in a ſtrong lye of common ſoft green ſoap, ſuffered no change; but boiled in the ſame lye it quite diſcharged its green colour: however, it yet remained ſlightly tinctured yelloviſh. By common calcination the colour was quite diſcharged. Some other greens were tried, and anſwered much the ſame.

No. 10, 15, & 16. Browniſh or terreſtrial yelloviſh colours, near to a clay colour, boiled in a ſtrong lye of common ſoft green ſoap, they ſuffered no change. By common calcination the colours were diſcharged, but retained a greyiſh caſt. Theſe colours, covered for forty-eight hours with a layer of the ſaid common ſoap, ſuffered no ſenſible change.

No. 19. A bright yellow, boiled in a ſtrong lye of common green ſoft ſoap, ſuffered no change; and covered with a layer of the ſame ſoap for forty-eight hours, the colour is dulled. By common calcination the colours are diſcharged, but retain a greyiſh caſt. Several other different ſhades of yellow anſwered much the ſame by my experiments.

For blue, Mr. Chambers has not as yet ſtained any marble of that colour.

By the above experiments we may conclude, that theſe colours are good, penetrate the marble freely without injuring it, remain uninjured by menſtrua, &c. and that only calcination diſcharges them. Therefore it is probable, that Mr. Chambers's method of ſtaining or colouring marbles is extremely good.

Though

Though acid menſtrua work greatly on marble, yet it is obſervable theſe colours are not diſcharged by them, but only by calcination; which, as it intirely and thoroughly deſtroys the compages of the ſtone, the ſubſtances of the colours moſt undoubtedly at the ſame time be exhaled by the force of the fire. We obſerve a like proceſs in the works of nature; viz. in the dendritæ; I mean, ſuch as are on alkaline ſtones: for though the ſtones are utterly corroded by the acids, yet the dendritæ, however merely ſuperficial, remain; but if calcined, the ſaid dendritæ are immediately exhaled, and intirely diſappear.

This art will not only give pleaſure to the eye by regular paintings (whereas the natural colourings of marble are very irregular), but it may be very uſeful to blazen arms, and for inſcriptions; as ſculpture alone can never expreſs colours, and chiſſeled inſcriptions, &c. ſuffer much by age: for probably a monument of marble, rightly coloured by this method, will be preſerved ages from the injuries of the weather, though at the ſame time the ſtone itſelf will be ſomewhat hurt or corroded by the air.

I have the honour to be,

Reverend Sir,

Your very obliged and

humble ſervant,

EMANUEL MENDEZ DA COSTA.

Bearbinder-lane,
Feb. 7, 1759.

Experiments concerning the Encauſtic Painting *of the Ancients. In a Letter to the Right Honourable* George *Earl of* Macclesfield, *Preſident of the Royal Society, from Mr.* Joſiah Colebrooke, *F. R. S.*

My Lord,

THE reſult of experiments (whatever the ſucceſs attending them may be), in philoſophical or mechanical inquiries, is not below the attention of the Royal Society.

The art of painting with burnt wax, (as it is called) hath long been loſt to the world; the uſe of it to painters, in the infancy of the art of painting, was of the utmoſt conſequence, drying oil being unknown, they had nothing to preſerve their colours entire from the injury of damps, and the heat of the ſun; a varniſh of ſome ſort was therefore neceſſary; but they being unacquainted with diſtilled ſpirits, could not, as we now do, diſſolve gums to make a tranſparent coat for their pictures; this invention therefore of burnt wax ſupplied that defect to them, and with this manner of painting, the chambers and other rooms in their houſes were furniſhed; this Pliny calls *encauſtum*, and we encauſtic painting.

The following experiments which I have the honour to lay before your Lordſhip and the Society, were occaſioned by the extract of a letter from the Abbé Mazeas, tranſlated by Dr. Parſons, and publiſhed in the ſecond part of the 49th volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, No. 100. concerning the ancient method of painting with burnt wax, revived by Count Caylus.

The Count's method was,

Firſt, To rub the cloth or board deſigned for the picture ſimply over with bees-wax.

Secondly, To lay on the colours mixed with common water; but as the colours will not adhere to the wax, the whole picture was firſt rubbed over with * Spaniſh chalk, and then the colours are uſed.

Thirdly, When the picture is dry, it is put near the fire, whereby the wax melts, and abſorbs all the colours.

Exp. 1. A piece of oak board was rubbed over with bees wax, firſt againſt the grain of the wood, and then with the grain, to fill up all the pores that remained after it had been planed, and afterwards was rubbed over with as much dry Spaniſh white, as could be made to ſtick on it; this, on being painted (the colours mixed with water only), ſo clogged the pencil, and mixed ſo unequally with the ground, that it was impoſſible to make even an outline, but what was ſo much thicker in one part than another, that it would not bear ſo much as the name of painting; neither had it any appearance of a picture: however, to purſue the experiment, this was put at a diſtance from the fire, on the hearth, and the wax melted by ſlow degrees; but the Spaniſh white, (though laid as ſmooth as ſo ſoft a body would admit, before the colour was laid on) yet on melting the wax into it, was not ſufficient to hide the grain of the wood, nor ſhew the colours by a proper whiteneſs of the ground, the wax in rubbing on the board, was unavoidably thicker in ſome parts than another, and the Spaniſh white the ſame: on this I ſuſpected there muſt be ſome miſtake in the Spaniſh white, and made the enquiry mentioned in the note.

To obviate the inequality of the ground in the firſt experiment;

Exp. 2. A piece of old wainſcot (oak board) $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, which having been part of an old drawer, was not likely to ſhrink on being brought near the fire; this was ſmoothed with a fiſh-ſkin, made quite warm before the fire, and then with a bruſh dipped in white wax, melted in an earthen pipkin ſmeared all over, and applied to the fire again, that the wax might be equally thick on all parts of the board, a ground was laid (on the waxed board) with levigated chalk mixed with gum water (*viz.* gum arabic diſſolved in water): when it was dry, I painted it with a kind of landſcape, and purſuing the method laid down by Count Caylus, brought it gradually to the fire; I fixed the picture on a fire ſcreen, which would preſerve the heat, and communicate it to the back part of the board, this was placed firſt at the diſtance of three feet from the fire, and brought forward by ſlow degrees, till it came within one foot of the fire, which made the wax ſwell and bloat up the picture; but as the chalk did not abſorb the wax, the picture fell from the board and left it quite bare.

Exp. 3. I mixed three parts white

* Spaniſh chalk is called by Dr. Parſons, in a note, Spaniſh white; this is a better kind of whitening than the common, and was the only white that had the name of Spaniſh annexed to it, that I could procure, though I enquired for it at moſt, if not all the colour-ſhops in town.

My friend Mr. da Coſta ſhewed a piece of Spaniſh chalk in his collection, which ſeemed more like a CIMOLIA (tobacco pipe clay), and was the reaſon of my uſing that in one of the experiments.

wax,

wax, and one part white reſin, hoping the tenacity of the reſin might preſerve the picture. This was laid on a board heated, with a bruſh, as in the former; and the ground was chalk, prepared as before. This was placed horizontally on an ironing box, charged with an hot heater, ſhifting it from time to time, that the wax and reſin might penetrate the chalk; and hoping from this poſition, that the ground, bloated by melting the wax, would ſubſide into its proper place: but this, like the other, came from the board, and would not at all adhere.

Exp. 4. Prepared chalk four drams, white wax, white reſin, of each a dram, burnt alabaſter half a dram, were all powdered together and ſifted, mixed with ſpirit of moloſſes inſtead of water, and put for a ground on a board ſmeared with wax and reſin, as in Exp. 3. This was alſo placed horizontally on a box-iron, as the former: the picture bliſtered, and was cracked all over; and though removed from the box-iron to an oven moderately heated (in the ſame horizontal poſition) it would not ſubſide, nor become ſmooth. When it was cold, I took an iron ſpatula made warm, and moved it gently over the ſurface of the picture, as if I were to ſpread a plaiſter. (This thought occurred, from the board being prepared with wax and reſin, and the ground having the ſame materials in its compoſition, the force of the ſpatula might make them unite.) This ſucceeded ſo well, as to reduce the ſurface to a tolerable degree of ſmoothneſs: but as the ground was broke off in many places, I repaired it with flake white, mixed up with the yolk of an egg and milk, and repainted it with moloſſes ſpirit (inſtead of water); and then put it into an oven with a moderate degree of heat. In this I found the colours fixed, but darker than when it was firſt painted; and it would bear being waſhed with water, not rubbed with a wet cloth.

Exp. 5. A board (that had been uſed in a former experiment) was ſmeared with wax and reſin, of each equal parts; was wetted with moloſſes ſpirit, to make whitening (or Spaniſh white) mixed with gum-water adhere. This, when dry, was ſcraped with a knife, to make it equally thick in all places. It was put into a warm oven, to make the varniſh incorporate partly with the whitening before it was painted; and it had only a ſmall degree of heat: water only was uſed to mix the colours. This was again put into an oven with a greater degree of heat; but it flaked off from the board: whether it might be owing to the board's having had a ſecond coat of varniſh (the firſt having been ſcraped and melted off) and that the unctuous parts of the wax had ſo entered its pores, that it would not retain a ſecond varniſh, I cannot tell.

Exp. 6. Having miſcarried in theſe trials, I took a new board, planed ſmooth, but not poliſhed, either with a fiſh-ſkin or ruſhes: I warmed it, and ſmeared it with wax only; then took *cimolia* (tobacco-pipe clay) diveſted of its ſand, by being diſſolved in water and poured off, leaving the coarſe heavy parts behind. After this was dried and powdered, I mixed it with a ſmall quantity of the yolk of an egg and cow's milk, and made a ground with this on the waxed board: this

I was

I was induced to try, by knowing that the yolk of an egg will diſſolve almoſt all unctuous ſubſtances, and make them incorporate with water; and I apprehended, that a ground, thus prepared, would adhere ſo much the more firmly to the board than the former had done, as to prevent its flaking off. The milk, I thought, might anſwer two purpoſes; firſt, uniting the ground with the wax; and ſecondly, by anſwering the end of ſize, or gum-water, and to prevent the colours ſinking too deep into the ground, or running one into another. When the ground was near dry, I ſmoothed it with a pallet-knife, and waſhed with milk and egg where I had occaſion to make it ſmooth and even: when dry I painted it, mixing the colours with common water; this on being placed horizontally in an oven, only warm enough to melt the wax, flaked from the board; but held ſo much better together than any of the former, that I paſted part of it on paper.

Exp. 7. * Flake white mixed with egg and milk, crumbled to pieces in the oven, put on the waxed board, as in the laſt experiment.

The bad ſucceſs which had attended all the former experiments, led me to conſider of what uſe the wax was in this kind of painting: and it occurred to me, that it was only as a varniſh to preſerve the colous from fading.

In order to try this,

Exp. 8. I took what the bricklayers call fine ſtuff, or putty §; to this I added a ſmall quantity of burnt alabaſter, to make it dry: this it ſoon did in the open air; but before I put on any colours, I dried it gently by the fire, leſt the colours ſhould run. When it was painted, I warmed it gradually by the fire (to prevent the ground from cracking), till it was very hot. I then took white wax three parts, white reſin one part, melted them in an earthern pipkin, and with a bruſh ſpread them all over the painted board, and kept it cloſe to the fire in a perpendicular ſituation, that what wax and reſin the plaiſter would not abſorb might drop off. When it was cold, I found the colours were not altered, either from the heat of the fire, or paſſing the bruſh over them. I then rubbed it with a ſoft linnen cloth, and thereby procured a kind of gloſs, which I afterwards increaſed by rubbing it with an hard bruſh; which was ſo far from ſcratching or leaving any marks on the picture, that it became more ſmooth and poliſhed by it.

After I had made all the foregoing experiments, in converſation with my honoured and learned friend Dr. Kidby, a fellow of this ſociety, I ſaid I had been trying to find out what the encauſtic painting of the ancients was. Upon which, he told me, that there was a paſſage in Vitruvius *de architectura*, relative to that kind of painting; and was ſo good as to tranſcribe it for me from the 7th book, chap. ix. *De minii temperatura.* Vitruvius's words are; *At ſi quis ſubtilior fuerit, & voluerit expolitionem miniaceam ſuum colorem retinere, cum paries expolitus & aridus fuerit, tunc*

* Flake white is the pureſt ſort of white lead.

§ Putty is lime ſlacked, and, while warm, diſſolved in water, and ſtrained through a ſieve.

ceram

ceram punicam liquefactam igni, paulo oleo temperatam, seta inducat, deinde posita carbonibus in ferreo vase compositis, eam ceram apprime cum pariete, calefaciendo sudare cogat, fiatque ut peræquetur, deinde cum candela linteisque puris subigat, uti signa marmorea nuda curantur. Hæc autem καυσις Græcè dicitur. Ita obstans ceræ punicæ lorica non patitur, nec lunæ splendorem, nec solis radios lambendo eripere ex his politionibus colorem.

Which I thus translate: "But if any one is more wary, and would have the polishing [painting] with vermilion hold its colour, when the wall is painted and dry, let him take Carthaginian [Barbary] wax, melted with a little oil, and rub it on the wall with an hair pencil; and afterwards let him put live coals into an iron vessel (chafing-dish), and hold it close to the wax, when the wall, by being heated, begins to sweat; then let it be made smooth: afterwards let him rub it with a * candle and § clean linen rags, in the same manner as they do the naked marble statues. This the Greeks call καυσις. The coat of Carthaginian wax (thus put on) is so strong, that it neither suffers the moon by night, nor the sunbeams by day, to destroy the colour."

Being satisfied, from this passage in Vitruvius, that the manner of using wax in Exp. 8. was right, I was now to find if the wax-varnish, thus burnt into the picture, would bear washing; but here I was a little disappointed; for rubbing one corner with a wet linen cloth, some of the colour came off; but washing it with a soft hair pencil dipped in water, and letting it dry without wiping, the colour stood very well.

A board painted, as in Exp. 8. was hung in the most smoaky part of a chimney for a day, and exposed to the open air in a very foggy night. In the morning the board was seemingly wet through, and the water ran off the picture. This was suffered to dry without wiping; and the picture had not suffered at all from the smoke or the dew, either in the ground or the colours: but when dry, by rubbing it, first with a soft cloth, and afterwards with a brush, it recovered its former gloss.

Suspecting that some tallow might have been mixed with the white wax I had used, which might cause the colours to come off on being rubbed with a wet cloth, I took yellow wax which had been melted from the honeycomb in a private family, and consequently not at all adulterated; to three parts of this I added one part resin, and melted them together.

Exp. 9. Spanish white, mixed

* This account of the method of polishing [painting] walls coloured with vermilion, gave me great satisfaction, as it proved the method I had taken in experiment 8 (which I had tried before I saw or knew of this passage in Vitruvius) was right. The use of the candle, as I apprehend, was to melt the wax on the walls, where by accident the brush had put on too much, or afford wax where the brush had not put on enough, or had left any part bare.

§ The rubbing the wall with a linen cloth, while warm, will do very well, where there is only one colour to be preserved; but where there are many, as in a landscape, it will be apt to take off some, or render the colouring rather faint; which I found by wiping the wax off from a painting while it was hot.

with fish glew, was put for a ground on a board, and painted with water colours only. The board was made warm; and then the wax and resin were put on with a brush, and kept close to the fire till the picture had imbibed all the varnish, and looked dry. When it was cold, I rubbed it first with a linen cloth, and then polished it with an hard brush.

In these experiments I found great difficulties with regard to colours; many water colours being made from the juices of plants, have some degree of an acid in them; and these, when painted on an alkaline ground, as chalk, whitening, *cimolia*, and plaister, are totally changed in their colours, and from green became brown; which contributed much to make the experiments tedious. I would therefore advise the use of mineral or metallic colours for this sort of painting, as most likely to preserve their colour: for although I neutralized Spanish white, by fermenting it with vinegar, and afterwards washed it very well with water, it did not succeed to my wish.

These experiments, and this passage from Vitruvius, will in some measure explain the obscurity of part of that passage in Pliny which Dr. Parsons, in his learned comment on the encaustic painting with wax, seems to despair of.

Ceris pingere was one species of encaustic painting. Ενκαυστον, *inustum*, may be translated, forced in by the means of fire, burnt in: for whatever is forced in by the help of fire can be rendered into Latin by no other significant word, that I know of, but *inustum*. If this is allowed me, and I think I have the authority of Vitruvius (a writer in the Augustan age) for it, who seems to have wrote from his own knowledge, and not like Pliny, who copied from others much more than he knew himself, the difficulty with regard to this kind of painting is solved, and the encaustic with burnt wax recovered to the public.

What he means by the next kind he mentions, *in ebore cestro id est viriculo*, I will not attempt to explain at present.

The ship painting is more easily accounted for: the practice being, in part, continued to this time; and is what is corruptly called breaming, for brenning or burning.

This is done by reeds set on fire, and held under the side of a ship till it is quite hot; then resin, tallow, tar, and brimstone, melted together, and put on with an hair brush while the planks remain hot, make such a kind of paint as Pliny describes; which, he says, *nec sole, nec sale, ventisque corrumpitur*; as they were ignorant of the use of oil painting, they mixed that colour with the wax, &c. which they intended for each particular part of the ship, and put it on in the manner above described.

In the pictures painted for these experiments, and now laid before your lordship and the society, I hope neither the design of the landscape, nor the execution of it, will be so much taken into consideration as the varnish (which was the thing wanted in this enquiry): and I think that will evince, that the encaustic painting with burnt wax is fully restored by these experiments; and though not a new invention, yet having been lost for so many ages, and now applied further, and to other purposes than it was by Vitru-

Vitruvius (who confined it to vermilion only), may almoſt amount to a new diſcovery, the uſe of it may be a means of preſerving many curious drawings to * poſterity: for this kind of painting may be on paper, cloth, or any other ſubſtance that will admit a ground to be laid on it. The proceſs is very ſimple, and is not attended with the diſagreeable ſmell unavoidable in oil painting, nor with ſome inconveniences inſeperable from that art; and as there is no ſubſtance we know, more durable than wax, it hath the greateſt probability of being laſting.

I aſk pardon of your lordſhip and the ſociety for taking up ſo much time as this paper hath required: but if it meets with your lordſhip's and the ſociety's approbation, I may, in ſome future paper (when the neceſſary avocations of my profeſſion will allow me leiſure), lay before you ſome experiments, relating to colours, which are not likely to change by being painted on any kind of ground.

As your lordſhip's recommendation contributed much to make me a member of this learned body, I muſt beg your patronage of this communication; and am, with the greateſt reſpect,

Your lordſhip's and the ſociety's

moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JOSIAH COLEBROOKE.

Budge-row, February 27, 1759.

A letter concerning the ſucceſs of the preceding experiments. In a letter to the Right Honourable Lord Charles Cavendiſh, *V. P. R. S. from Mr.* Joſiah Colebrooke, *F. R. S.*

My Lord,

IN a paper (I lately had the honour to lay before the Royal Society, on the encauſtic painting of the ancients) I mentioned an uſe which might be made of it to preſerve drawings. I have now the honour of laying before your lordſhip and the ſociety a ſpecimen of the encauſtic upon paper, being a bird drawn by Mr. George Edwards, a fellow of this ſociety, on paper prepared with a ground of whitening and fiſh-glew, painted with water colours, and then the wax, &c. burned in. This will roll up as eaſily as common paper, without cracking the varniſh. There are alſo two landſcapes, painted by a young lady, after the ſame manner, on wood. Theſe will fully evince all I advanced in that paper.

I am, my Lord,

with the greateſt reſpect,

your Lordſhip's moſt humble ſervant,

JOSIAH COLEBROOKE.

Budge-row, April 5, 1759.

* A bird drawn by Mr. Edwards upon paper, prepared with a ground of whitening and fiſh glew, firſt painted, and then the wax burned in, has been ſince ſhewn to the Royal Society. This picture rolls up as eaſily as common paper without cracking the varniſh. Alſo two landſcapes painted in the ſame manner on wood.

Improve-

Improvements and savings in inland navigations, exemplified on the river Stroud, *in the county of* Gloucester.

IT is well known, that in making inland navigations there are frequently four principal difficulties to encounter with; either of which is sometimes found sufficient to mar the whole design.

First, The stream proposed to be made navigable may have many mills upon it: if so, the occupiers and proprietors of those mills will oppose every application to parliament to make it navigable, lest the locks should draw the water away from their mill-ponds.

Secondly, Though there were no mill-ponds to be injured, yet the stream itself may be so very inconsiderable, especially in dry seasons, as not to be sufficient for the expence of water occasioned by the opening and filling of the locks; not to mention, that the continual leakage at the gates of each lock is another waste of water utterly unavoidable.

Thirdly, Were no difficulties to arise either from the mills or the river, or the smallness of the stream, yet a third might occur, viz. the perpendicular height might be so great in certain places, as to require several locks to be placed together, in the nature of stairs, for the gradual ascent or descent of the boats; the expence of which, besides the tediousness of the transit, would be insupportable in many cases.

Fourthly, After locks are made, they are frequently put out of order, especially in winter. Sometimes this is occasioned by floods and freshes bursting open the gates, at other times by frosts injuring the side-walls, and at all times by the continual wear and tear, if I may so call it, which attends the swell or cascade of water upon the first opening of the gates; and the misfortune is, that the damages cannot well be repaired till the summer season, when the waters are low.

To remedy these inconveniencies, and a great many others attending the common methods of inland navigation, a person at Tewkesbury, whose name is Bridge, has invented a machine, simple in its construction, easy in operation, and cheap in point of expence.

He considers the mill-ponds, if there are any, as so many navigations ready prepared. If they are good, he never makes them worse; but if they are bad, he makes them better, by widening and lengthening them, in order to hold more water.

Therefore, a boat being supposed to swim in this canal or reservoir above the mill,—the question is, how shall the lading of such a boat be got into the stream below the mill? Or, *vice versa*, without the intervention of a lock or locks?—The method taken by him for compassing this end is the following:

He cuts a little canal from the water below the mill to approach towards the canal or pond above the mill; but keeps these upper and lower canals entirely asunder by means of a strong bank or wall about 12 feet thick.

On this bank he erects a crane, or rather a double crane (for it has two necks or levers) and he causes them to operate either singly or jointly at pleasure. These necks or levers are made to turn to either the

the upper or lower canal as they are wanted; and when they both turn the ſame way, they generally operate as a balance or ſcales.

His next proceſs is, to conſtruct a boat on the lower canal exactly of the ſame dimenſions with that in the upper; and in both theſe boats he places 6, 7, 8, or more frames, capable of holding about one ton weight of goods each, and of being lifted up by means of ſtrong hooks with all the goods upon them.

Matters being thus ſettled, two men (the boatmen) begin to work the cranes; and then the lever of one crane takes a frame with all the goods on it out of one boat, while the other lever is doing the like by the other frame out of the other boat; and after the necks of the cranes are turned about, they interchangeably depoſit their contents; both boats by theſe means being loaded and unloaded at the ſame time.

Here, you ſee, is no expence of locks, no damages ariſing from floods or freſhes, or froſts, or the concuſſion of the water; nor is there any the leaſt waſte of it: ſo that the ſmalleſt land-drain, if enough for a canal in a gentleman's garden, is hereby rendered fully adequate to all the purpoſes of an inland navigation; and when any part of the machine happens to be out of order, it is as eaſily repaired in winter as in ſummer. Not to mention, that as the crane is a double one, one part may ſerve (only uſing double the time) though the other ſhould be broke. Beſides, ſeeing that all the cranes on the river are of a ſimilar conſtruction, materials for repairing them, ſuch as beams, wheels, pullies, chains, ropes, &c. may always be kept in readineſs; ſo that the whole may be repaired in a few hours. Moreover, as to the difficulties attending heights, falls, or precipices, it is no great difference in the preſent caſe, whether the goods are to be lowered down, or raiſed up four feet only, or twenty-four. And as to the important article of *diſpatch*, it can be aſſerted as a certain fact, to be ſeen every day, that both boats will interchange their reſpective ladings in leſs than half an hour.

This river Stroud was attempted to be made navigable ſeveral times; but the property of the various mills upon it became an unſurmountable objection. At laſt the method above deſcribed was hit upon, as what would remove every obſtacle. But I am informed, that the author of it was treated a long time as a chimerical, crack-brained fellow. However, ſome few there were who thought the project really feaſible, and entered into partnerſhip with him for accompliſhing it. As far as they have hitherto proceeded, the ſucceſs has anſwered their utmoſt wiſhes: and the river is made navigable, this ſecond year of their undertaking, for ſome miles, at the expence of one fourth part of what had been always thought neceſſary for ſuch a work.

They now carry goods at ſo cheap a rate as to induce the ignorant to believe that they are loſers by their undertaking, and that at laſt they will be ruined by it. But they themſelves are unanimouſly of another opinion; and ſcruple not to declare, that they ſhall be able to render the carriage ſtill cheaper in proportion as they advance. And indeed, when they ſhall have proceeded ſo far towards the town of Stroud,

Stroud, as ſhall induce the waggons from the corn countries to come down to fetch coal, theſe waggons, in order that they may make the moſt of their journey, will certainly bring down corn; and then this corn, by affording a back freight, will conſequently be a means of rendering the carriage of goods ſtill cheaper, and at the ſame time, of adding to the gains of the proprietors.

This being the ſtate of the caſe, I thought, that ſo happy an invention was very well deſerving of public notice; eſpecially at a time when the navigation of ſo many rivers, rivulets, and ſtreams, are now depending before the parliament. As to the utility of inland navigations, ſuffice it to ſay, that by theſe means you give the interior of the kingdom the advantages of a ſea-coaſt, and the ſea-coaſts the advantages of the interior provinces: you create likewiſe public roads for the carriage of goods, and for opening of communications between town and town in time of peace, and very ſerviceable fortifications againſt an enemy in time of war, and in caſe of an invaſion. The only thing remaining to be wiſhed for is, that all future navigations may be carried on by commiſſioners, as in the caſe of turnpikes, inſtead of proprietors. For it is really and abſurdity to appropriate that to the benefit of a few, which was intended for the good of all. But abſurd as it is, it is too often the practice. That it may become leſs frequent, are the conſtant endeavours of

JOSIAH TUCKER.

Glouceſter, April 3.

Remarks on a paper, entituled, Improvements and ſavings in inland navigations, exemplified on the river Stroud *in the county of* Glouceſter, *by the Dean of* Glouceſter.

THE principal difficulties to encounter with in performing inland, or rather artificial navigations, the Rev. Dean refers to the four following heads, viz.

'*Firſt*, The ſtream propoſed to 'be made navigable, may have 'many mills upon it: if ſo, the 'occupiers and proprietors of thoſe 'mills will oppoſe every application to parliament to make it 'navigable, leſt the locks ſhould 'draw the water away from their 'mill-ponds.'

Remark I. When the two houſes of parliament are convinced of the utility of any intended artificial navigation, and are ſatisfied by proofs and calculations that the waſte of water to or from the mills, by ſuch undertakings, cannot be materially prejudicial to the ſame, they generally promote and encourage ſuch works as are a public convenience: witneſs the Haliſax river, &c.

On the other hand, there are inſtances where great oppoſition in parliament, hath fruſtrated ſuch beneficial propoſals; but that was many years ago, and at a time when public improvements were not ſo much encouraged as at preſent.

'*Secondly*, Though there were 'no mill-ponds to be injured, yet 'the ſtream itſelf may be ſo very 'inconſiderable, eſpecially in dry 'ſeaſons, as not to be ſufficient for 'the expence of water, occaſioned 'by the opening and filling of the 'the locks; not to mention that 'the continual leakage at the gates 'of

'of each lock is another waſte of 'water utterly unavoidable.'

Remark II. An inconſiderable ſtream, doubtleſs, will produce an inconſiderable navigation, unleſs ſome expedients be uſed to preſerve the water, and alſo to collect the ſudden rains in ſufficient reſervoirs at the head of the navigation. But if water be wanting, or the ſtream ſo very ſmall as the Rev. Dean ſeems to intimate, then let the navigation be either by lock, or the *new machinal ſcheme*, exhalations from the wind and ſun will, in dry ſeaſons, be equally prejudicial to either of them.

Again, ſuppoſe the lock navigation deſigned for barges of 40 or 50 tons burthen, the capacity of the locks to paſs them (the falls, ſuppoſed one with the other, 10 feet) will be nearly 2500 tons of water, which will be the whole expence of water in paſſing each lock: but be it obſerved, that in caſe there are twenty locks, or more or leſs, there will be but one lock of water loſt *per* day in the whole navigation, whether up or down the ſame river, ſuppoſing one veſſel daily navigated: which is ſo inconſiderable, that it muſt be a ſmall ſtream indeed that cannot ſupply this waſte to the mill-ponds.

As to the leakage of the lock-gates, the moſt convenient locks are built on ſuch conſtructions, that, when the workmanſhip is well executed, the lock-gates will hardly leak a hogſhead in twenty-four hours, inſtances whereof are well known, though a great head of water preſs upon the gates. Good water-tight locks are frequent in the French artificial navigations, as are alſo thoſe executed in Holland, &c. It is pity that in England, we have examples of ſo many ill-conſtructed locks, ſubject to great leakage; probably the advocates for the *new ſcheme* have ſeen thoſe leaky locks only, and is the reaſon why they are ſo ſanguine to explode the old and more uſeful navigation.

'*Thirdly*, Were no difficulties to 'ariſe either from the mills on the 'river, or the ſmallneſs of the ſtream, 'yet a third might occur, viz. the 'perpendicular height might be ſo 'great in certain places, as to re-'quire ſeveral locks to be placed 'together, in the nature of ſtairs, 'for the gradual aſcent or deſcent 'of the boats: the expence of 'which, beſides the tediouſneſs of 'the tranſit, will be inſupportable 'in many caſes.'

Remark III. It has not been defined as yet, to what perpendicular height a well-conſtructed lock may raiſe a barge; yet, from juſt obſervations it may be aſſerted, that were the falls more conſiderable than any that can be ſuppoſed in the rivers of England, a lock may be conſtructed to paſs a barge without multiplying them at any ſingle fall, ſo as to occaſion extraordinary difficulties; but it ſeems very odd that ſuch extraordinary falls ſhould be hinted at as an objection to the lock navigations, when, in reality, in England no ſuch falls are found that we know of.

'*Fourthly*, After locks are made, 'they are very frequently put out 'of order, eſpecially in winter. 'Sometimes this is occaſioned by 'floods and freſhes burſting open 'the gates; at other times, by 'froſts injuring the ſide walls; 'and at all times by the continual 'wear and tear, if I may ſo call it, 'which attends the ſwell, or caſ-

'cade of water, upon the first open-'ing of the gates; and the misfor-'tune is, that the damages cannot 'well be repaired till the summer 'season, when the waters are low.'

Remark IV. It is true, locks of bad construction are frequently out of repair; though, on the other hand, it may be truly affirmed, that well-constructed ones will receive so small an injury, even in the course of 20 years, that they may be repaired at any season, be the water high or low, in the space of a week.

There can be no other part of the lock generally subject to repair but the gates, the rest being all stone or brick.

As to the gates being burst open by floods or freshes, that can never happen, except it be by a torrent displacing the whole fabric, so as not to leave any vestigia: and as to frosts injuring the side walls, that is seldom or never seen; because the walls are, or ought to be, faced with ashler stone, or brick laid in terras.

The wear and tear, so called, attending the swell and cascade of water, in first opening the gates, are misunderstood; as it is well known the gates of a lock cannot be opened till the water in the lock be level with the upper or lower ponds, which is performed by means of wickets put in the gates or walls.

The difficulty of repairing damages till the summer season is likewise misunderstood; it being the custom in constructing of locks, to provide proper channels in the wings of the locks to receive occasionally timbers and plank, by which means dams at each end of the lock are soon made; and the water being cleared out, the damages may be repaired at any time of the year, without difficulty or great impediment to the navigation.

To the above recited difficulties the Rev. Dean adds, 'To remedy these inconveniencies and many others, &c. a person whose name is Bridge, has invented a machine, simple in its construction, easy in operation, and cheap in point of expence.' Whereas the construction of the movements of the said *machine* or *crane*, or all that is essential therein, is simply, without any alteration or improvement, wholly and solely the invention of the ingenious Mr. Padmore, late of Bristol, evident models of which are to be seen on the key, gibb, and back, in the city of Bristol.

The inventor of the Stroud-water *machines* or *cranes* may say, he has added the *ballancing* part to the cranes that Padmore constructed; but, taking all things together, the conveniencies and inconveniencies of Bridge's addition will *ballance*, and no advantage arise from it.

The Rev. Dean proceeds to explain the manner of the operation, and then makes his observations, with some pertinent remarks on inland navigations in general, and then concludes.

In answer to the Rev. Dean's observations on the *Crane Navigation*, it will appear here demonstrated, that the same cannot be of any general service or advantage to the public: because the freight that is to be put on *frames*, or on *cases* used for coal, is limiting, confining, and frustrating the very intention of an artificial navigation, which, in fact, is principally designed to convey, in a cheap manner, goods, and heavy, unwieldy, and unballanceable com-

commodities, such as large blocks of stone, timber, &c. of three or four tons weight, as also soil for the improvement of the interior parts of the country, which cannot be *ballanced* with *cranes*, calculated only to raise about a ton, or a ton and a half; therefore it is plain, the *new invention* cannot be of that benefit the Rev. Dean would persuade the public to believe.—Again, in case of no freight in going up the river, as well as back freight in going down it, the *ballancing* principle of course ceases; and the shifting the freight must be done by mere labour only. Now, then, to construct large cranes, and works to answer all purposes, considering the time of working them, cannot consistently be said to be cheap in point of expence, the article so much insisted on in the erection of the *machinal crane-works*.

To demonstrate, by calculation and comparison, the true state of the difference of the expence of conveying 40 tons by the *new scheme* and the lock navigation, observe, by calculation it appears, that a 40 ton barge may be towed in stagnated water (suppose for the sake of a general calculation) at the rate of two miles and three furlongs *per* hour, by the strength of two men towing from the mast's head. By the same calculation, a similar moulded vessel, whose freight is only 10 tons, will require only one man at the towing-line, and go at the above rate. The whole distance between Fromiload and Wallbridge (the extent of the designed navigation) is ten miles, and the number of falls where locks, machines, or cranes are to be erected, twenty.

It appears, that the boats cannot be shifted without two men and a boy, and sometimes more are required, arising from the injudicious manner of working the cranes, which increases the expence of the crane navigation.

The boats exemplified upon the river Stroud, will contain 6, 7, or 8 *frames*, each holding a ton; but to give all the advantage the *new scheme* will admit of, suppose each boat to carry ten frames, to raise one ton each; and suppose the boats one half hour shipping, and the like unshipping, the ten frames, though it is known at present they perform that work in 20 minutes only, yet, from the inequality of the canals, there will be half an hour lost at each crane; the whole time an hour.

	H.	M.	S.
The time in making a compleat trip and retrip with the 40 ton barge, supposed to be in towing	8	22	50
The time to pass and repass the 20 locks, at 2 minutes each lock, proved to be sufficient, by observation as well as by calculation	1	20	0
	9	42	50
The time to make a trip and retrip by the 10 ton *crane* boat, all circumstances being alike, will be found the towing the same as before	8	22	50
The time to pass and repass at the 20 mills or falls, allowing half an hour at each *crane* up and down, will be	20	0	0
	28	22	50

	l.	s.	d.
Suppose the towing labour comes to 18 d. *per* day *per* man (12 h. work) the expence of two men for 9 h. 42′ 50″ in making a compleat trip and retrip in the 40 ton barge, only	0	2	4
The 10 ton boat to make the same trip and retrip will require (on account of the working the *cranes*) two men's labour for 28 h. 22′ 50″ which comes to 7s. 1d. *per* trip and retrip; and according to the same rate, 40 tons for the labour of freight only	1	8	4
The difference being an extra-charge by the *crane* of *new scheme* navigation for 40 tons freight, in every compleat voyage up and down the navigation	1	6	0

From this calculation it plainly appears, that the new scheme has a disadvantage of nearly 1115 *l. per cent.* and the same disadvantage will proportionably arise on any other extent of navigation. Hence it is evident, that the judgment of the legislature is right in vesting all the advantage of an invention, which might not seem to them to carry the same prospect of public utility, as it did to the proprietors of the machine navigation on the river Stroud.

I conclude, by declaring the motive I have in writing the above remarks, is to explode the false notions of the inutility of the known and established method of artificial navigation, and to prevent the public from being prejudiced in favour of a new invention, which, being looked upon in the most advantageous light, can be but probable, and therefore cannot deserve so much notice as to retard any navigation that may be under present consideration.

Glouceſter, May 29. Ferd. Stratford.

A new contrivance to prevent the firing of coal or other mines.

THE coal mines, adjoining the river Ware near Sunderland, in the county of Durham, are in general about fifty or sixty fathom deep, of many acres extent, and communicate with the surface by means of perpendicular cylinders, generally distinguished amongst the workmen by the name of shafts. At such great depths, it is natural to conclude that the circulation of the air must be very slow, as not being easily affected by the many agitations common upon the external part of the earth, which gives an opportunity for the sulphureous exhalations that are there frequent to collect in great quantities, and being advantageously fired, by coming in contact with the workmen's candles, are productive of the most terrible effects. Some few years ago a common working smith employed in these works, considering that a constant succession of fresh air would be a means of hindering the vapour from accumulating to any considerable quantity, and having frequently observed the great flux of air absolutely necessary to sustain a fire of any considerable size, proposed, as the most probable means

to

to remove the cauſe of ſuch accumulation, the following method.

A cylindrical ſtove, or lamp of about three feet long, and two feet diameter, was filled with common fire, and let half way down one ſhaft of a coal-mine; the effect every way anſwered his expectation, for by that means the air being rarified, and conſequently becoming ſpecifically lighter than that below, aſcended, and gave way to the more denſe; hence freſh air came ruſhing down the other communicating ſhafts, and made a ſenſible breeze through the greateſt part of the mine; but one inconveniency attending this method was, its not ſo fully affecting the remoteſt parts of the mine as could have been wiſhed, making its greateſt influx down the neareſt ſhafts; to remedy this the following improvements have been introduced.

Inſtead of the ſtove being ſuſpended in the ſhaft, a furnace is built upon the ſurface, whoſe only ſupply is from a communication with the internal parts of the mine, by means of wooden pipes, which may be directed to every remote part. Since the introduction of theſe methods into practice, not any misfortunes have happened from the ſulphureous vapours collecting and firing; but, on the contrary, mines that had been totally deſerted on that account are now wrought, and, from continued experience, with the greateſt ſecurity. In ſhort, this furnace will, I believe, be found, upon ſtrict ſcrutiny, to be the beſt ventilator now in uſe, where fuel is of any moderate value.

N. B. The diameter of the grate, or ſtove, of this furnace, is generally 3 feet 6 inches; height, 4 feet; internal diameter of the caſe, or furnace, 9 feet; altitude, 8 feet; diameter of the ventage, 1 foot 6 inches; diameter of the communicating pipes, 2 inches each, and may be made round, though generally made ſquare.

ANTIQUITIES.

An account of an eſſay to prove that the Chineſe *are an* Egyptian *colony, written in* French *by M.* de Guignes, *member of the Royal Academy of Belles Lettres, profeſſor of the* Syriac *language in the Royal College, and Cenſor Royal and Interpreter of the* Oriental *languages to the King.*

SEveral perſons of great learning have heretofore ſuſpected that the conqueſts of Oſiris and Seſoſtris carried many Egyptians into India and China. M. Huet, in particular, ſuppoſed that colonies from Egypt had paſſed into China; but ſome of the Britiſh literati have, from the ſame premiſes, drawn a contrary concluſion: for having like him been ſtruck with the conformity between the Chineſe and Egyptian cuſtoms, they have ſuppoſed that Noah retiring into China, after the deluge, the arts and ſciences paſſed from thence into Egypt. M. Guignes's conjectures have another foundation: having read a memoir of the Abbe Barthelemy, on the letters of the Phœnicians, he began to reflect upon the manner in which alphabetical letters had been firſt formed, and this led him to look into a Chineſe dictionary, as the letters of that language are ſuppoſed to be of great antiquity. Upon inſpecting this dictionary, he was greatly ſurprized to find a figure that very much reſembled one of the Phœnician letters in Barthelemy's alphabet; this awakened his attention to a new object, and, upon a farther ſearch, he found ſuch proof of the derivation of the Chineſe letters from the Phœnicians, as at once convinced and aſtoniſhed him; his eſſay, therefore, is an attempt to ſhew that the Chineſe characters are nothing more than monograms, or cyphers, formed of three Phœnician letters; and that the reading them produces Phœnician or Egyptian ſounds; but, as an introduction to his arguments, it is neceſſary to give a ſhort account of Barthelemy's memoir.

There are preſerved at Malta two tables of marble, on each of which there are two inſcriptions, one in Phœnician and one in Greek, and both the Phœnician and Greek inſcriptions are the ſame on both marbles. An inaccurate copy of theſe inſcriptions came by ſome accident into the hands of the late Cardinal Polignac, and was by him communicated to the academy. After ſeveral different conjectures concerning the meaning of theſe inſcriptions, the Count de Caylus procured models of the marbles in plaiſter, upon which Barthelemy immediately began to work, and was ſoon convinced, that the Greek inſcription was a tranſlation of the Phœnician, differing only in the names: the Greek, according to his interpretation, imports, that Denys and Serapion, both of the city of Tyre, and both ſons of Serapion, erected the monument in queſtion to Hercules, ſurnamed Archegetes, or the leader; the Phœnician he tranſlates thus, 'Abdaſſar, and his brother Aſeremor, the ſons of Abdaſſar, have made this vow to their lord Melcarth, the tutelary divinity of Tyre; may he bleſs them in their uncertain courſes,

courſes, or may he bleſs them after they have gone aſtray.' Now Melcarth, Μέλκαρτος, is known to have been the Tyrian name for Hercules, and it is not ſtrange that Denys and Serapion ſhould in the Phœnician language be called Abdaſſar and Aſeremor, becauſe it was common among the Orientals to have one Oriental and one Greek name. Theſe inſcriptions, which were rather trifling in themſelves, derived great importance from the light which they threw upon Oriental literature; for upon comparing them with ſome medals, which had been ſtruck in Phœnicia, Barthelemy formed a Phœnician alphabet, by which many ancient inſcriptions were explained with great facility: and, among other things, he diſcovered that the three and thirty Phœnician inſcriptions, which were found at Citium in Cyprus, of which Dr. Pocock publiſhed an inaccurate copy in 1745, and two of which were inſcribed upon funeral monuments, contain the names of princes of whom hiſtory makes no mention. To this Phœnician alphabet Barthelemy has added two others, one of which is formed from an inſcription found at Carpentras, and the other from the inſcriptions of Cyprus, publiſhed by the ſame author.

M. Guignes begins his eſſay by obſerving, that the writing of the Chineſe is not like that of other nations, compoſed of a certain number of characters, the different combinations of which form ſyllables and words, but each character is a ſymbol of ſome idea, and may be reduced to three ſimple elements; the ſtrait line, the curve line, and the point: theſe elements, by their poſition or combination, produced new characters, which were ranged into 214 claſſes, and this they call the keys: theſe 214 radical characters, by various combinations and complications, form a vaſt variety of ſymbols to the number of 70 or 80,000; which will not appear ſtrange, if it is remembered that this number includes all the ideas that it is neceſſary to expreſs, and is equal to the number of words in other languages: but the colloquial language of China is by no means ſo copious as that which is written; for it conſiſts only of a ſmall number of monoſyllables and ſounds, which differ only by the various tones of pronunciation, without either conjugation or declenſion; and it appears to have ſo little relation to the written language, that the ſounds which are attached to the combination of the ſimple and radical characters have no affinity with the ſounds of thoſe characters ſeparately. The living and written languages ſtand ſingly and apart, totally independent of each other.

The Egyptians had alſo three diſtinct ways of writing; the epiſtolic, compoſed of alphabetical letters; the hieroglyphic, which repreſented the objects themſelves; and the ſymbolic, which expreſſed them by metaphor and allegory: all theſe methods of writing paſſed into China, and though at firſt it is not eaſy to believe that they ever had the knowledge of alphabetic letters, yet there is very ſtrong evidence of the fact. It appears, upon inſpection of Barthelemy's Phœnician alphabet, that the figures of jod and aleph are among the ancient radical characters of the Chineſe. The Phœnician jod is formed like a trident, without a handle, and placed obliquely; the Chineſe make uſe of the ſame ſymbol to ſignify a

hand; and this alſo the ſignification of the word *jod*, the name of the letter in Phœnician. *Aleph* is the firſt character in the Phœnician alphabet, and ſignifies pre-eminence, the action of leading; it is formed by a right line croſſed by two others, which form angles on the other ſide: the ſame figure is alſo the radical characters of the Chineſe, the mark of unity, and uſed to expreſs exactly the ſame idea.

From theſe inſtances M. Guignes was led to ſuſpect that true alphabetical letters exiſted even in the Chineſe hieroglyphic characters, and that, if ſtripped of all the ſtrokes that diſguiſe them, an alphabet might be produced very ancient, and very analogous to the primitive alphabet of all nations. This univerſal alphabet is not indeed come down to us intire and uncorrupted, but M. Guignes, ſuppoſing its conſtituent parts to ſubſiſt in the Oriental alphabets, he placed all thoſe alphabets in as many correſponding columns, in order to compare the form of the letters with that of the Chineſe characters; he then obſerved that the greater part of the Oriental letters had proper denominations and ſignifications; beth ſignified a houſe; daleth, a door; ain, an eye; and ſchin, a tooth; and he ſoon found that the ſymbol uſed by the Chineſe to expreſs a houſe was the ſame with the Hebrew beth; that the ſymbol, which ſignified a door, repreſented the daleth; that the ain, whether Phœnician or Ethiopian, was uſed by the Chineſe to repreſent an eye, and that the teeth are in the Chineſe language expreſſed by a jaw furniſhed with points, very much reſembling the Hebrew, Samaritan, and Phœnician ſchin.

Theſe diſcoveries gave riſe to the deſign of analyſing ſuch Chineſe characters as included ſeveral Oriental letters; for, if it ſhould appear that the union of theſe characters formed an Egyptian or Phœnician word, the conſequence of the analyſis would be manifeſt: having then begun with thoſe Chineſe characters, which are compounded of two elements, he took that which ſtands for father, and he found that, abſtracted from the ſound which anſwered to it, it was compounded of j and d, which makes jad or jod; now in the Coptic language, which has preſerved many Egyptian words, jod ſignifies father. The ancient Chineſe character, which ſignified a maſs of waters, is formed of an j and an m, which make the word jam; and jam, among the Orientals, ſignifies the ſea. An j and an n form the Chineſe character that expreſſes an enemy; and jan, in Hebrew and Phœnician, ſignifies to fight. Hand, in the Chineſe, is repreſented by a character formed of an j and an f; and, in the Coptic, the word jof ſignifies hand.

The examination of thoſe, which are formed of three elements, was not leſs ſucceſsful; the character hia, which ſignifies to break, is nothing more than a groupe, compounded of a ſchin and two daleths; from whence reſults the Hebrew and Phœnician ſcaded, which has the ſame ſignification. The character, kiun, prince, is formed of an f and two i's, which make phii, and the names of the kings of Egypt often terminate in phis, Amenophis, Saophis, and others; that is, the princes Ameno, Sao, &c.

M. Guignes proceeded to a method which is the inverſe of this; the three radicals of the Phœnician word jadah, i. e. to know, are a jod, which ſignifies hand; daleth, which

which signifies a door, and an ain, which signifies an eye; now, by uniting the three Chinese characters, which express these three objects, a hieroglyphic will be produced, by which the people of China signify to examine and to know. Innumerable operations of the same kind have been attended with the same success, from whence it follows that the ancient Chinese writing was like the Egyptian, composed of alphabetical letters.

Egyptian hieroglyphics are also equally manifest in the Chinese writing, the sun is represented by a circle, the moon by a disk; fishes, tortoises, serpents, frogs, mice, and many other animals, are represented by outlines of their true figures.

Lastly, the symbolical character of the Chinese affords traces of a striking resemblance with that of the Egyptians. Upon Egyptian monuments there is often seen a horizontal line with a bowl over it, and this symbol among the Chinese signifies most high, and is an epithet applied to the divinity. In the Chinese writings, a wing expanded signifies the minister of a prince; and a bonnet signifies a great trust in the state: these symbols often occur in Egyptian monuments, and both among the Egyptians and Chinese, hatred is expressed by two animals that have an antipathy to each other. The Egyptians represented a battle by two hands, one of which held a shield and the other a bow, alluding to Apollo; and the Chinese represent the same object by two hands and a bow; and they represent a soldier by two hands, and a bow and arrow: lastly, both among the Egyptians and Chinese, a circle with a little animal is a symbol of the sun.

M. Guignes has produced many other examples, which confirm his opinion that the Chinese writing was originally derived from the Egyptian. It has been asked at what time the communication between these two, Egypt and China, happened, and he answers this question by a remark of the greatest importance. Two and twenty families, called dynasties, have governed China in succession. At the head of the first dynasty they place the prince Yu, whose reign is supposed to commence about 2207 years before the Christian æra; before this there is no account of regular succession. The princes of the first dynasty, according to the order of succession, were Yu, Ki, Kang, Theong, &c. These names are of the language spoken in China, and have no relation to that which is written; and if the ancient characters, which represent these names, are analysed, according to Barthelemy's alphabet, in that of Yu will be found Men, Menes, a king of Thebes in Egypt; in Ki, Jadoa, i. e. Atheos, the successor of Menes; in Kang, Jabia, i. e. Diabes, the third king of Thebes; in Tehong, or Theong, Phemphi, Pemphos, the fourth king of Thebes, and so of others.

It follows, from these observations, that the Chinese, when they adopted the writing and customs of the Egyptians, they adopted also their annals, and that the communication between the two countries was posterior to Menes, so that, in M. Guignes' opinion, the Egyptian colony did not come into China till about the year 1122 before the Christian æra. Let us suppose that a company of Frenchmen should go and establish a new kingdom in America, the first sovereign of which should be considered as the successor of the monarch now reigning in France;

France; then all the hiſtory of France would become the ancient hiſtory of the new colony. Let us alſo ſuppoſe that theſe Frenchmen, to make themſelves underſtood by the natives ſhould write the word Pere, father, or only the two conſonants Pr, omitting the vowels, according to the cuſtom of the Oriental nations, and make them conceive the idea, which they connect with that ſymbol, it will then be eaſily comprehended how Egypt tranſmitted to China, the characters of its alphabet, its hieroglyphics, its cuſtoms, and its hiſtory.

What now becomes of the vaſt antiquity of which the Chineſe boaſt, with ſo much confidence and pride! For the literati, who know the ancient characters of their writing, will from this time be obliged to bear teſtimony to this diſcovery, which overturns it. If ſome Phœnician character, or word, is preſented to them, the letter Beth, or the word Jadah, they muſt at once acknowledge, that one ſignifies a houſe, and the other to know; and what ſhall we think of all the efforts which have been made to attack and defend their chronology; of all the inductions that have been drawn from it, againſt the authority of the books of Moſes, as containing only imaginary ſyſtems, contrived to eſtabliſh him in the capacity of a legiſlator? and of that early wiſdom, and univerſal ſuperiority, which has been ſo often granted them? All theſe phantoms, ſays M. Guignes, muſt diſappear at once, and one ſimple fact remain in their ſtead, That the ancient ſavages of China were poliſhed by the Egyptians as well as thoſe of Greece, with only this difference, that they were poliſhed later becauſe they were more remote.

Objections to the Diſſertation of M. de Guignes, *in which he has attempted to prove, that the Chineſe were an Egyptian colony, by M.* Deſhauteſraye, *Royal Profeſſor of the Arabic language, and interpreter of the Oriental Languages to the King of France.*

M. Deſhauteſraye obſerves, that M. de Guignes has three principal objects.

1ſt, To prove that the Chineſe characters are nothing more than monograms formed of Phœnician letters, and that the reading or expreſſing of them produces Phœnician or Egyptian ſounds.

2dly, To prove that the two firſt Chineſe dynaſties conſiſted of princes who had reigned not in China but in Egypt; and though M. Guignes mentions but four of theſe princes, yet he inſinuates that the parallel might be continued between the emperors of the Chineſe dynaſty, Hia, and the kings of the dynaſty of Thebes. From the whole he infers, that an Egyptian colony eſtabliſhed itſelf in China about 1122 years before the Chriſtian æra.

The objections of M. Deſhauteſraye relate to theſe particulars, and are twenty-three in number, of which the following are the chief.

The two firſt objections ariſe from a ſuppoſition that M. Guignes imagined hieroglyphics to be derived from alphabetical letters; and M. Deſhauteſraye has therefore taken great pains to prove that hieroglyphics were prior to alphabetical writing. But in this article he ſeems to have argued upon an erroneous concluſion; for M. Guignes ſuppoſes that the radical character of the Chineſe, now uſed to ſignify a tortoiſe, was anciently no other than the figure of that animal; from whence he con-

concludes, that many other of the Chineſe characters were originally pure hieroglyphics, or ſenſible repreſentations of the objects; and particularly mentions the letters or characters which ſignify the ſun, the moon, fiſhes, ſerpents, frogs, mice, and other animals; which plainly proves, that he ſuppoſes hieroglyphics, which conſiſt of delineations of ſenſible objects, to have been firſt in date.

But however this be, M. Deſhauteſraye, in his third objection, obſerves, that after the invention of alphabetical characters, the uſe of hieroglyphics was diſcontinued, except by the prieſts, and that therefore prieſts muſt be ſuppoſed to have paſſed into China with the ſuppoſed colony, if the Chineſe borrowed any character from their hieroglyphics; upon which he puts the following queries.

1ſt, Why the prieſts permitted the uſe of hieroglyphics in common to their colony in China, when they reſerved it to themſelves as a ſacred prerogative in Egypt? 2dly, How it happens that there are no traces of the Egyptian language in that of China? or rather, why was not the barbarous jargon of the wild Chineſe totally abſorbed in the language of Egypt, the regular and perfect language of a poliſhed and learned people? and 3dly, What is become of the Egyptian religion, which the prieſts carried into China with their hieroglyphics? He alſo aſks, ſuppoſing hieroglyphics to precede an alphabet, how M. Guignes can ſupport his opinion, that the hieroglyphics communicated by the Chineſe to the Egyptians were compoſed of alphabetical letters? but this queſtion is manifeſtly founded upon a miſtake of M. Guignes's ſenſe; for he does not ſuppoſe that the hieroglyphics, properly ſo called, i. e. pictured repreſentations of ſenſible objects, were derived from alphabetical letters; but he ſuppoſes only that many characters, which among the Egyptians were alphabetical, were uſed by the Chineſe as ſymbols, or a ſpecies of hieroglyphics, like the Arabic cyphers, which are uſed in the ſame manner among many nations whoſe language is very different from the Arabic; and this appears from the compariſon that he has made, by ſuppoſing ſome Frenchmen to have tranſported themſelves to an iſland inhabited only by ſavages, and to have written in their preſence the word Pere, father, and then have made them underſtand the idea that was connected with it; the word Pere would then, with reſpect to the ſavages, have been a kind of hieroglyphic, ſignifying father; though, with reſpect to the French, it was regularly formed by the combination of alphabetic letters.

In this hypotheſis, however, M. Deſhauteſraye finds many difficulties: 1ſt, How the French would have taught the ſavages the art of writing without firſt giving them the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, and acquainting them with their powers, which might have been done in a few days. 2dly, Suppoſing the native language of the ſavages to have had ſome ſounds, which the French letters would not expreſs, it would have been very eaſy for them, after having once been acquainted with an alphabet, to invent ſome new characters to expreſs thoſe ſounds. By what means did theſe Frenchmen communicate the knowledge of their characters to the ſavages? Muſt they

not

not firſt have been well acquainted with the language of the ſavages? and muſt they not then have been employed many years in teaching them the uſe of their characters, and the application of them to the terms of their language? Many of theſe difficulties, however, will diſappear, it is ſuppoſed that they did not at firſt propoſe to explain the principles of their language to the ſavages, but only to make themſelves underſtood by them without knowing their language; and in that there ſeems to be little more difficulty than in teaching them numerical characters. When the French ſhewed theſe people the twenty-four characters of their alphabet, with their common combinations, which certainly could not have been done in a few days, they would have made but a very inconſiderable progreſs towards teaching them the theory and practice of their language. We know, however, that deaf perſons have been taught to read, and therefore the French might have taught theſe ſavages the uſe of their alphabet without knowing their language; for a deaf man can be taught by ſigns only.

But it is pretended that M. de Guignes has not formed a juſt idea of the Egyptian characters; he has diſtinguiſhed, after Porphiry, three kinds of writing among the Egyptians; the epiſtolic, compoſed of alphabetic characters; the hieroglyphic, which conſiſted of repreſentations of the things themſelves; and the ſymbolic, in which things were expreſſed by metaphor and allegory. But Clement of Alexandria, in a paſſage which is yet more clear than this of Porphiry, does not ſpeak of the ſymbolic as a body of writing: he diſtinguiſhes three kind of letters uſed among the Egyptians; the firſt called the epiſtolic, which conſiſted of alphabetic elements, and was uſed in common by the people; the ſecond called curiologic, which repreſented things by a delineation of their true figures; and the third called ſymbolic, which repreſented things by their properties and qualities: thus the proper, or curiologic character, expreſſed the ſun by a figure repreſenting that luminary, and the ſymbolic repreſented the year by a ſerpent with the tail in its mouth; the curiologic and ſymbolic, taken together, were called the hieroglyphic, or the ſacerdotal character, as being uſed only by the prieſts.

From theſe particulars, M. Deſhauteſraye concludes, that the Egyptians never compoſed any body of writing all in ſymbolic characters, and that Porphiry has miſtaken a ſub-diviſion for a general one. As to the hieroglyphic or ſacerdotal writing of Egypt, M. Deſhauteſraye gives his opinion in theſe terms.

"I am convinced, ſays he, that the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians were no more than repreſentations of their gods, ſome by a natural repreſentation of the form under which they were ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt, and ſome by ſymbols of their attributes, by the head of an ibis, a hawk, a dog, or ſome other animal, with the body of a man, or by the head of a man with the body of a brute.

Herodotus mentions only two characters in uſe among the Egyptians, the ſacred and the vulgar, and this inclines M. Deſhauteſraye ſtill more to think, that the hieroglyphic or ſacred ſculpture did not form a regular diſcourſe. He thinks alſo that his opinion in this par-

particular illucidates a paſſage in Sanchoniathon, which imports that Mercury, copying the heavens, drew the portraits of the gods, of Chronos, of Dagon, and many others, the characters of which he made ſacred letters. I think, ſays he, I perceive by this paſſage that theſe were *ſymbolical* portraits of the gods; that they gave the firſt idea of ſacerdotal writing; and if ſo, we have no reaſon to wonder that theſe portraits are mentioned as a ſpecies of writing.

It now remains to enquire, whether theſe hieroglyphics, or ſacred ſculptures, are prior to the invention of alphabetic characters, and if theſe are the hieroglyphics intended by M. Deſhauteſraye, when he tells us that the hieroglyphic letters were prior to alphabetic elements.

M. de Guignes had diſcovered great reſemblance between the ancient radical characters of the Chineſs and ſeveral Phœnician letters, as the *jod*, the *aleph*, the *daleth*, the *ain*, the *ſchin*, and ſome others: but of this reſemblance, ſays the critic, the eye only can judge. He then exhibits theſe Phœnician letters and the ſuppoſed correſpondent Chineſe radicals, taken from the dictionary called Choveven, in oppoſite columns, and declares he can find no ſuch reſemblance as M. de Guignes ſuppoſes, either in the form or the primordial ſignification. But it is not yet certain that theſe are the ſame characters that M. Guignes has compared.

M. Guignes has affirmed, that the greater part of the names of the Egyptian kings terminated in *phis*; but M. Deſhautreſraye, on the contrary, ſays, that there are but nine that have this termination, and that more than forty terminate in *res* or *ris*.

The ſymbolic characters have furniſhed M. de Guignes with an argument in favour of his opinion. We often ſee, ſays he, upon Egyptian monuments, a horizontal line with a bowl over it, which was a ſymbol uſed by the Chineſe, to expreſs the *Higheſt*, or *Moſt High*, an attribute which they aſcribe to God. Among the Chineſe, a wing extended ſignifies the miniſter of a prince; and a bonnet, or cap, expreſſes a great truſt in the ſtate. And theſe ſymbols are frequently found upon the monuments of Egypt. But, ſays M. Deſhautreſraye, ſuppoſing that the Egyytian ſymbols, which are taken to be the ſame with the Chineſe characters, were repreſented in the ſame form, which is not the caſe (for the Chineſe wing and Egyptian wing make very different appearances) they could not even then give any authority to M. Guignes's opinion, becauſe it is impoſſible he ſhould know what ſignification the Chineſe character had as ſymbol in Egypt. Granting that the Egyptians expreſſed hatred by a cat and a dog, or any other two animals between which there is a natural antipathy, and that the Chineſe do the ſame, it cannot ſure be fairly concluded, that one nation copied this ſymbol from the other. But the truth is, that the Egyptians repreſented hatred by a fiſh, as appears by the hieroglyphic inſcription over the porch of the temple of Dioſpolis, which, according to Clement of Alexandria, conſiſts of an infant, an old man, a hawk, a fiſh, and a crocodile, and is thus interpreted: 'Oh you who are born, and you who die, God hateth impudence."

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If the Egyptians, by two hands, one of which held a ſhield, and the other a bow, ſignified a battle, which the Chineſe repreſent by two hands and a bow, theſe ſymbols are not the ſame, becauſe in the Chineſe ſymbol the ſhield is wanting. Beſides, theſe ſymbols may be ſuppoſed to have been adopted by different nations, that have never had any communication with each other. Laſtly, if M. Guignes believes that a circle, with a little animal in the center, ſignifies the ſun, both among the ancient Egyptians and the modern Chineſe, he is miſtaken; the Egyptians had no ſymbol of the ſun except the hawk and the ſcarabee, which they repreſented in the middle of a circle.

M. Deſhauteſraye obſerves, that the little horizontal line traced in the middle of a circle is uſed by the Chineſe to ſignify one of the two principal elements, which they call *Yang*, or the Maſculine Air: the moon was repreſented by two lines in a circle, and theſe two lines ſignified *In*, or the Feminine Air; for the Chineſe imagine that the ſun and moon are compoſed of the pureſt ſubſtance of *Khi*, or a ſovereign and eternal air, which includes both ſexes, and is the origin of all things.

There has ſubſiſted in China, ever ſince the commencement of the empire, a ſavage people whom they call *Miao*, or *Miaeſſe*, whom M. de Guignes ſuppoſes are the original natives, who, on the arrival of the Egyptians, took refuge among the mountains, where they have ever ſince preſerved their independence. But to this it is objected, that if theſe *Miaos* retired into the mountains when the Chineſe monarchy was firſt formed, the time will not agree with the introduction of the colony from Egypt.

But the Chineſe hiſtorians report that in the country called *Tathſine*, there is a people who have the ſame origin with the Chineſe, an aſſertion which is ſaid to have been borrowed from Matuonlin, an hiſtorian, who deſcribes the Roman empire under the name of *Tathſine*, which ſignifies Great China; but this author ſays only that the inhabitants of *Tathſine are ſuppoſed* to be derived from China, and this teſtimony is too vague to be of much weight, eſpecially as it is founde d on the vanity for which the Chineſe are ſo remarkable; beſides, it is alledged that Matuonlin does not ſuppoſe Tathſine to comprehend Egypt.

The Chineſe, at the head of their firſt dynaſty, place the prince *Yu*, whoſe reign commenced about the year 2207 before Chriſt, and farther remote than this the Chineſe chronology is infinitely confuſed and imperfect. The princes of this dynaſty, according to their ſucceſſion, were *Yu*, *Ki*, *Kang*, *Tchong*, &c. Now, in the analyſis of thoſe names which is given by M. de Guignes, he finds Men or Menes king of Thebes, Jadoa or Athoes his ſucceſſor, Jabia or Diabes, and Pemphi, Pemphos, and ſo of others: from whence he concludes, that the Chineſe, when they adopted the Egyptian cuſtoms, appropriated their annals alſo. Upon which M. Deſhauteſraye obſerves, 1ſt, That it is very ſtrange the pretended Chineſe Egyptian princes ſhould not have preſerved their true names. 2dly, That if M. de Guignes had had a ſure method of inveſtigating Egyptian names, by analyſing their monograms, he would have found Ma-

Manouph inſtead of Menes, and Athſor, or Athſori, inſtead of Athoes, according to the true orthography of thoſe Egyptian names. 3dly, He demands how M. Guignes could find the name Diabics in Thaikang, the name of the ſucceſſor of Ki, ſince between Athoes and Diabics, the canon of Erathoſthenes, which he follows, has placed another Athoes, the ſecond of that name. And, 4thly, He remarks that Thai, in the name Thaikang, ſignifies *great*, and Tchong, in that of Tchong-kang his ſucceſſor, ſignifies *ſecond*; and he aſks why M. de Guignes took only the qualification of this laſt prince, inſtead of his true name Khang. Could it, ſays he, be for any other reaſon, than becauſe he could not have perſuaded any body to believe, that the character Khang could be read Jabia or Pemphi?

To prove that M. Guignes muſt be miſtaken, in ſuppoſing that an Egyptian colony ſettled in China 1122 years before Chriſt, and firſt poliſhed the natives of that country, M. Deſhauteſraye obſerves, that in that very year the tyrant Cheou was dethroned by Vouvang, the founder of the dynaſty Tcheou, at the head of 700,000 men, who eſtabliſhed under him 800 tributary princes; from which he infers that the power of that monarch was then very great, and of conſiderable antiquity.

Laſtly, M. Deſhauteſraye obſerves, that the doctrine of the Metempſychoſis, which was a doctrine of the ancient Egyptians, was not known in China till the year of our Lord 65, and that it is improbable in the higheſt degree, that this doctrine ſhould have been then firſt introduced, if an Egyptian colony had eſtabliſhed themſelves there more than 1000 years before that æra.

A deſcription of the firſt theatre that was ever built, called the theatre of Bacchus, *at* Athens.

ANcient authors have treated of the conſtruction of theatres but obſcurely and imperfectly. Vitruvius has given us no occount either of their dimenſions, or of the number of their principal and conſtituting parts; preſuming, I ſuppoſe, that they had been well enough known, or could never have periſhed: for example, he does not determine the dimenſions of the rows of benches. Among the more modern writers, the learned Scaliger has omitted the moſt eſſential parts; and the citations of Bulingerus from Atheneus, Heſychius, Euſtathius, Suidas, and others, throw but a weak and imperfect light on the real conſtruction of ancient theatres.

An exact deſcription of the theatre of Bacchus at Athens, whoſe circumference is ſtill viſible, and whoſe ruins are a monument of its ancient magnificence, will give us a true idea of theſe ſtructures. The famous architect Philos built this theatre in the time of Pericles, above two thouſand years ago: it conſiſted without of three rows of *porticos* or *galleries*, one above the other, and was of a circular form; the diameter was one hundred Athenian feet, nearly the ſame in Engliſh meaſure, for which reaſon it was called by the Athenians, Hecatompedon. A part of the area, which comprehended fourteen feet of the diameter, did not belong pre-

precisely to the theatre, being behind the scene.

The theatre itself was divided into two principal partitions, one for the spectators, and the other for the representations. The parts designed for the spectators were the coniſtra, which the Romans called arena; the rows or benches, the little ſtairs, and the gallery, called circys. The parts appropriated to the actors were the orcheſtra, the logeon, or thymele, the proſcenion, and the ſcene. In that part of the edifice allotted to the ſpectators were twenty-four rows of ſeats, or benches, aſcending gradually one above the other, and proceeding round the coniſtra or arena, in an arch of a circle, to the ſtage, which the Greeks called proſcenion. Theſe benches were diſtinguiſhed eight and eight, by three coridors, or paſſages, which were called diazoma. They were of the ſame figure with the rows of ſeats, and were contrived for the paſſage of the ſpectators from one ſtory to another, without incommoding thoſe who were already placed. For the ſame convenience there were ſtairs that paſſed from one coridor to another, acroſs the ſeveral rows; and near thoſe ſtairs there were doors, by which the people entered from the galleries on the outſide, and took their places according to their rank and diſtinction. The beſt places were in the middle diviſion, containing eight rows of ſeats, between the 8th and 17th: this diviſion was called bonleticon, and deſigned for the magiſtrates: the other rows were called ephebicon, and were for the citizens, after they were 18 years of age.

The height of each of theſe rows of benches was about 13 inches; their breadth about 22 inches: the loweſt bench was near four feet high from the level of the floor: the height and breadth of the coridors and paſſages was double the height and breadth of the benches. The ſides of the ſtairs paſſing from the body of the edifice towards the ſtage were not parallel; for the ſpace betwixt them grew ſharper as they came near the coniſtra, or arena, and ended in the figure of a wedge, whence the Romans called them cunei; to prevent the falling down of the rain upon thoſe ſteps, there were pent houſes ſet up to carry off the water.

Above the upper coridor there was a gallery, called circys, for the women, where thoſe who were infamous, or irregular in their lives, were not permitted to enter.

This theatre was not ſo capacious as that which was built in Rome by Marcus Scaurus, the Ædilis; for in that there was room for ſeventy-nine thouſand perſons; in this there was room for ſix thouſand; it could not contain leſs, for the ſuffrages of the people were taken in it, and by the Athenian laws ſix thouſand ſuffrages were requiſite to make a decree of the people authentic.

Thus much for the place appointed for the ſpectators: as to that which was deſigned for the actors (which comprehended the orcheſtra, the logeon or thymele, the proſcenion, and the ſcene) the orcheſtra was about four feet from the ground; its figure was an oblong ſquare, thirty-ſix feet in length, extending from the ſtage to the rows or benches: its breadth is not mentioned in the memoirs I have of the dimenſions of this theatre, which were taken on the ſpot about one hundred years ſince, by M. de la Guil-

latiere, an ingenious traveller. In certain places of it the muſic, the chorus, and the mimics were conveniently diſpoſed. Among the Romans it was put to a more honourable uſe, for the emperor and ſenate had places upon it. Upon the flat of the orcheſtra, towards the place of the actors, was an elevation, or platform, called logeon, or thymele, which among the Romans was called pulpitum; it was higher than the orcheſtra; its figure was ſquare, being ſix feet every ſide; and in this place the principal part of the chorus made their recitations, and in comical interludes the mimics uſed to perform in it.

The proſcenion, or ſtage, was raiſed above the logeon. That great architect, Philos, contrived the edifice in ſuch a manner as that the repreſentations may be ſeen, and the voices of the actors and muſic heard, with the greateſt advantage. The proſcenion was eighteen feet in breadth, and its length extended from one ſide of the edifice to the oppoſite ſide, but not diametrically, being eighteen feet diſtant from the center.

The ſcene, properly ſpeaking, was the columns and ornaments in architecture, raiſed from the foundation, and upon the ſides of the proſcenion, for its beauty and decoration. Agatarchus was the firſt architect who found out the way of adorning ſcenes by the rules of perſpective, and Eſchylus aſſiſted him.

Paraſcenion ſignified the intire ſpace before and behind the ſcene; and the ſame name was given to all the avenues and paſſages from the muſic room to the place where the actors performed.

The theatre of Regilla, not far from the temple of Theſeus, in Athens, was covered magnificently, having a fair roof of cedar. The odeon, or theatre for muſic, was covered likewiſe; but no part of the theatre of Bacchus, which we have deſcribed, was covered, except the proſcenion and circys. The Athenians, being expoſed to the weather, came uſually with great cloaks, to ſecure them from the rain or the cold; and for defence againſt the ſun, they had the ſciadion, a kind of paraſol, which the Romans uſed alſo in their theatres, by the name of umbellæ; but when a ſudden ſtorm aroſe, the play was interrupted, and the ſpectators diſperſed.

A ſort of tent-work over the entire area of the edifice might have been contrived, as a ſhelter from the rain, and a ſhade from the ſun. Such a covering would have obviated the inconveniencies of roofed theatres, which obſtruct the free communication of the air, and of unroofed theatres, which do not keep out the weather. At Athens the plays were always repreſented in the day-time, which made the unroofed theatres leſs inconvenient.

In that now deſcribed, Philos has preſerved a juſt ſymmetry of architecture, and ſhewed great judgment in aſſiſting the communication of ſounds: for the voice being extenuated in an open and ſpacious place, where the diſtant walls, though of marble, could give little or no repercuſſion to make it audible, he contrived cells in the thickneſs of the coridors, in which he placed braſs veſſels, ſupported by wedges of iron, that they might not touch the wall. The voice proceeding from the ſtage to the coridors, and ſtriking upon the concavity of thoſe veſſels, was reverberated with more clearneſs and

force: their number in all were twenty-eight, and were called echea, becauſe they gave an augmentation, or an echo, to the ſound.

Outwardly there was a portico, conſiſting of a double gallery, divided by rows of pillars, called the portico of Eumenicus. The floor of this portico was raiſed a good diſtance from the ground, ſo that from the ſtreet they aſcended to it by ſtairs: it was of an oblong ſquare figure, embelliſhed with green palliſadoes, to pleaſe the eyes of thoſe who walked in it. Here it was that their repetitions were made, and propoſed for the theatre, as other muſic and ſymphony was in the odeon.

Some account of the firſt volume of gravings from the paintings that have been diſcovered among the ruins of Herculaneum, *juſt publiſhed at* Naples, *in the form of an atlas.*

THIS work was undertaken and executed by the direction, and at the expence, of his Sicilian majeſty; and the perſons who were employed in it have been long eminent in the republic of letters. It conſiſts of two parts; one is a repreſentation of the antiquities, the other a diſſertation on them. In the literary part the author's chief intention has not been to determine the merit of the ſeveral pieces which are deſcribed; the repreſentations themſelves, with an account of the ſtate in which the originals are preſerved, and of the colours with which they are executed, being ſufficient to enable all who are not wholly unacquainted with the art to judge for themſelves.

No traces in the writings of antiquity have yet been diſcovered o the art of painting in oil; on the contrary, it appears, that the ancients painted only in freſco, in water-colours, or in gouache. But it was queſtioned whether the painting in freſco was the only manner uſed to decorate their walls and ceilings; and it has been generally determined by good antiquaries in the affirmative. The diſcoveries, however, that have been made at Herculaneum prove, that good antiquaries may be miſtaken: for almoſt all the paintings on the walls and ceilings that have yet been dug up, are in water-colours, as appears inconteſtably from the following particulars.

1ſt, Many of theſe pieces have ſuffered injury by time, and from ſome the colours have ſcaled off; upon the removal of the firſt colour a ſecond appeared, which it had been laid over, the ſurface of the plaiſter not having received the leaſt damage. But this can never happen to paintings in freſco: for in paintings in freſco, the colours, mixed only with pure water, are laid on upon plaiſter, a compoſition of lime and ſand, while it is yet freſh, ſo that they penetrate and incorporate with it, and cannot be rubbed off, without rubbing away the wall at the ſame time.

2dly, In freſco, there is but a certain number of colours that can be uſed; but, in the paintings diſcovered in Herculaneum, there are all the colours that the ancients were acquainted with, and particularly thoſe which, as Pliny has obſerved, and as experiment now proves, could not be uſed in freſco; beſides, there are ſome, of which the compoſition is now found to be extremely

xtremely difficult, if not impoſſible, particularly a violet colour, and a kind of deep red.

It muſt not, however, be thought that theſe colours are coarſe, or that the tranſition from one to the other is abrupt or hard: on the contrary, all the tints are ſoftened by a delicate gradation, which would do honour to our greateſt maſters. It is therefore very ſtrange, that the demi-tint being ſo happily uſed by the ancients in their figures, they ſhould have neglected it in the back-ground, which is almoſt always of one dead colour, without the leaſt ſoftening, or any of that clair obſcure, which gives ſuch relief and roundneſs to all objects, as makes them ſeem to ſwell into ſolidity, and be ſurrounded by air.

It ſeems to follow, from the firſt obſervation, that the proceſs for painting in water-colours upon walls, was the ſame as for painting upon wood: the plaiſter was ſuffered to be firſt perfectly dry; it was then uniformly covered with one colour, which was generally red, yellow, or green, and upon this ground they painted with different colours, tempered with gum-water, or ſize, in the ſame manner as is uſed at preſent.

But, as to the painting in freſco, it ſeems doubtful whether the proceſs of the ancients was exactly the ſame as ours, or not: they worked, like us, upon plaiſter, while it was yet wet; but they then laid on only the firſt colour, which ſerved for the back-ground, upon which they did not paint their ſubjects till the coloured plaiſter was perfectly dry. It has alſo been generally believed, that the ancients ſeldom painted any thing in freſco but animals, trees, and groteſque work, reſerving human figures for their water-colours; and there is a paſſage in Vitruvius, lib. vii. cap. 3. which ſeems to authoriſe this conjecture. It appears, however, by the pieces that were dug out of the tombs of Ceſtius and the Naſos, about a century ago, that they ſometimes repreſented hiſtorical and fabulous events with a great variety of figures.

Some of the paintings dug up at Herculaneum have ſuffered accidental injuries, which could neither be prevented nor repaired. When they were firſt taken out of the ground, all the colours appeared freſh and vivid; but, after they had been a ſhort time expoſed to the air, they faded, all the tints loſt their brightneſs, and ſome totally diſappeared. This alteration was ſuppoſed to ariſe from the great moiſture of the ground out of which they were taken, or by the exceſſive heat produced by the eruption of Veſuvius when Herculaneum was ſwallowed up. If the paintings were covered with burning aſhes and bituminous ſubſtances, the gums that gave body to the colours would have been deſtroyed, and the action of the air, after their extraction, would have cauſed the colours to evaporate, being no longer bound by the gluten that held them together, and cauſed them to adhere to the ſubſtance on which they had been laid.

Theſe paintings prove to a demonſtration, that the ancients deſigned in painting, with the ſame maſterly correctneſs as in ſculpture; for they have a preciſion exquiſite, and, at the ſame time, a freedom ſo bold, that they may well overwhelm the beſt modern artiſts with deſpair. The expreſſion is alſo ſpirited in the higheſt degree; and the hiſtory-

pieces are in what the artiſts call the great manner; the paſſions are characteriſed with the utmoſt truth and propriety, and the faults that appear in them to a penetrating eye, are more than counterbalanced by beauties which are ſcarcely any where elſe to be found.

In the pieces of perſpective it is eaſy to trace the true principles of this art, but they are rather indicated than minutely practiſed, or accurately diſplayed.

The animals, fruits, and flowers, are as highly finiſhed as can be imagined. The landſcapes are touched with a light but ſpirited hand, and, though they are leſs finiſhed than modern pieces of the ſame kind, yet they are executed in a manner that is free and ſtriking.

Of four monocromes which ſtand firſt in the catalogue of pictures, the firſt repreſents five women, Latona, Niobe, Phœbe, Aglae, and Hilaria, the names being written over their heads in Greek characters. The ſecond repreſents Theſeus attacking the centaur Eurytus, who attempted to violate Hypodamia. The ſubject of the third is ſo obſcure, that no probable conjecture can be formed about it. The fourth repreſents a ſcene in an ancient tragedy, exhibited by three players in maſks, according to the cuſtom of the times.

Theſe four pieces are painted upon marble, in which they differ from all other ancient paintings; ſo that it has been doubted by the learned, whether the ancients were acquainted with the art: the lapidem pingere of Pliny was not, in the opinion of the academicians of Naples, *painting on marble*, but only the variegation of it by artificial colours, when the natural veins were defective in variety and beauty. This opinion, indeed, is probably true; but if it is ſuppoſed that the ancients were acquainted with the art of colouring marble, it is reaſonable to infer that they applied this art as well to repreſent objects, as to heighten the beauty of the ſtone, by improving its natural veins. Pliny ſays, in another place, that the ancients, when they intended to gild marble, laid on a ground of whites of eggs, upon which they applied the gold; and perhaps they had recourſe to the ſame method, when they intended to lay on colour.

The figures that chiefly attract the eye in the firſt piece are Aglae and Hilaria, for their attitude and diſpoſition need no comment. They are repreſented kneeling over againſt each other, and playing at cockals, a ſport which is ſtill known among us, and which, among the ancients, was in ſo much repute, that the moſt celebrated artiſts introduced it into their beſt pieces, without thinking it could ever degrade them. Among the principal pieces of Polycletes, there is one in which two children are repreſented playing at this game; and there was a painting of Polygnotus, at Delphi that repreſented the two daughters of Pandarus at the ſame ſport. Niobe and Phœbe advance towards Latona, with demonſtrations of joy but they are not remarkable either for grace or ſpirit. The piece is not, upon the whole, one of thoſe which the connoiſſeur would have ſelected for purity of deſign, and correctneſs of perſpective; all the figures are upon the ſame plane and the foot of Latona, who is in an erect poſture, is ſo placed as to hinder the play of Aglae and Hilaria

ria; yet the artiſt, Alexander the Athenian, was ſo well pleaſed with his performance that he has put his name to it. The attitude and action of Theſeus in the ſecond piece is beautiful in the higheſt degree.

The firſt piece, in which the objects are repreſented in their proper colours, repreſents Theſeus as conqueror of the Minotaur. The hero is of a gigantic ſize, naked, and ſtanding in an erect poſture at the entrance of the labyrinth. He holds up a club in his left hand, and the monſter lies at his feet; from the labyrinth a number of children of both ſexes preſs forward, to acknowledge their obligations to their deliverer. One of them embraces his knees, looking up to him with an expreſſion of great tenderneſs; and another ſeizes his right arm, which is extended, and kiſſes his hand; a third lays hold of the left arm, and a fourth tries to graſp the club, the happy inſtrument of their deliverance: the diſpoſition and expreſſion of this piece are moſt excellent. The monſter reſembles a bull, only in its head, and its forehead ſhortening ſhews the painter to be a maſter in his art. It is remarkable that Theſeus has a ring upon his finger, which may ſuggeſt a doubt whether the painter had not in view the paſſage in Pauſanias, chap. xii. on attics.

The next piece repreſents Telephus, the ſon of Hercules, ſuckled by a hind; the compoſition is too full of particulars for us to take notice of them all. The figure of Hercules is exactly in the ſame attitude as the celebrated ſtatue called the Farneſian Hercules; and, beſides his club, he is armed with a bow and quiver, which is not uſual.

We now proceed to the firſt labour of Hercules. The infant hero is repreſented in a reclining poſture upon the ground, the left leg bent under the body, and the right extended; he ſeems to play with the ſerpents ſent by Juno to deſtroy him; and, holding one in each hand, he ſurmounts all their efforts without ſeeming to regard them. The painter has ſhewn great taſte and ſpirit in the diſpoſition of the ſerpents, one of which he has repreſented as wreathed round the leg that is extended, and the other twined round the arm; both ſeem to have been attempting to reach his head, but to be too weak to diſengage themſelves from the little hands that graſp them. Jupiter, Amphitrion, and Alcmena, appear as witneſſes of his triumph; Jupiter is ſitting upon a throne; Amphitrion holds Iphycles, the little brother of Hercules, in his arms; and the attitude of Alcmena, expreſſes the utmoſt apprehenſion for her child. The figure of Jupiter wants dignity; his throne is only a cippus, the ſeat on which he is commonly repreſented in medals and *bas relief*; but the picture in the opinion of the Neapolitan academicians, requires a ſeat of more magnificence, which Zeuxis, who has treated the ſame ſubject, has ſupplied. Amphitrion is repreſented as a decripit old man, covered with heavy drapery, which ill ſuits with the youth and beauty of Alcmena, and is beſides contrary to the fiction.

The two pieces that follow are the beſt in the king's cabinet; one of them repreſents the Centaur Chiron teaching Achilles to play upon the lyre; the other, the Satyr Marſyas teaching Olympia to play upon the flute; the figures of A-

chilles and Olympia cannot be excelled either in proportion or in beauty, and there is a fine expreſſion in the countenances of Chiron and Marſyas, which ſhews the intereſt they take in their ſcholars; there are ſome ornaments of the Doric order on the back-ground which are but in an indifferent taſte; Achilles is repreſented in buſkins, though, according to Philoſtratus, he was always painted bare legged; and Marſyas is diſtinguiſhed as a ſatyr only by the ears, which are but a very little longer than thoſe of men; the academicians obſerve that theſe paintings are probably imitations of two groupes of marble mentioned by Pliny, which anciently decorated the Septes, colonades of marble forming vaſt porticos, which encloſe an area, where the tribunes gave their ſuffrage, on public occaſions, and where ſometimes public ſhews were exhibited to the people at Rome. Pliny indeed calls the ſatyr Pan, inſtead of Marſyas, but this difficulty has little weight. There is alſo an engraved ſtone in the cabinet of Florence, which repreſents Achilles inſtructed by Chiron, in the ſame manner as in the firſt of theſe paintings; and Pauſanias ſaw at Delphi a painting of Polygnotus, in which Marſyas is repreſented ſitting on a ſtone, and teaching Olympia to play upon the flute, exactly in the ſame manner as in the ſecond of theſe pieces. From theſe reſemblances a reflection naturally riſes much to the honour of the artiſts of antiquity; when any artiſt produced a capital piece, every other artiſt was impatient to imitate it in his particular branch; the painter, the ſtatuary, and the graver, mutually reflected honour on each other, and never diſdained to imitate what was worthy of imitation.

Another painting in this collection repreſents Polypheme ſitting at the foot of a rock by the ſea ſide, holding a lyre of rude workmanſhip in his left hand, and extending his right hand to receive a letter, which is brought him by a Cupid mounted on a dolphin. It is conjectured that the letter is from Galatea; but without entering into this inquiry, we ſhall only obſerve, that Polypheme is by no means ſo hideous a being as he is repreſented by Virgil; but if he was not repreſented with three eyes, inſtead of one, there would be no reaſon to cenſure the figure. The letter is in the form of thoſe diptyes which are ſo celebrated in antiquity; and ſome traces of deſign are to be diſcovered upon it.

The two following pictures repreſent Oreſtes made known to Iphigenia; and Oreſtes and Pylades led to puniſhment. The firſt, of which the explanation is attended with great difficulties, appears to have been deſigned after the Iphigenia in Taurus of Euripides. The ſubject is ſo compoſed, that the proximity of the figures would have cauſed great confuſion, if the painter had repreſented them intire. He has therefore had recourſe to the expedient practiſed by engravers of gems, and has left the arms and legs of ſeveral of the figures to be ſuppoſed by the ſpectators; but in painting this has not a good effect.

There is yet another piece which the connoiſſeurs hold in the higheſt eſtimation. It repreſents Dido alone, at the foot of a couch, in an apartment illuminated by a window that looks to the ſea; the figure is in an erect poſture; her arms

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are hanging down, and her hands clasped in each other, over which hangs a scymeter with its belt; her eyes are directed towards the window, which is open, as if they followed Æneas; and her aspect finely expresses the state of her mind. There is not, in the whole collection, any figure of which the attitude is equally majestic; any head of which the air is so natural; nor any aspect in which the expression is so strong and so just.

The next picture represents a domestic repast, in which it is remarkable that a young man, reclining on a couch before the table, and supporting himself on his left arm, drinks out of a horn pierced at the pointed extremity, by holding it up and letting the liquor run into his mouth. The figure is very fine, and exhibits a species of luxury peculiar to the ancients, who used in this manner to empty, at one draught, large vessels of wine. There are other cups on the table, of various figures, and richly decorated.

The other pictures in this collections represent satyrs, fawns, centaurs, nymphs, dancers, and other wanton figures, in which the ancients too frequently employed their pencils; all painted upon black grounds. The two largest paintings that have been found at Herculaneum are not five feet high, and of the rest none exceed three; in general they are nearly of the same size as the small pictures of Teniers and Wovermans.

Extract of a letter from Signor Abbate de Venuti, *F. R. S. to* J. Nixon, *A. M. and F. R. S. relating to some remarkable antiquities lately discovered in* Italy.

Rome, Nov. 5, 1757.

DURING my summer recess at Viterbo, as I was tracing out the remains of antiquity in the adjacent country, I dropt by mere accident, upon the ruins of Ferentum, a town of Etruria, different from that of the same name in Latium, near Mons Albanus. Here, besides the walls of the city, consisting of wrought square stone, I had the satisfaction of finding a temple built of the same materials, of neat workmanship, and a very elegant stile of architecture: but what surprised me more was a theatre almost perfect, not only in the circular part of it, but also in that, which was taken up by the scene or stage. It had its porticos intire on the outside, and likewise three entrances, answering to the *valvæ regiæ*, and the *hospitalia*, described by * Vitruvius: so that nothing was wanting to render it complete, but the *orchestra* and *pulpitum*. These remains are accessible to all the world; yet no one hitherto has delineated or published them. We have several valuable monuments in Latium, Sabina, Etruria, Campania, and Calabria, which contain subjects of the highest erudition, but yet are unknown to, and disregarded by, learned men; while at the same time they are searching,

* The learned abbate refers here (I presume) to Vitruv. de archit. l. v. c. 6. (Cunei) qui sunt in imo, & dirigunt scalaria, erunt numero septem; reliqui quinque scenæ designabunt compositionem, & unus medius contra se VALVAS REGIAS habere debet, & qui erunt dextra ac siniſtra HOSPITALIUM designabunt compositionem.

Ipsæ scenæ suas habeant rationes explicatas, ita uti mediæ valvæ ornatus habeant aulæ regiæ, dextra ac siniſtra hospitalia. Ib. c. 7.

For a fuller account of these entrances into the ancient theatres, vid. Montfac. Antiq. explic. Tom. III. Par. II. lib. ii. cap. 2, 3, & 4.

with great expence and labour, after others in Greece and Asia, which are already known, and perhaps not so intire as these. I have caused a drawing to be made of the theatre above-mentioned, and some time or other (probably) may offer it to the public.

I have lately met with a curious dissertation, published by a professor of the university of Pisa, upon a gem, which exhibits the Theban war, with the names of five heroes engraved in Etruscan characters upon it. You (in all probability) saw it at Florence, in the cabinet of Baron Stosch, who a few days ago was struck with an apoplexy, and lies now at the point of death.

Some account of the medallic history of Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius, *emperor in* Britain, *by* Wm. Stukeley, *M. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S.*

DR. Stukeley proposes this work as a general system for knowing the dates of Roman coins, by the figures on the reverse. He remarks that the legends Abundantia, Aug. Adjutrix, Apolloni Conf. Comes, Concordia, Felicitas, Fides, Fortuna, Hilaritas, Spes, and many others, are common to the coins of all the emperors, which he imputes not to a poverty of invention, but to their being struck on the celebration of festivals in the order of the Roman calendar, which, by this clue, may be traced with much more exactness than has hitherto been done.

The Bigates and Quadrigates denotes the shows or races which were celebrated on those festivals.

The coins with S. C. *ob civis servatos*, in a Civic crown, were generally struck on the 1st of January, and presented to the emperor as a new year's offering.

Coins with the triumphant car, allude to the solemn cavalcade of the consuls to the capitol, on particular festivals, and the days of the calendar are known by the type of the divinity.

Thus the 13th of Jan. is Jovi Statori; the 1st of February Natalis Hercules; the 17th of February Quirinalia, to Romulus; and the 23d to Terminus. In this manner the doctor proceeds through all the months, and has proved his hypothesis by examples taken from the coins of three emperors, Galba, Otho, and Quintellius, which he has selected as being most concise, their reigns being very short.

In the course of this enquiry, it appears that some festivals lasted seven days, and others fourteen, which the doctor supposes to be the remains of the Jewish Sabattic cycle.

The history of Carausius, of whom scarce any thing is recorded in the Roman history, can be obtained only from his coins; and some of the particulars which Dr. Stukeley has related of him from his coins are these:

He was born at St. Davids in Wales, then called Menapia, in the latter part of the 3d century; he served in Gaul, under Carus; under Maximian he had the command of an army against the Bagaudes, and was afterwards made admiral of a Roman fleet, appointed to protect the Germanic, Gallic, and British coasts from pirates: having afterwards raised the jealousy of Maximian, he ordered the celebrated Theban legion to march against him, but they refused out of respect to Serena, a christian,

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the wife of Diocleſian, by whom Carauſius was patroniſed. This legion was afterwards cut to pieces on the 10th of October, at Collen and Bon, by Maximian's order.

On the 7th of September 288, Carauſius was proclaimed emperor by ſome legions, and the whole Roman fleet, and was received into Britain with great acclamations, on the 15th of October following. In Sept. 289, he defeated Maximian's fleet, in a great ſea fight, and obtained peace, with the title and prerogative of a Roman emperor, the tribunitial power, and the adoptive names of Aurelius, from Maximian, and Valerius from Diocleſian, with whom he was copartner in the empire, as appears by a three-headed coin inſcribed,

Carauſius et fratres ſui,

on which is Diocleſian in the middle, Carauſius on his right, and Maximian in the uppermoſt field.

Dr. Stukeley aſſerts, that all the coins of Carauſius that have a young radiated head, conjugate with his own, repreſent his ſon named Sylvius; and that the medal of Carauſius, lately in the cabinet of Dr. Mead, with the legend Oriuna Aug. was ſtruck in memory of Oriuna, the wife of Carauſius.

Carauſius brought the Scots and Picts to reaſon, and placed a garriſon between them. To maintain this garriſon, it was neceſſary that he ſhould repair an artificial cut for an inland navigation from Peterborough to York, called the Carſdyke, for the conveyance of corn; he likewiſe continued this dyke from Peterborough to Cambridge, and built a city there called Granta. About the ſame time he alſo built a temple of a round form called Arthur's Oon, in which the treaty with the Scots and Picts was ratified; and he made a road from Cambridge to Bath, called the Akeman way. In 292 Carauſius ſubdued a rebellious nation in North Wales.

In the year 294 he is ſaid to have brought a lion from Africa, which appears on the reverſe of a medal ſtruck on the great feſtival called the Palilia *. And it appears fro a coin, inſcribed Sæculares Aug. ſtruck on the 21ſt of April 295, that he celebrated the Roman ſecular games in Britain. In the May following he was killed.

The ſingle letters or notations on the areas and exergues of the coins of Carauſius, as they are explained by Dr. Stukeley, are ſubſtituted for the following words; thoſe in the area being always ſuppoſed to regard the perſons that ſtruck them.

B. E. *Britannicus exercitus.*

C. E. *Centuriones exercitus.*

* The Palilia, or birth day of Rome, was a jubilee day, anticipated in this inſtance five years. It was never celebrated by the emperors on the continent, and Carauſius was the laſt who celebrated it at all, and by him it was celebrated at York. It was begun by the ſhepherds in honour of Pales, the magna Pales of Virgil, who is the ſame, according to Dr. Stukeley, with Jubal the antediluvian, the god of the ſhepherds, who were founders of Rome; it was celebrated on the 21ſt of April, which was the ſummer ſolſtice in the Etruſcan calendar, which was the moſt ancient. Jabal and Jubal, ſays the doctor, were in the earlieſt times the Lares or guardians of a houſe, they are pictured in the celeſtial conſtellation of Gemini, where Procyon is the ſhepherd's dog; and hence dogs were conſecrated to the Lares: the little fictile images taken out of the breaſts of Egyptian mummies, are, in the original idea, the guardian Lares.

D. X.

D. X. *Decuriones.*
F. *Flamen.*
F. O. *Flaminis officinator, officialis.*
F. Q. *Flaminis quæſtor,* ſubalterns to the *flamen.*

On the *exergues,* betokening the cities of the mint.

C XXI. *Cataractonii collegium undeviginti,* Cateric, Yorkſhire.
C. L. A. *Clauſentum,* Southampton.
I. M. *Iſurii Monetarium,* Alborough, Yorkſhire.
M. C. *Menapiæ cuſa,* St. David's Wales.
M XXI. *Monetarium Londinenſe, collegii undeviginti.*
M. S. R. *Menapiæ ſignator rogarum,* the officer of the emperor's donatives at St. David's.
Q. *Quæſtorium Londini,* the Exchequer.
R. S. R. *Rutupii ſignator rogarum,* Richborough,
S. P. C. *Sorbioduni pecunia cuſa,* Sarum.

In the Second Volume.

B. *Britannia.*
S. P. *Sacra pecunia.*
S. A. *Sacrum æs.*
S. F. *Sacris faciundis.*
S. V. *Sacris uſibus.*
B. F. *Britanniæ flamen.*
F. V. *Flaminis Vicarius.*
M. L. XXI. *Monetarium Londinenſe viceſimum primum.*
XXI. The ſame.

Notes on the Calendar.

N. *Dies nefaſtus.*
F. *Dies faſtus.*
F. P. *Faſtus* in the former part of the day.
F. N. *Interciſi,* holy, the middle part of the day.
N. P. *Profanus,* the former part of the day; holy, the remainder.

Some account of Thoulouſe, *from a hiſtory of that city lately publiſhed there, by* M. J. Raynal, *advocate of parliament, and member of the academy of ſciences; including an account of the riſe of the inquiſition, which firſt took place in that city.*

THE city of Thoulouſe is ſuppoſed to have been founded about the year of Rome 140, which was 615 years before the birth of Chriſt. The Volſcians eſtabliſhed a ſenate in it, and made it their capital. It afterwards became a Roman colony, was beſieged by the Vandals, conquered by the Viſigoths, and at laſt fell under the dominion of Clovis; from that time it was governed by dukes, and in the reign of Dagobert, became the capital of a kingdom; for when Dagobert mounted the throne, he gave his brother Charibert the countries of Thoulouſe, Quercie, the Agenois, Perigord, and Xaintonge, with all that lay between the Loire and the Pyrenees, under the title of a ſovereignty, and Charibert fixed his reſidence at Thoulouſe. Not long after it became a town of Provence, and in 721 ſignalized itſelf by a vigorous defence againſt the Saracens, who had ſeized upon Narbonne, Bezires, and many other places Charlemain having defeated theſe barbarians, and wreſted a great part of Spain out of their hands, eſtabliſhed the kingdom of Aquitain in favour of his ſon Louis, of which Thoulouſe became the capital, and dukes or counts of the French nation were placed over the other principal towns.

It is ſaid that Charlemain inſtituted a ceremony at Eaſter, which conſiſted in a Chriſtian's giving a box on the ear to a Jew; and it appears,

pears, that the brutal ignorance and ſuperſtition of thoſe times, made thoſe who were appointed to perform this ſcandalous ceremony, very zealous to make it as hurtful to the poor Jew as poſſible; for in the time of Count William III. Hugo, chaplain to the viſcount de Limoges, having been appointed to perform it, exerted himſelf with ſo much zeal, that he made both the brains and the eyes of the poor Jew drop out of his head upon the ground. This execrable cuſtom was, about the beginning of the 12th century, changed into a tax, which was appropriated to the canons of Saint Sernin.

Under Raymond the Vth, Count of Thouloufe, in the 12th century, there was a remarkable inſtance of the rude and extravagant magnificence of the nobility of that time. Raymond held a full court at Beaucaire, in order to mediate a reconciliation between Raymond Duke of Narbonne, and the King of Arragon. The lords of the provinces, who repaired in great numbers to the caſtle of Beaucaire, treated each other with feaſts and tournaments: The Count of Thouloufe gave a hundred thouſand ſols to Raymond d'Agout, a knight, who, being very liberal, immediately diſtributed them among ten thouſand knights, who aſſiſted at the court: Bertrand Raimbeau cauſed the environs of the caſtle to be ploughed, and ſowed the ground with deniers, to the value of 30,000 ſols: William le Gros de Martel cauſed all the victuals in the kitchen to be dreſſed with wax-lights: the counteſs d'Urgel ſent thither a crown, worth 40,000 ſols; and Raymond de Venous, in a fit of oſtentation, cauſed thirty of his horſes to be burnt before all the aſſembly. Theſe deniers were of ſilver, and each was worth about ſixpence ſterling, and the ſol was a piece of money marked on one ſide with a croſs, and on the other with a flower de luce, worth about tenpence ſterling, which in theſe days was of near the ſame value that a crown is now.

In the 12th century alſo, the hereſy of the Albigenſes made great progreſs in Languedoc, notwithſtanding the anathemas of the church. Innocent the IIId, at three different times, ſent three legates againſt them, and theſe legates muſt be conſidered as the firſt founders of the inquiſition, a tribunal which has diſgraced, not only chriſtianity but human nature; though it was not eſtabliſhed till after the council of Thouloufe, in 1129. Sigiſmond VI. then Count of Thouloufe, was ſuſpected of favouring the Albigenſes; and the legate Pierre de Caſtelnau, who excommunicated him, was aſſaſſinated by them in 1208. This was ſufficient to bring the odium of murder upon Sigiſmond, and the pope accordingly excommunicated him himſelf, and gave his territories to whoever could drive him out of them. This feat of the pope, by which he openly uſurped the right of temporal juriſdiction, ought to have alarmed every ſovereign prince in Europe, yet it had no effect except upon hereticks. Philip Auguſtus, upon this occaſion, forgetting his own intereſt, and that of all other princes, or inſtigated by the hope of ſtripping the count of his dominions, conſented to the publication of a cruſade, to undertake an expedition againſt him, as the common cauſe of the church: the ſtandard was ſet up, and

and the voice of St. Dominic drew the good chriſtians of that time in crowds about it. Poor Sigiſmond was immediately ſeized with a panic, and not daring to appeal to his true judges, nor defend himſelf againſt the tyranny and uſurpation of an old fryar that ridiculouſly pretended to diſpoſe of kingdoms, as the ſucceſſor of St. Peter, ſubmitted at diſcretion to the legate Milon in 1209. He was then made to ſwear, upon the conſecrated hoſt at the door of a church in Valentia, that he would obey the church of Rome in whatever ſhe ſhould command: the legate then threw a ſtole round his neck, and led him into the church, ſtart naked from his waiſt upwards, and having ſcourged him all the way from the door to the altar, he there gave him abſolution: the unfortunate count might croſs himſelf as often as he pleaſed, he could not now avert the evil that was intended him; the council of Arles, in 1211, excommunicated him a third time; and that of Latran, in 1215, adjuged to Simon de Montfort, chief of the cruſade, the ſovereignty of Thouloufe, to which he had a prior right by the pope's declaration, together with all the country that the cruſade had conquered; Montfort took poſſeſſion of his new dominions on the 8th of March 1216, and Philip Auguſtus granted him inveſtiture in the month of April following, without reflecting, that by this act he attributed indirectly to the court of Rome, the right of diſpoſing of the fiefs of the court of France at its pleaſure. Sigiſmond afterwards conquered back part of his poſſeſſions from Montfort, who was killed in a combat in 1218. By the death of Jane, the daughter of Raymond the VIIth, and her huſband Alphonſo, without iſſue, their poſſeſſions deſcended to the King of France, by virtue of a treaty concluded at Paris, between Raymond and the then King of France, St. Louis.

After many unſucceſsful, though vigorous efforts, to bring the Albigenſes back to the church, a council was convened at Thouloufe in the year 1229, to conſider of proper methods to reſtore and eſtabliſh the purity of the faith. In this council it was determined, that the biſhop ſhould depute a prieſt in each province, and two or three laics, to make a ſtrict and ſevere enquiry after heretics, and give notice of ſuch as they diſcovered to the magiſtrates of the place, or their officers, to have them puniſhed. Sixteen canons were appointed to regulate the order which was to be obſerved in this ſearch, or inquiſition; the manner of trying the delinquents, and the puniſhment they were to ſuffer. This new plan was executed for ſome time, purſuant to the ancient canons: according to which, every biſhop is the ſole competent judge, in matters of faith, in his diocefe; a privilege which the pope himſelf cannot take away: but the Dominicans, an order which about this time was eſtabliſhed at Thouloufe, contrived to appropriate the exerciſe of this juriſdiction to themſelves. Pope Gregory the IXth favoured their deſign, and granted many bulls, which inveſted them with the power of ſearching for heretics of all kinds, and bringing them to trial. It is indeed true that theſe bulls were null in themſelves, as an exerciſe of power with which the pope was not inveſted, yet the prelates to whom they were addreſſed paid

paid obedience to them, being either ignorant of their rights, and the liberties of the Gallican church, or too timid to assert them. From this time laics were totally excluded the holy tribunal, and the bishops preserved only the right of assisting, either by themselves or their grand vicars; all the other members were religious. The severity of these new judges was soon carried to an enormous excess; every thing became heresy which they thought fit to call so: the faggots were every where lighted, and the inquisitors never failed to confiscate the goods and estates of the offenders to their own advantage. They did not pass sentence of death themselves in form, but those whom they thought fit to declare convicts of heresy, and deliver over to the secular arm, were burnt without any farther process, and without being heard before any other judge. Those who were accused, were allowed the assistance of no person, either to plead for them, or advise them; and being exhorted to declare their own crimes, they run the same risque by silence as by confession; their confession was conviction, and their silence was regarded as a proof of their obstinacy and impenitence. They concealed the name of the accusers with the utmost care, as well as those of the witnesses, among whom they admitted all sorts of persons, even those who were notoriously infamous, or guilty of the most atrocious crimes. By this iniquitous institution the party accused was deprived of the defence, which at every other tribunal they would have been allowed to make; imposture and perjury were authorised by an assurance of inviolable secrecy, and the judge, who was established to preserve the purity of the faith, and the rectitude of morals, became the minister of passion and prejudice, the encourager of villainy, and the scourge of innocence.

In some places, the wretches that formed this tribunal drew upon themselves the indignation they deserved; they were all massacred at Avignon in 1223, and were soon after driven from Thoulouse with all the priests of the same order; they returned however in a short time, and the inquisition being re-established, the inquisitor frequently presided alone, the bishops and their grand vicars declining to attend. In 1331 the parliament of Paris declared it a royal court, and from that time the inquisitor of Thoulouse took the title of inquisitor of the whole kingdom of France, especially deputed by the holy apostolic see, and by the authority of the king. The inquisitor, however, had very little to do after the heresy of the Albigenses was extinct, till the reformation was begun by Luther and Calvin; and his jurisdiction was then declared to extend over all who became proselytes to the new opinions; this power he continued to execute till Charles de Montchal, archbishop of Thoulouse, with an honest zeal for the liberties of the Gallican church, had the courage to attack this iniquitous tribunal, and the glory totally to subvert it, having in the year 1645 obtained an arret which put an end to its jurisdiction.

The year 1317 afforded a new instance of the mischiefs that arise from the abuse of religion. An impostor having given out a pretended prophecy, that the honour of recovering the holy land and the se-

pulchre

pulchre of Jeſus, out of the hands of the infidels, was reſerved for the ſhepherds and ploughmen, an incredible number of peaſants, that called themſelves the Shepherd Swains §, flocked together, with ſwarms of idle and diſorderly perſons, who ſtole whatever they could lay their hands upon, and maſſacred all the Jews they could find, if they refuſed to be baptized. Five hundred of theſe perſecuted wretches took ſanctuary in a royal caſtle at Verdun, where, after having defended themſelves to the laſt extremity, they, for want of other weapons, threw their children againſt the enemy, and then killed one another. One of them being appointed to cut the throats of his brethren, was ſo baſe, after having performed it, to beg his life of the beſiegers, by whom however he was immediately torn to pieces, and they were themſelves ſoon after diſperſed and puniſhed as they deſerved.

The year 1323 was diſtinguiſhed by the inſtitution of the Flower ſports. It had been the cuſtom, long before the 14th century, for many people of letters to aſſemble in a garden in that part of the city called the Fauxbourg des Auguſtines. The origin of this cuſtom is not known, but the company this year formed a deſign of encouraging poetry, by propoſing prizes for the beſt pieces of various kinds that ſhould be offered them. The offer of theſe prizes they publiſhed through all Languedoc by a circular letter, in which they called themſelves the Merry ſociety of ſeven Troubadours of Thouloufe. They invited all the poets to come to the city on the 1ſt day of May following, to read their performances, promiſing a violet of gold to that which ſhould be preferred by the judges. The firſt prize was obtained by Arnauld Vidal de Caſtelnaudari, who was immediately created doctor of the Merry ſciences. The twelve principal magiſtrates of the city, called the capitouls, were ſo pleaſed with the ſucceſs of this literary feaſt, that they engaged to diſtribute prizes of the ſame kind every year at the public expence. The ſociety, which always conſiſted of ſeven poets, thought it neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſome certain rules by which the merit of the prize poems ſhould be determined, and a ſyſtem of rules was accordingly drawn up in the Languedocian or provincial language, and called the laws of love; in the year 1355 they were publiſhed, and are ſtill preſerved in the regiſtry of the town-houſe. It is remarkable, that among theſe rules for poetry, there are many which the poets of France did not know till 200 years afterwards. It appears by the ancient regiſter of this ſociety, that the ſeven Troubadours continued to aſſemble in the ſame garden till 1355, when they took the name of * Mainteneurs; and that the city added to the golden violet two other prizes, an eglantine and a marigold, of ſilver. No perſon could be admitted a batchelor of the Merry ſcience who had not obtained one of the principal prizes; but in order to obtain the degree of doctor it was neceſſary firſt to have been a batchelor, to have obtained all the three prizes, and

§ Paſtouraux.

* This name ſeems to have been borrowed from a French law-term, Maintenue, which ſignifies a poſſeſſion adjudged and given, after the full trial of a ſuit, to him that has moſt right.

and to have gone through a public examination.

In 1356 the ſuburbs of Thouloufe being deſtroyed by the Engliſh, the Mainteneurs aſſembled at the town-houſe, and the academy ſubſiſted without any conſiderable alteration till the year 1694, when the members preſented a new ſyſtem of regulations to his majeſty, and obtained letters patent, which appointed the chancellor of France for their preſident. The number of Mainteneurs was fixed at 35, excluſive of three capitouls, who had a ſeat in the academy to adjudge the prizes. In 1725 the number was increaſed to 40, and the academy diſtributed four prizes every year; an amaranth of gold, valued at 400 livres, for an ode; an eglantine of gold, for a diſcourſe that would take a quarter of an hour in reading; a violet of ſilver, worth 250 livres, for a poem of about 100 verſes; and a ſilver marigold, worth 200 livres, for an elegy, an idyllium, or an eclogue.

In the 16th century Thouloufe was brought to the brink of total ruin by religious diſſentions; the capitouls and the parliament took different parts; and the Catholics and Calviniſts having both taken arms, attacked each other with the moſt diabolical fury: the Catholics pretended to ſuperiority; the Calviniſts aſpired only to equality; in hopes to render themſelves maſters of the town, which they formed a conſpiracy to ſeize, and then drive their enemies out of it: their deſign, however, was diſcovered, the town was barricaded, and all the horrors of a civil war immediately took place. The Catholics, improving their advantage, cut the throats of all they met, and deſiſted from the maſſacre of the Hugonots only to pillage their houſes. But notwithſtanding this blow, the Calviniſts did not loſe courage; they ſtill continued to ſkirmiſh and maintain an irregular fight with their enemies wherever they met; every art of deſtruction was tried, even to burning of houſes over the heads of the inhabitants: and not only every ſtreet, but every dwelling, was the ſeat of a petty war confined to itſelf. The complicated miſeries of this ſituation induced both parties to conſent to a truce of 24 hours, at the expiration of which the Hugonots retired; the greater part going off in confuſion, formed themſelves into different bodies, and took different routs. Savignac, in the mean time, put himſelf at the head of a party of Catholics, charged the fugitives, and cut moſt of them to pieces; the alarm bell was rung in all the neighbouring places, and whole bands of them were maſſacred by the peaſants, who had taken arms upon the alarm; thoſe who eſcaped the carnage took refuge in other cities, or departed the kingdom.

In 1566 the Hugonots, in their turn, maſſacred all the prieſts, and religious, beſides the men and women of every claſs and denomination who aſſiſted in proceſſion at Pamiers: and this proved the occaſion of eſtabliſhing the jeſuits at Thouloufe, whither thoſe who ſaved themſelves from the maſſacre fled for refuge. They were not only received but encouraged, and when the parliament of Paris baniſhed all the jeſuits from the kingdom about the year 1597, that of Thouloufe oppoſed the execution of the arret, and protected the jeſuits throughout their whole juriſdiction; this, however,

ever, was not owing merely to a regard for the jeſuits; the parliament of Thouloufe was jealous of its authority, and took this opportunity to ſhew the parliament of Paris, that it could execute no act of power within the juriſdiction of other parliaments.

In the year 1563 many prelates and lords of Thouloufe, entered into an aſſociation for the defence of the faith, which became the model of the famous league which afterwards threatened the total ſubverſion of the kingdom. The Thouloufins in general entered into an aſſociation of the ſame kind in 1568, which they called Cruſade, to prevent the execution of the edict for eſtabliſhing what was called the Little Peace, becauſe it laſted only ſix months. The aſſociators bound themſelves by a ſolemn oath to expoſe both their lives and fortunes for the defence of religion. This aſſociation was authorized by the parliament, which ordered that all the Catholics of the town ſhould wear a white croſs upon their habits, to diſtinguiſh them from the Proteſtants, who were called Religionaries. When the articles of the famous league juſt mentioned were ſent to this city, the magiſtrates ſolemnly engaged in it: and having ſummoned all the inhabitants, tithing by tithing, they aſſembled at the college and chapel belonging to the jeſuits, and each of the capitouls ſwore in the name of his whole diſtrict, that it ſhould keep inviolable every article of that aſſociation.

This account of the city ends with the reign of the Great Henry IV. and there is added to it ſome account of the illuſtrious perſons of Thouloufe.

Account of the origin of Chivalry. From M. de Voltaire.

ALmoſt every one who has read at all has read of heroes, who profeſſed arms in conſequence of a ſolemn vow, who received the honour of knighthood with particular ceremonies, and who from that time went about ſuccouring diſtreſſed virgins, and ſubduing other profeſſors of arms, who appeared to have no buſineſs but to perpetrate wrongs for the champions of virtue to redreſs; but whence theſe evil Genii, *theſe diſcourteous Knights*, aroſe, and how virgins came to be in perpetual danger from their attempts, never appeared till Voltaire withdrew the veil.

All Europe being reduced to a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion on the decline of the houſe of Charlemain, every proptietor of a manor or lordſhip became a petty ſovereign; the manſion houſe was fortified by a moat, defended by a guard, and called a *caſtle*. The governor had a party of ſeven or eight hundred men at his command, and with theſe he uſed frequently to make excurſions, which commonly ended in a battle with the lord of ſome petty ſtate of the ſame kind, whoſe caſtle was then pillaged, and the women and treaſures borne off by the conqueror. During this ſtate of univerſal hoſtility, there was no friendly communications between the provinces, nor any high roads from one part of the kingdom to another; the wealthy traders, who then travelled from place to place with their merchandize and their families, were in perpetual danger; the lord of almoſt every caſtle extorted ſomething from them on the road; and

at

at laſt, ſome one more rapacious than the reſt, ſeized upon the whole cargo, and bore off the woman for his own uſe.

Thus caſtles became the warehouſes of all kinds of rich merchandize, and the priſons of the diſtreſſed females whoſe fathers or lovers had been plundered or ſlain, and who being, therefore, ſeldom diſpoſed to take the thief or murderer into favour, were in continual danger of a rape.

But as ſome are always diſtinguiſhed by virtue in the moſt general defection, it happened that many lords inſenſibly aſſociated to repreſs theſe ſallies of violence and rapine, to ſecure property, and protect the ladies. Among theſe were many lords of great fiefs, and the aſſociation was at length ſtrengthened by a ſolemn vow, and received the ſanction of a religious ceremony. By this ceremony they aſſumed a new character, and became knights. As the firſt knights were men of the higheſt rank, and the largeſt poſſeſſions, ſuch having moſt to loſe, and leaſt temptation to ſteal, the fraternity was regarded with a kind of reverence, even by thoſe againſt whom it was formed. Admiſſion into the order was deemed the higheſt honour, many extraordinary qualifications were required in a candidate, and many new ceremonies were added at his creation. After having faſted from ſun-riſe, confeſſed himſelf, and received the ſacrament, he was dreſſed in a white tunic, and placed by himſelf at a ſide-table, where he was neither to ſpeak, to ſmile, nor to eat, while the knights and ladies who were to perform the principal parts of the ceremony, were eating, drinking, and making merry at the great table. At night his armour was conveyed to the church where the ceremony was performed; and here having watched it till the morning, he advanced with his ſword hanging about his neck, and received the benediction of the prieſt. He then kneeled down before the lady who was to put on his armour, who being aſſiſted by perſons of the firſt rank, buckled on his ſpurs, put an helmet on his head, and accoutred him with a coat of mail, a cuiraſs, bracelets, cuiſſes and gauntlets.

Being thus armed *cap-a-pie*, the knight who dubbed him ſtruck him three times over the ſhoulder, with the flat ſide of his ſword, in the name of God, St. Michael, and St. George. He was then obliged to watch all night in all his armour, with his ſword girded, and his lance in his hand. From this time the knight devoted himſelf to the redreſs of thoſe wrongs which "patient merit of th' unworthy takes," to ſecure merchants from the rapacious cruelty of banditti, and women from raviſhers, to whoſe power they were, by the particular confuſion of the times, continually expoſed.

From this view of the origin of chivalry, it will be eaſy to account for the caſtle, the moat, and the bridge, which are found in romances; and as to the dwarf, he was a conſtant appendage to the rank and fortune of thoſe times, and no caſtle therefore could be without him. The dwarf and the buffoon were then introduced to kill time, as the card-table is at preſent. It will alſo be eaſy to account for the multitude of captive ladies, whom the knights, upon ſeizing a caſtle, ſet at liberty, and for the prodigious quantities of uſeleſs gold and ſilver veſſels, and

rich ſtuffs, and other merchandize, with which many apartments in theſe caſtles are ſaid to have been filled.

The principal lords who entered into the confraternity of knights, uſed to ſend their ſons to each other, to be educated, far from their parents, in the myſtery of chivalry. Theſe youths, before they arrived at the age of one and twenty, were called Bachelors, or Bas Chevaliers, inferior knights, and at that age were qualified to receive the order.

Theſe knights, who firſt appeared about the 11th century, flouriſhed moſt in the time of the Cruſades. The feudal lords, who led their vaſſals under their banner, were called Knights Bannerets. The right of marching troops under their own colours was not the conſequence of their knighthood, but their power. The great privilege of knighthood was neither civil nor military, with reſpect to the ſtate, but conſiſted wholly in the part aſſigned them in thoſe ſanguinary ſports called tournaments; for neither a bachelor nor eſquire was permitted to tilt with a knight.

Various orders of knighthood were at length inſtituted by ſovereign princes: the Garter, by Edward III. of England; the Golden Fleece, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy; and St. Michael, by Lewis XI. of France. From this time ancient chivalry declined to an empty name; when ſovereign princes eſtabliſhed regular companies in their armies, Knights Bannerets were no more, though it was ſtill thought an honour to be dubbed by a great prince or victorious hero; and all who profeſſed arms without knighthood, aſſumed the title of eſquire.

There is ſcarce a prince in Europe that has not thought fit to inſtitute an order of knighthood; and the ſimple title of knight, which the kings of England confer on private ſubjects, is a derivation from ancient chivalry, although very remote from its ſource.

The following is a true copy of the original lodged in the Tower of London.

Yours, M. N.

July 18, 1760.

GEorge Nevil, brother to the great Earl of Warwick, at his inſtallment into his archbiſhopric of York, in the year 1470, made a feaſt for the nobility, gentry, and clergy, wherein he ſpent

300 quarters of wheat, 300 ton of ale, 104 ton of wine, 1 pipe of ſpiced wine, 80 fat oxen, 6 wild bulls, 300 pigs, 1004 weathers, 300 hogs, 300 calves, 3000 geeſe, 3000 capons, 100 peacocks, 200 cranes, 200 kids, 2000 chickens, 4000 pidgeons, 4000 rabbits, 204 bitterns, 4000 ducks, 400 hernſies, 200 pheaſants, 500 partridges, 4000 woodcocks, 400 plovers, 100 curlews, 100 quails, 1000 eggets, 200 rees, 4000 bucks and does and roe-bucks, 155 hot veniſon paſties, 1000 diſhes of jellies, 4000 cold veniſon paſties, 2000 hot cuſtards, 4000 ditto cold, 400 tarts, 300 pikes, 300 breams, 8 ſeals, 4 porpuſſes.

At this feaſt the Earl of Warwick was ſteward, the Earl of Bedford treaſurer, the Lord Haſtings comptroller; with many noble officers ſervitors.

1000 cooks, 62 kitchiners, 515 ſcullions.

An ABSTRACT *of the Numbers of every Sort of the* ARMED MEN *in the Counties through the Kingdom, taken* Anno 1588 *.

Counties.	Able men.	Armed.	Trained.	Untrained	Pioneers	Launces.	Light horſe.	Petronels.
Suſſex	7572	4000	2000	2000	50	20	204	30
Surrey	8552	1892	1500	372	200	8	98	19
Barkeſhire	3120	1900	1000	900	115	10	95	2
Oxonford	4504	1164		120	30	30	150	40
Glouceſtre	14000	4000	3000	1000	300	20	180	35
Eſſex		4000	2000	2000	600	50	200	
Northampton	1240	1200	600	640	80	20	80	
Southampton		2478	806	1672	1000			374
Norfolk		4400	2300	2100		80	82	55
Suffolk		4239	2000	2239		80	230	84
Kent	18866	7124	2958	4166	1077	70	230	
Lancaſhire		1170	1170			64	265	
Cheſhire		2189	2189			30	50	91
Lincoln	6400	2150	1500	630	630	20	50	37
Dorſet		3330	1500	1800		23	130	
Devonſhire	10000	6200	3660	2550	600	120		22
Derbyſhire	1600	1000	400	600	60		150	26
Stafford	1900	1000	400	600	100	8	50	20
Buckingham	2850	600	600		600	8	50	
Cornwall	7766	3600	1500	2100		4	96	
Somerſet	2000	4000	4000		1000	50	250	60
Wiltſhire	7400	2400	1200	1200		15	100	10
Cambridge	1000	1000	500	500		14	40	80
Huntingdon		400	400		9	19	65	
Middleſex		1000	500	500		20	60	
Hertfordſhire		3000	1500	1500	200	20	60	
Nottingham	2800	1000	00	600	100	20	60	20
London	17885	10000	6000	4000				20
Total of Engliſh ſhires	111512	80875	44727	35989	7133	23	2823	563

An ABSTRACT *of the Numbers of every Sort of the* ARMED MEN, *in the Marches of* Wales, *and the* Engliſh *Shires annexed.*

Counties.	Able men.	Armed.	Trained.	Untrained	Pioneers	Launces.	Light horſe.	Petronels.
Salop		1200	600	600	700	28	70	
Denbigh	1200	600	400	200	160		30	100
Flintſhire		300	200	100	200		3	30
Caermarthenſhire		704	300	400	300		15	10
Radnor	1500	400	200	200	100		14	
Angleſea	1120	112			100		17	
Worceſter			600		100	17	83	10
Montgomery		600	300	300	50	1	19	30
Pembroke		800	800	800	396			30
		6324	3400	1900	2106	47	351	100
Total of Welch ſhires	11423	87199	18147	37889	9213	870	602	678

* Arrayed againſt the Spaniſh invaſion.

Sum of the armed footmen	Trained men	48127	87196	Total		
	Untrained	37889		10140		
Beſides horſemen	Pioneers	9213	13931	Able men	Furniſh'd	60000
	Launces	870			Horſemen	4000
	Light-horſe	3078				
	Petronels	678				

Beſides the forces upon the borders, and the forces of Yorkſhire, reſerved to anſwer the ſervices northward; and ſundry of the Welch ſhires, which are not certified.

The rates for the entertainment of the officers of the companies appointed for the ſervice, in the year 1588.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
THE lieutenant-gen. of the army, per day,	6	0	0
Halberdiers	1	10	0
The marſhal of the field	2	0	0
Halberdiers	0	15	0
The provoſt marſhal	0	13	4
The goaler	0	1	8
Eight tip-ſtaves, at 8d. each	0	5	4
Ten halberdiers, at ditto	0	6	8
The captain-general of the launces, per day	1	0	0
Lieutenant	0	10	0
Guidon	0	1	6
Trumpet	0	1	6
Clerk	0	1	6
Surgeon	0	1	6
Ten halberdiers, at 8d. each	0	6	8
Captain-gen. of the light-horſe, per day	1	0	0
Lieutenant	0	10	0
Guidon	0	1	6
Trumpet	0	1	6
Clerk	0	1	6
Surgeon	0	1	6
Ten halberdiers, at 8d. each	0	6	8
The colonel of the footmen, per day	2	0	0
Lieutenant	0	10	0
Serjeant-major	0	10	0
Four corporals of the field, at 4s. each	0	16	0
Ten halberdiers, at 8d. each	0	6	8
The treaſurer at war, per day	0	6	8
Four clerks, at 2s. each	0	8	0
Ten halberdiers, at 8d. each	0	6	8
The maſter of the ordnance, per day	0	10	0
Lieutenant	0	6	8
Inferior officers of the ordnance, per day			
Ten halberdiers, at			
The muſter-maſter, per day	0	6	8
Four clerks, at 2s. each	0	8	0
The commiſſary of the victuals, per day	0	6	8
One clerk	0	2	0
The trench-maſter, per day	0	6	8
The maſter of the carriages, per day	0	4	0
Maſter cart-takers the piece, per day			
Four clerks, at the piece			
The quarter-maſter, per day	0	10	0
Six furriers, at the piece			
The ſcout-maſter, per day	0	6	8
Two light-horſe, at 16d. each	0	2	8
The judge-general, per day	0	2	8
The entertainment of the officers of the regiment			
The colonel, being a nobleman, per day	1	0	0
He being a knight, or nobleman's ſon, per day	0	13	4
Lieutenant-colonel, per day	0	6	0

Literary

Literary and Miſcellaneous Eſſays.

An humble repreſentation to thoſe who are to ſit on the throne. Left by Biſhop Burnet, *to be publiſhed after his death.*

I Have had the honour to be admitted to much free converſation with five of our ſovereigns; King Charles II. King James II. King William III. Q. Mary, and Q. Anne. King Charles's behaviour was a thing never enough to be commended; he was perfectly a well-bred man, eaſy of acceſs, free in his diſcourſe, and ſweet in his whole deportment; this was managed with great art, and it covered bad deſigns; it was of ſuch uſe to him, that it may teach all ſucceeding princes, of what advantage an eaſineſs of acceſs, and an obliging behaviour may be. This preſerved him; it often diſarmed thoſe reſentments, which his ill conduct in every thing, both public and private, poſſeſſed all thinking people with very early, and all ſorts of people at laſt: and yet none could go to him, but they were in a great meaſure ſoftened, before they left him: it looked like a charm, that could hardly be reſiſted; yet there was no good-nature under that, nor was there any truth in him. King James had great application to buſineſs, though without a right underſtanding; that application gave him a reputation, till he took care to throw it off: if he had not come after King Charles, he would have paſſed for a prince of a ſweet temper, and eaſy acceſs. King William was the reverſe of all this; he was ſcarce acceſſible, and was always cold and ſilent; he minded affairs abroad ſo much, and was ſo ſet on the war, that he ſcarce thought on his government at home: this raiſed a general diſguſt, which was improved by men of ill deſigns, ſo that it perplexed all his affairs, and he could ſcarce ſupport himſelf at home, whilſt he was the admiration of all abroad. Queen Mary was affable, chearful, and lively; ſpoke much, and yet under great reſerves; minded buſineſs, and came to underſtand it well: ſhe kept cloſe to rules, chiefly to thoſe ſet her by the king; and ſhe charmed all that came near her. Q. Anne is eaſy of acceſs, and hears every thing very gently; but opens herſelf to ſo few, and is ſo cloſe and general in her anſwers, that people ſoon find that the chief application is to be made to her miniſters and favourites; who, in their turn, have an entire credit and full power with her: ſhe has laid down the ſplendor of a court too much, and eats privately; ſo that, except on Sundays, and a few hours twice or thrice a week, at night in the drawing-room, ſhe appears ſo little, that her court is as it were abandoned. Out of all theſe princes conduct, and from their ſucceſſes in their affairs, it is evident what ought to be the meaſures of a wiſe and good prince, who would govern the nation happily and glorioufly.

The firſt, the moſt eſſential, and

moſt indiſpenſible rule for a king is, to ſtudy the intereſt of the nation, to be ever in it, and to be always purſuing it: this will lay in for him ſuch a degree of confidence, that he will be ever ſafe with his people, when they feel they are ſafe in him. No part of our ſtory ſhews this more viſibly than Queen Elizabeth's reign, in which the true intereſt of the nation was conſtantly purſued; and this was ſo well underſtood by all, that every thing elſe was forgiven her and her miniſters both. Sir Simon Dewe's journal ſhews a treatment of parliament, that could not have been borne at any other time, or under any other adminiſtration: this was the conſtant ſupport of King William's reign, and continues to ſupport the preſent reign, as it will continue to ſupport all who adhere ſteadily to it.

A prince, that would command the affections and purſes of this nation, muſt not ſtudy to ſtretch his prerogative, or be uneaſy under the reſtraints of law; as ſoon as this humour ſhews itſelf, he muſt expect, that a jealouſy of him, and an uneaſy oppoſition to him, will follow through the whole courſe of his reign; whereas, if he governs well, parliaments will truſt him, as much as a wiſe prince would deſire to be truſted; and will ſupply him in every war that is neceſſary, either for their own preſervation, or the preſervation of thoſe allies, with whom mutual intereſts and leagues unite him: but though, ſoon after the reſtoration, a ſlaviſh parliament ſupported King Charles in the Dutch war, yet the nation muſt be ſtrangely changed, before any thing of that ſort can happen again.

One of the moſt deteſtable and fooliſh maxims, with relation to our government, is to keep up parties and rivalry among them; to ſhift and change miniſters, and to go from one party to another, as they can be brought in their turns to offer the prince more money, or to give him more authority: this will in concluſion render him odious and contemptible to all parties, who growing accuſtomed to his ficklenes, will never truſt him, but rather ſtudy to ſecure themſelves, by depreſſing him; of which the reign of Henry III. of France is a ſignal inſtance. We ſaw what effects this had on K. Charles's reign; and K. William felt what an ill ſtep he had made, near the end of his reign, in purſuing this maxim. Nothing creates to a prince ſuch a confidence, as a conſtant and clear firmneſs and ſteadineſs of government, with an unblemiſhed integrity in all his profeſſions; and nothing will create a more univerſal dependence on him, than when it is viſible, he ſtudies to allay the heats of parties, and to reconcile them to one another; this will demonſtrate, that he loves his people, and that he has no ill deſigns of his own.

A prince, who would be well ſerved, ought to ſeek out among his ſubjects the beſt and moſt capable of the youth, and ſee to their good education both at home and abroad; he ſhould ſend them to travel, and order his miniſters abroad to keep ſuch for ſome time about them, and to ſend them from court to court, to learn their language, and obſerve their tempers: if but twelve ſuch were conſtantly kept, on an allowance of 250 l. a year, the whole expence of this would riſe to but 3000 l. a year: by this inconſiderable charge, a prince might have a conſtant nurſery for a wiſe and able miniſtry.

But

But thoſe ought to be well choſen, none ought to pretend to the nomination; it ought to riſe from the motion of the honeſteſt and moſt diſintereſted of all his miniſters, to the prince in ſecret. As great a care ought to be had, in the nomination of the chaplains of his miniſters abroad, that there may be a breed of worthy clergymen, who have large thoughts and great notions, from a more enlarged view of mankind and of the world. If a prince would have all that ſerve him grateful and true to him, he muſt ſtudy to find out, who are the propereſt and worthieſt men, capable of employments, and prevent their applications, and ſurprize them with beſtowing good poſts unſought; and raiſing them higher, as they ſerve well: when it is known, that a prince has made it his maxim, to follow this method in diſtributing his favours, he will cut off applications for them; which will otherwiſe create great uneaſineſs to him, and have this certain ill effect, that where there are many pretenders, one muſt have the preference to all the reſt; ſo that many are mortified for being rejected, and are full of envy at him, who has obtained the favour, and therefore will detract from him as much as poſſible. This has no where worſe effects than among the clergy, in the diſpoſal of the dignities of the church: and therefore Queen Mary reſolved to break thoſe aſpirings: which reſolution ſhe carried on effectually for ſome years: a conſtant purſuing that maxim would have a great effect on the nation.

Frequent progreſſes round the nation, ſo divided, that once in ſeven, eight, or ten years, the chief places of it might be gone through, would recommend a prince wonderfully to the people; eſpecially if he were gentle and affable, and would ſo manage his progreſs, that it ſhould not be a charge to any, by refuſing to accept of entertainments, from any perſon whatſoever: for the accepting theſe only from ſuch, as could eaſily bear the charge of it, would be affronting of others, who being of equal rank, though not of equal eſtates, would likewiſe deſire to treat the prince. So to make a progreſs every where acceptable, and no where chargeable, the ſure method would be, according to the eſtabliſhed rule of the houſhold, for the prince to carry the travelling wardrobe with him, and to take ſuch houſes in the way, as are moſt convenient for him; but to entertain himſelf and his court there, and have a variety of tables for ſuch as may come to attend him. On this Queen Mary had ſet her heart, if ſhe had lived to ſee peace in her days; by this means a prince may ſee and be ſeen by his people; he may know ſome men, that deſerve to be diſtinguiſhed, of whom otherwiſe he never would have heard; and he may learn and redreſs the grievances of his people, preventing all parliamentary complaints, except for ſuch matters as cannot be cured, but by a remedy in parliament: methods like theſe would make a prince become the idol of his people.

It is certain, that their affections muſt follow a prince, who would conſider government and the royal dignity as his calling, and would be daily employed in it, ſtudying the good and happineſs of his people, purſuing the propereſt ways for promoting it, without either delivering himſelf up to the ſloth of

luxury and vain magnificence, or affecting the barbarity of war and conqueſt; which render thoſe, who make the world a ſcene of blood and rapine, indeed the butchers of mankind. If theſe words ſeem not decent enough, I will make no other apology, but that I uſe them, becauſe I cannot find worſe: for as they are the worſt of men, ſo they deſerve the worſt of language. Can it be thought that princes are raiſed to the higheſt pitch of glory and wealth, on deſign to corrupt their minds with pride and contempt of the reſt of mankind; as if they were made only to be the inſtruments of their extravagancies, or the ſubjects of their paſſions and humours? No; they are exalted for the good of their fellow creatures, in order to raiſe them to the trueſt ſublimity, to become as like divinity, as a mortal creature is capable of being. None will grudge them their great treaſures and authority, when they ſee it is all employed to make their people happy. None will envy their greatneſs, when they ſee it accompanied with a ſuitable greatneſs of ſoul; whereas a magnified and flattered pageant will ſoon fall under univerſal contempt and hatred. There is not any one thing more certain and more evident, than that princes are made for the people, and not the people for them; and perhaps there is no nation under heaven, that is more entirely poſſeſſed with this notion of princes, than the Engliſh nation is in this age; ſo that they will ſoon be uneaſy to a prince, who does not govern himſelf by this maxim, and in time grow very unkind to him.

Great care ought to be taken in the nomination of judges and biſhops. I join theſe together; for law and religion, juſtice and piety, are the ſupport of nations, and give ſtrength and ſecurity to governments; judges muſt be recommended by thoſe in the high poſts of the law; but a prince may, by his own taſte, and upon knowledge, chooſe his biſhops. They ought to be men eminent for piety, learning, diſcretion, and zeal; not broken with age, which will quickly render them incapable of ſerving the church to any good purpoſe: a perſon fit to be a biſhop at ſixty, was fit at forty; and had then ſpirit and activity, with a ſtrength both of body and mind.

The vaſt expence they are at in entering on their biſhopricks ought to be regulated; no biſhopricks can be, in any good degree, ſerved under 1000 l. a year at leaſt. The judges ought to be plentifully provided for, that they may be under no temptation to ſupply themſelves by indirect ways. One part of a prince's care, to be recommended to judges in their circuits, is to know what perſons are, as it were, hid in the nation, that are fit for employments, and deſerve to be encouraged; of ſuch they ought to give an account to the lord chancellor, who ought to lay it before the throne. No crime ought to be pardoned till the judge who gave ſentence is heard, to give an account of the evidence, with the circumſtances of the fact, as it appeared on the trial: no regard ought to be had to ſtories that are told to move compaſſion, for in theſe little regard is had to truth; and an eaſineſs in pardoning is, in ſome ſort, an encouraging of crimes, and a giving licence to commit them.

But

But to run out no longer into particulars, the great and comprehenſive rule of all is, that a king ſhould conſider himſelf as exalted by Almighty God into that high dignity, as into a capacity of doing much good, and of being a great bleſſing to mankind, and in ſome ſort a God on earth; and therefore, as he expects that his miniſters ſhould ſtudy to advance his ſervice, his intereſts, and his glory, and that ſo much the more as he raiſes them to higher poſts of favour and honour; ſo he, whom God has raiſed to the greateſt exaltation this world is capable of, ſhould apply himſelf wholly to cares becoming his rank and ſtation, to be in himſelf a pattern of virtue and true religion, to promote juſtice, to relieve and revenge the oppreſſed, and to ſeek out men of virtue and piety, and bring them into ſuch degrees of confidence as they may be capable of; to encourage a due and a generous freedom in their advices, to be ready to ſee his own errors that he may correct them, and to entertain every thing that is ſuggeſted to him for the good of his people, and for the benefit of mankind; and to make a difference between thoſe who court his favour for their own ends, who ſtudy to flatter, and by that to pleaſe him, often to his own ruin; and thoſe who have great views and noble aims, who ſet him on to purſue deſigns worthy of him, without mean or partial regards to any ends or intereſts of their own. It is not enough for a prince not to encourage vice or impiety, by his own ill practices: it ought to appear that theſe are odious to him, and that they give him horror: a declaration of this kind, ſolemnly made and ſteadily purſued, would ſoon bring on at leaſt an exterior reformation, which would have a great effect on the body of the nation, and on the riſing generation, though it were but hypocritically put on at firſt.

On the great ſtores of learning in the Engliſh *language.*

[*From the* IDLER.]

IT is common to overlook what is near, by keeping the eye fixed upon ſomething remote. In the ſame manner preſent opportunities are neglected, and attainable good is ſlighted, by minds buſied in extenſive ranges, and intent upon future advantages. Life, however ſhort, is made yet ſhorter by waſte of time, and its progreſs towards happineſs, though naturally ſlow, is yet retarded by unneceſſary labour.

The difficulty of attaining knowledge is univerſally confeſſed. To fix deeply in the mind the principles of ſcience; to ſettle their limitations, and deduce the long ſucceſſion of conſequences; to comprehend the whole compaſs of complicated ſyſtems, with all the arguments, objections, and ſolutions; and to repoſite, in our intellectual treaſures, the numberleſs facts, experiments, apophthegms, and poſitions, which muſt ſtand ſingle in the memory, and of which none has any perceptible connection with the reſt, is a taſk, which, though undertaken with ardour, and purſued with diligence, muſt at laſt be left unfiniſhed by the frailty of our nature.

To make the way of learning either leſs ſhort, or leſs ſmooth, is certainly abſurd; yet this is the apparent effect of the prejudice which ſeems to prevail among us in favour of

of foreign authors, and of the contempt of our native literature which this excurſive curioſity muſt neceſſarily produce. Every man is more ſpeedily inſtructed by his own language, than by any other; before we ſearch the reſt of the world for teachers, let us try whether we may not ſpare trouble by finding them at home.

The riches of the Engliſh language are much greater than they are commonly ſuppoſed. Many uſeful and valuable books lie buried in ſhops and libraries, unknown and unexamined, unleſs ſome lucky compiler opens them by chance, and finds an eaſy ſpoil of wit and learning. I am far from intending to inſinuate, that other languages are not neceſſary to him who aſpires to eminence, and whoſe whole life is devoted to ſtudy; but to him who reads only for amuſement, or whoſe whole purpoſe is not to deck himſelf with the honours of literature, but to be qualified for domeſtic uſefulneſs, and ſit down content with ſubordinate reputation, we have authors ſufficient to fill up all the vacations of his time, and gratify moſt of his wiſhes for information.

Of our poets I need ſay little, becauſe they are perhaps the only authors to whom their country has done juſtice. We conſider the whole ſucceſſion from Spenſer to Pope, as ſuperior to any names which the continent can boaſt, and therefore the poets of other nations, however familiarly they may be ſometimes mentioned, are very little read except by thoſe who deſign to borrow their beauties.

There is, I think, not one of the liberal arts which may not be competently learned in our own language. He that ſearches after mathematical knowledge may buſy himſelf among his own countrymen, and will find one or other able to inſtruct him in every part of thoſe abſtruſe ſciences. He that is delighted with experiments, and wiſhes to know the nature of bodies from certain and viſible effects, is happily placed in the country where the mechanical philoſophy was firſt eſtabliſhed by a public inſtitution, and from which it was ſpread to all other countries.

The more airy and elegant ſtudies of philology and criticiſm have little need of any foreign helps. Though our language, not being very analogical, gives few opportunities for grammatical reſearches, yet we have not wanted authors who have conſidered the principles of ſpeech; and with critical writings we abound ſufficiently to enable pedantry to impoſe rules which can ſeldom be obſerved, and vainly to talk of books which are ſeldom read.

But our language has, from the reformation to the preſent time, been chiefly dignified and adorned by the works of our divines, who, conſidered as commentators, controverſiſts, or preachers, have undoubtedly left all other nations far behind them. No vulgar language can boaſt ſuch treaſures of theological knowledge, or ſuch multitudes of authors, at once learned, elegant, and pious. Other countries and other communions have many authors, perhaps equal in abilities and diligence to ours: but if we unite number with excellence, there is certainly no nation which muſt not allow us to be its ſuperior. Of morality little is neceſſary to be ſaid, becauſe it is comprehended in practical divinity, and is perhaps better taught

taught in Engliſh ſermons than in any other books ancient or modern. Nor ſhall I dwell on our excellence in metaphyſical ſpeculations, becauſe he that reads the works of our divines will eaſily diſcover how far human ſubtilty has been able to penetrate.

Political knowledge is forced upon us by the form of our conſtitution, and all the myſteries of government are diſplayed in the attack or defence of every miniſter. The original laws of ſociety, the rights of ſubjects, and the prerogatives of kings, have been conſidered with the utmoſt nicety, ſometimes profoundly inveſtigated, and ſometimes familiarly explained. Thus copiouſly inſtructive is the Engliſh language, and thus needleſs is all recourſe to foreign writers. Let us not therefore make our neighbours proud by ſoliciting help which we do not want, nor diſcourage our own induſtry by difficulties which we need not ſuffer.

Phyſical evil the cauſe of moral good.

[*From the* IDLER.]

HOW evil came into the world, for what reaſon it is that life is over-ſpread with ſuch boundleſs varieties of miſery, that the only thinking being of this globe is doomed to think merely to be wretched, and to paſs his time from youth to age in fearing or in ſuffering calamities, is a queſtion which philoſophers have long aſked, and which philoſophy could never anſwer.

Religion informs us, that miſery and ſin were produced together. The depravation of the human will was followed by a diſorder of the harmony of nature; and by that providence which often places antidotes in the neighbourhood of poiſons, it was checked by miſery leſt it ſhould ſwell to univerſal and unlimited dominion.

A ſtate of innocence and happineſs is ſo remote from all that we have ever ſeen, that though we can eaſily conceive it poſſible, and may therefore hope to attain it, yet our ſpeculations upon it muſt be general and confuſed. We can diſcover that where there is univerſal innocence there will probably be univerſal happineſs; for why ſhould afflictions be permitted to infeſt beings who are not in danger of corruption from bleſſings, and where there is no uſe of terror nor cauſe of puniſhment? but in a world like ours, where our ſenſes aſſault us, and our hearts betray us, we ſhould paſs on from crime to crime heedleſs and remorſeleſs, if miſery did not ſtand in our way, and our own pains admoniſh us of our folly.

Almoſt all the moral good which is left among us, is the apparent effect of phyſical evil. Goodneſs is divided by divines into ſoberneſs, righteouſneſs, and godlineſs. Let it be examined how each of theſe duties would be practiſed if there were no phyſical evil to enforce it.

Sobriety, or temperance, is nothing but the forbearance of pleaſure; and if pleaſure were not followed by pain, who would forbear it? we ſee every hour thoſe in whom the deſire of preſent indulgence overpowers all ſenſe of paſt miſery, and of future miſery. In a remiſſion of the gout the drunkard returns to his wine, and the glutton to his feaſt; and if neither diſeaſe nor poverty were felt or dreaded, every one would ſink down in idle ſenſuality, without any care of others or of himſelf. To eat and drink, and lie down to ſleep, would be the whole buſineſs of mankind.

Righ-

Righteouſneſs, or the ſyſtem of ſocial duty, may be ſubdivided into juſtice and charity. Of juſtice one of the heathen ſages has ſhewn, with great acuteneſs, that it was impreſſed upon mankind only by the inconveniencies which injuſtice had produced. "In the firſt ages, ſays he, men acted without any rule by the impulſe of deſire, and practiſed injuſtice upon others, and ſuffered it from others in their turn; but in time it was diſcovered, that the pain of ſuffering wrong was greater than the pleaſure of doing it, and mankind, by a general compact, ſubmitted to the reſtraint of laws, and reſigned the pleaſure to eſcape the pain."

Of charity it is ſuperfluous to obſerve, that it could have no place if there were no want; for of a virtue which could not be practiſed, the omiſſion could not be culpable. Evil is not only the ſubject, but the efficient of charity; we are incited to the relief of miſery by the conſciouſneſs that we have the ſame nature with the ſufferer, that we are in danger of the ſame diſtreſſes, and may ſometime want to implore the ſame aſſiſtance.

Godlineſs, or piety, is the elevation of the mind towards the ſupreme being, and the extenſion of our thoughts to another life. The other life is future, and the ſupreme being is inviſible. None would have recourſe to an inviſible power, but that all other ſubjects had eluded their hopes. None would fix their attention upon the future, but that they are diſcontented with the preſent. If the ſenſes were feaſted with perpetual pleaſures, they would always keep the mind in ſubjection. Reaſon has no authority over us, but by its power to warn us againſt evil.

In childhood, while our minds are yet unoccupied, religion is impreſſed upon them, and the firſt years of almoſt all who have been well educated are paſſed in the regular diſcharge of the duties of piety. But as we advance forward into the crouds of life, innumerable delights ſolicit our inclinations, and innumerable cares diſtract our attention; the time of youth is paſſed in noiſy frolicks; manhood is led on from hope to hope, and from project to project, the diſſoluteneſs of pleaſure, the inebriation of ſucceſs, the ardour of expectation, and the vehemence of competition, chain down the mind alike to the preſent ſcenes; nor is it remembered how ſoon this miſt of trifles muſt be ſcattered, and the bubbles that float upon the rivulet of life be loſt for ever in the gulph of eternity. To this conſideration ſcarce any man is awakened but by ſome preſſing and reſiſtleſs evil. The death of thoſe from whom he derived his pleaſures, or to whom he deſtined his poſſeſſions; ſome diſeaſe which ſhews him the vanity of all external acquiſitions, or the gloom of age which intercepts his proſpects of long enjoyment, forces him to fix his hopes upon ſome other ſtate, and when he has contended with the tempeſts of life till his ſtrength fails him, he flies at laſt to the ſhelter of religion.

That miſery does not make all virtuous, experience too certainly informs us; but it is no leſs certain, that of what virtue there is, miſery produces far the greater part. Phyſical evil may be therefore endured with patience, ſince it is the cauſe of moral good; and patience itſelf is one virtue by which we are prepared for that ſtate in which evil ſhall be no more.

Tran-

Tranſlation of a letter from the late preſident Monteſquieu, *to the author of the view of Lord* Bolingbroke's *philoſophy.*

I Am exceedingly obliged to you, Sir, for the magnificent preſent you have been pleaſed to make me of your books, and for the letter you did me the honour to write me on Lord Bolingbroke's poſthumous works. As that letter ſeems to be rather more my own than the two books which accompany it, every reaſonable creature being intereſted therein, as well as myſelf, I enjoy it with particular delight. I have dipped into ſome of my Lord Bolingbroke's diſcourſes; and, if I may be allowed to ſay in what manner they affected me, I muſt own that he writes with a good deal of warmth: but methinks he generally employs it againſt things, whereas it ought to be employed only in painting them. Now it appears to me that, in the poſthumous work of which you have given me an account, he hath prepared for you, Sir, continual matter of triumph. He who attacks revealed religion, attacks revealed religion only; but, he who attacks natural religion, attacks all the religions in the world. Though men ſhould be taught to diſbelieve the obligations of revealed religion, they may ſtill think themſelves bound by ſome other; but it is moſt pernicious to endeavour to perſuade them that they are bound by none at all. It is not impoſſible to attack a revealed religion, ſeeing it depends on particular facts; and facts are, in their own nature, liable to be controverted; but that is not the caſe with natural religion; for it is drawn from the nature of man, which cannot be diſputed, and from the internal ſentiments of mankind, which are equally indiſputable. Beſides, what motive can there be for attacking revealed religion in England? In that country it is ſo purged of all deſtructive prejudices, that it can do no harm; but, on the contrary, is capable of producing numberleſs good effects. I am ſenſible that in Spain or Portugal a man who is going to be burnt, or afraid of being burnt, becauſe he does not believe certain articles, whether depending or not depending on revealed religion, hath very good reaſon to attack it, becauſe he may thereby hope to provide for his natural defence. But the caſe is very different in England, where a man that attacks revealed religion does it without the leaſt perſonal motive; and where this champion, if he ſhould ſucceed, nay ſhould he be in the right too, would only deprive his country of numberleſs real benefits, for the ſake of eſtabliſhing a merely ſpeculative truth.

On the different conditions of Youth and Age.

SIR,

THE different conditions of youth and age, with regard to this world, their enjoyments and views, I have often made the ſubject of much-pleaſing contemplation.

The glow of warm blood, the vigour of health, and the ſtrong powers of imagination, have ever repreſented to my mind the morning of life, like the morning of day; where every thing is freſh and chearful, inviting enjoyment, and contributive of great pleaſure, love, paſtime, and even buſineſs, are purſued with high delight. Every thing ap-

appears charming, as in the ſeaſon of ſpring, inſpiring us with rapture, and inviting us to bliſs. But as all ſublunary tranſports have but tranſitory exiſtence, the edge which taſting gives to our appetites, a full meal is ſure to blunt; therefore, thoſe who ſeek no higher enjoyments than from their paſſions, will be ſure to experience ſatiety in their indulgence; nature having doomed us to wearineſs in all the full gratifications of our ſenſes.

Thoſe only continue happy, who are ſo precautionally prudent as to lay in early a ſtock for true permanent ſatisfaction: which is of a nature leſs violent, but infinitely more durable. This ſtore muſt be compoſed of virtue, wiſdom, and their fruits, which are knowledge, temperance and property, the needful inſtruments of felicity.

Youth, therefore, to be happy, muſt acquire ſome of the attainments of age, to attain which reaſon will have recourſe to the experience of grey hairs. It is in the diſpenſing of wiſdom that age appears venerable; and without the power of doing it, it forfeits its high dignity; for a head grown hoary in follies is a woeful object of deriſion.

Our paſſions in youth are very powerful ſeducers; they hurry us into haſty enjoyments, which have often their ending in very long and fruitleſs repentance. Againſt theſe imminent evils, which have their foundations in early life, we have no kind of defence, but in the experience of later days; which thoſe are the moſt happy, who ſooneſt acquire and regard.

The long-practiſed in life have found the futility of all raptures, and know that none are worth purchaſing at the price of great hazards. The lover's dream of exſtacies, and the prodigal's of high delight, are equal deluſions practiſed by paſſion on reaſon; for in rational enjoyments only duration is to be found. We grow ſpeedily ſick of what we only admire, but are often laſtingly gratified with what we reaſonably approve.

Thus muſt youth, to be happy, acquire ſome of the qualities of age; and age, to be comfortable, muſt retain ſome of thoſe of youth. The ſtrong paſſions and affections of both æras are alike deceitful; as in one ſtage we have not attained to the vigour of ſound judgment, and in the other we have paſt it, and got into the date of ſecond dotage, without the benefits of reſtraints that were our ſecurities in our firſt childhood; and we are apt to continue full in the pride of experience, when the powers of reaſon are all decaying or become loſt.

Age pictured in the mind is decrepidity in winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable ſhelter of a fire-ſide, where, ſecure from the rage of elements, and weary of vain purſuits, it can pleaſe itſelf with prattling of evils overcome, and pleaſures that it has parted with the enjoyment of without regret, ſeeking nothing but to wear down the laſt ſtage of life with eaſe, and leaving buſtle and folly to thoſe to whom by nature they belong.

The greateſt wiſdom that can ornament hoary heads is, to quit the crowd with a good grace, and voluntarily to leave giddy ſociety before they become forcibly excluded from it. Infirmity muſt take ſhelter in the kindneſs of true friendſhip, and that is not to be expected from the many, but the few.

Talk-

Talkativeneſs is the foible and gratification of old age, and has been ſo diſtinguiſhed, by obſervation, from Homer's days to the preſent time. A chearfulneſs retained from youth gives a gracefulneſs to this humour, and recommends even its imperfections, if not to common approbation, at leaſt to particular good will.

If youth has its advantage of high ſpirits and fond purſuits, old age can boaſt its comforts of compoſure and reſignation. One ſtage of life is to be repreſented by the pleaſurable appetite with which we ſit down to a meal; the other, by the ſatisfied indifference with which we are ſure to riſe from it, and the willing diſpoſition we make after it for reſt.

It is folly in youth to place too ſtrong a reliance on long life; it is weakneſs in age to be over-ſolicitous about it. In the former caſe, the expectation is indulged with uncertainty; in the latter the deſire is attended by anxiety, becauſe the chances of probability are entirely againſt it.

All that we are ſure of in this life is, that we muſt quit it, we know not when: and all that it moſt behoves us to do is, to be prepared for that call; which wiſdom and virtue are our conſtant admoniſhers to. It little matters how long we live in this world; but it greatly does, in what manner we live in it. We have a full right, while we are here, to all rational enjoyments; and it is our faults, if we ſuffer other purſuits to become our deluders into diſquiet. We ſhould in all things be the ſeekers of our own peace and welfare, and the promoters of thoſe of others. While we make ſuch the rules of our conduct, we ſhall be certainly good and happy; equally ready to continue with life, and ready to reſign it.

Youth has no more bliſs than ſober reaſon can inſure to it; nor has age more unhappineſs than indiſcretion brings upon it. All depends on our acting right parts in thoſe different ſtages of our being; our credit and felicity being ſuch as we ourſelves make them: So that it is not providence, but perverſeneſs, that makes us otherwiſe than happy.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

BRUTUS.

Extract from a piece written in Penſylvania in 1751, *entitled*, Obſervations concerning the Increaſe of Mankind, Peopling of Countries, &c.

1. TABLES of the proportion of marriages to births, of deaths to births, of marriages to the number of inhabitants, &c. formed on obſervations made upon the bills of mortality, chriſtenings, &c. of populous cities, will not ſuit countries; nor will table formed on obſervations made on full ſettled old countries, as Europe, ſuit new countries, as America.

2. For people increaſe in proportion to the number of marriages, and that is greater in proportion to the eaſe and convenience of ſupporting a family. When families can be eaſily ſupported, more perſons marry, and earlier in life.

3. In cities, where all trades, occupations and offices are full, many delay marrying, till they can ſee how to bear the charges of a fami-

ly

ly; which charges are greater in cities, as luxury is moſt common; many live ſingle during life, and continue ſervants to families, journeymen to trades, &c. hence cities do not by natural generation, ſupply themſelves with inhabitants; the deaths are more than the births.

4. In countries full ſettled, the caſe muſt be nearly the ſame, all lands being occupied and improved to the height; thoſe who cannot get land, muſt labour for others who have it; when labourers are plenty, their wages will be low; by low wages a family is ſupported with difficulty; this difficulty deters many from marriage, who therefore long continue ſervants and ſingle.—Only as the cities take ſupplies of people from the country, and thereby make a little more room in the country, marriage is a little more encouraged there, and the births exceed the deaths.

5. Great part of Europe is full ſettled with huſbandmen, manufacturers, &c. and therefore cannot now much increaſe in people: America is chiefly occupied by Indians, who ſubſiſt moſtly by hunting.—But as the hunter, of all men requires the greateſt quantity of land from whence to draw his ſubſiſtence (the huſbandman ſubſiſting on much leſs, and the manufacturer requiring leaſt of all) the Europeans found America as fully ſettled as it well could be by hunters; yet theſe having large tracts were eaſily prevailed on to part with portions of territory to the new comers, who did not much interfere with the natives in hunting, and furniſhed them with many things they wanted.

6. Land being thus plenty in America, and ſo cheap as that a labouring man, that underſtands huſbandry, can in a ſhort time ſave money enough to purchaſe a piece of new land ſufficient for a plantation, whereon he may ſubſiſt a family, ſuch are not afraid to marry; for if they even look far enough forward to conſider how their children when grown up are to be provided for, they ſee that more land is to be had at rates equally eaſy, all circumſtances conſidered.

7. Hence marriages in America are more general, and more generally early, than in Europe; and if it is reckoned there, that there is but one marriage per annum among 100 perſons, perhaps, we may here reckon two; and if in Europe they have but four births to a marriage (many of their marriages being late) we may here reckon eight; of which if one half grow up, and our marriages are made, reckoning one with another, at twenty years of age, our people muſt at leaſt be doubled every twenty years.

8. But notwithſtanding this increaſe, ſo vaſt is the territory of North America, that it will require many ages to ſettle it fully; and till it is fully ſettled labour will never be cheap here, where no man continues long a labourer for others, but gets a plantation of his own; no man continues long a journeyman to a trade, but goes among thoſe new ſettlers, and ſets up for himſelf, &c. Hence labour is no cheaper now, in Penſilvania, than it was thirty years ago, though ſo many thouſand labouring people have been imported from Germany and Ireland.

9. The danger therefore of theſe colonies interfering with their mother country in trades that depend on labour, manufactures, &c. is too remote to require the attention of Great Britain.

10.

10. But in proportion to the increaſe of the colonies, a vaſt demand is growing for Britiſh manufactures; a glorious market wholly in the power of Britain, in which foreigners cannot interfere, which will increaſe in a ſhort time even beyond her power of ſupplying, though her whole trade ſhould be to her colonies. * * * *

11. 'Tis an ill grounded opinion, that by the labour of ſlaves, America may poſſibly vie in cheapneſs of manufactures with Britain. The labour of ſlaves can never be ſo cheap here as the labour of working men is in Britain. Any one may compute it. Intereſt of money is in the colonies from 6 to 10 per cent. Slaves one with another coſt 30 l. ſterling per head. Reckon then the intereſt of the firſt purchaſe of a ſlave, the inſurance or riſque on his life, his cloathing and diet, expences in his ſickneſs and loſs of time, loſs by his neglect of buſineſs (neglect is natural to the man who is not to be benefited by his own care and diligence) expence of a driver to keep him at work, and his pilfering from time to time, almoſt every ſlave being from the nature of ſlavery a thief, and compare the whole amount with the wages of a manufacturer of iron or wool in England, you will ſee that labour is much cheaper there than it ever can be by negroes here. Why then will Americans purchaſe ſlaves? Becauſe ſlaves may be kept as long as a man pleaſes, or has occaſion for their labour; while hired men are continually leaving their maſter (often in the midſt of his buſineſs) and ſetting up for themſelves.

12. As the increaſe of people depends on the encouragement of marriages, the following things muſt diminiſh a nation, viz. 1. The being conquered; for the conquerors will engroſs as many offices, and exact as much tribute or profit on the labour of the conquered, as will maintain them in their new eſtabliſhment; and this diminiſhing the ſubſtance of the natives, diſcourages their marriages, and ſo gradually diminiſhes them, while the foreigners increaſe. 2. Loſs of territory. Thus the Britons being driven into Wales, and crouded together in a barren country inſufficient to ſupport ſuch great numbers, diminiſhed till the people bore a proportion to the produce, while the Saxons increaſed on their abandoned lands, till the iſland became full of Engliſh. And were the Engliſh now driven into Wales by ſome foreign nation, there would in a few years be no more Engliſhmen in Britain, than there are people in Wales. 3. Loſs of trade. Manufactures exported draw ſubſiſtence from foreign countries for numbers, who are thereby enabled to marry and raiſe families. If the nation be deprived of any branch of trade, and no new employment is found for the people occupied in that branch, it will ſoon be deprived of ſo many people. 4. Loſs of food. Suppoſe a nation has a fiſhery, which not only employs great numbers, but makes the food and ſubſiſtence of the people cheaper: if another nation becomes maſter of the ſeas, and prevents the fiſhery, the people will diminiſh in proportion as the loſs of employ, and dearneſs of proviſion makes it more difficult to ſubſiſt a family. 5 Bad government and inſecure property. People not only leave ſuch a country, and ſettling abroad incorporate with other nations, loſe their native language, and become foreigners; but the induſtry of thoſe that re-

remain being diſcouraged, the quantity of ſubſiſtence in the country is leſſened, and the ſupport of a family becomes more difficult. So heavy taxes tend to diminiſh a people. 6. The introduction of ſlaves. The negroes brought into the Engliſh ſugar iſlands, have greatly diminiſhed the whites there; the poor are by this means deprived of employment, while a few families acquire vaſt eſtates, which they ſpend on foreign luxuries, and educating their children in the habit of thoſe luxuries; the ſame income is needed for the ſupport of one, that might have maintained one hundred. The whites, who have ſlaves, not labouring, are enfeebled, and therefore not ſo generally prolific: the ſlaves being worked too hard, and ill fed, their conſtitutions are broken, and the deaths among them are more than the births; ſo that a continual ſupply is needed from Africa. The northern colonies having few ſlaves, increaſe in whites. Slaves alſo pejorate the families that uſe them; the white children become proud, diſguſted with labour, and being educated in idleneſs, are rendered unfit to get a living by induſtry.

13. Hence the prince that acquires new territory, if he finds it vacant, or removes the natives to give his own people room; the legiſlator that makes effectual laws for promoting trade, increaſing employment, improving land by more or better tillage, providing more food by fiſheries, ſecuring property, &c. and the man that invents new trades, arts or manufactures, or new improvements in huſbandy, may be properly called *Fathers of their Nation*, as they are the cauſe of the generation of multitudes, by the encouragement they afford to marriage.

14. As to the privileges granted to the married (ſuch as the *jus trium liberorum* among the Romans) they may haſten the filling of a country that has been thinned by war or peſtilence, or that has otherwiſe vacant territory, but cannot increaſe a people beyond the means provided for their ſubſiſtence.

15. Foreign luxuries, and needleſs manufactures imported and uſed in a nation, do, by the ſame reaſoning, increaſe the people of the nation that furniſhes them, and diminiſh the people of the nation that uſes them.—Laws therefore that prevent ſuch importations, and on the contrary promote the exportation of manufactures to be conſumed in foreign countries, may be called (with reſpect to the people that make them) generative laws, as by increaſing ſubſiſtence they encourage marriage. Such laws likewiſe ſtrengthen a country doubly, by increaſing its own people, and diminiſhing its neighbours.

16. Some European nations prudently refuſe to conſume the manufactures of Eaſt-India;—They ſhould likewiſe forbid them to their colonies; for the gain to the merchant is not to be compared with the loſs by this means of people to the nation.

17. Home luxury in the great increaſes the nation's manufacturers employed by it, who are many, and tends to diminiſh the families that indulge in it, who are few. The greater the common faſhionable expence of any rank of people, the more cautious they are of marriage. Therefore luxury ſhould never be ſuffered to become common.

18. The

18. The great increaſe of offſpring in particular families, is not always owing to greater fecundity of nature, but ſometimes to examples of induſtry in the heads, and induſtrious education; by which the children are enabled to provide better for themſelves, and their marrying early is encouraged from the proſpect of good ſubſiſtence.

19. If there be a ſect therefore, in our nation, that regard frugality and induſtry as religious duties, and educate their children therein, more than others commonly do; ſuch ſect muſt conſequently increaſe more by natural generation, than any other ſect in Britain.—

20. The importation of foreigners into a country that has as many inhabitants as the preſent employments and proviſion for ſubſiſtence will bear, will be in the end no increaſe of people, unleſs the newcomers have more induſtry and frugality than the natives, and then they will provide more ſubſiſtence and increaſe in the country; but they will gradually eat the natives out.—Nor is it neceſſary to bring in foreigners to fill up any occaſional vacancy in a country; for ſuch vacancy (if the laws are good, §. 13, 15.) will ſoon be filled by natural generation. Who can now find the vacancy made in Sweden, France, or other warlike nations, by the plague of heroiſm forty years ago; in France, by the expulſion of the Proteſtants; in England, by the ſettlement of her colonies; or in Guinea, by 100 years exportation of ſlaves that has blackened half America?—The thinneſs of the inhabitants in Spain, is owing to national pride and idleneſs, and other cauſes, rather than to the expulſion of the Moors, or to the making of new ſettlements.

21. There is in ſhort no bound to the prolific nature of plants or animals, but what is made by their crouding and interfering with each other's means of ſubſiſtence. Was the face of the earth vacant of other plants, it might be gradually ſowed and overſpread with one kind only; as for inſtance, with fennel; and were it empty of other inhabitants, it might in a few ages be repleniſhed from one nation only; as for inſtance, with Engliſhmen. Thus there are ſuppoſed to be now upwards of one million Engliſh ſouls in North America (though it is thought ſcarce 80,000 have been brought over ſea) and yet perhaps there is not one the fewer in Britain, but rather many more, on account of the employment the colonies afford to manufacturers at home. This million doubling, ſuppoſe but once in twenty-five years, will in another century be more than the people of England, and the greateſt number of Engliſhmen will be on this ſide the water. What an acceſſion of power to the Britiſh empire by ſea as well as land! What increaſe of trade and navigation! What numbers of ſhips and ſeamen! We have been here but little more than 100 years, and yet the force of our privateers in the late war, united, was greater, both in men and guns, than that of the whole Britiſh navy in Queen Elizabeth's time:—how important an affair then to Britain, is the preſent treaty * for ſettling the bounds between her colonies and the French, and how careful

* 1751.

ſhould ſhe be to ſecure room enough, ſince on the room depends ſo much the increaſe of her people?

22. In fine, a nation well regulated is like a polypus †; take away a limb, its place is ſoon ſupplied: cut it in two, and each deficient part ſhall ſpeedily grow out of the part remaining. Thus if you have room and ſubſiſtence enough, as you may by dividing, make ten polypuſes out of one, you may of one make ten nations, equally populous and powerful; or rather, increaſe a nation ten fold in numbers and ſtrength. * * * * * * *

Of Populouſneſs.

Tranſlated from the French.

THERE is no maxim in politics ſo univerſally received, as, that a great number of people conſtitutes the power of a ſtate; and yet, at the ſame time, there is none whoſe ſpirit of progreſſion is ſo little underſtood. This proceeds from the inattention of the legiſlature to the moral cauſes that influence the conduct of mankind; which occaſions the rulers of nations to confine themſelves to general and ſimple regulations, which are ſeldom of much ſervice to this grand object.

Populouſneſs depends too much upon ſecond cauſes, to be truſted to fundamental and invariable maxims. Humour, genius, prejudice, the ſpirit of ſociableneſs, effeminacy, the love of eaſe, and enjoyment of life, the ſpirit of philoſophiſing, ſenſuality, debauchery, and in a word, all the human paſſions, which are in a continual fluctuation, are for ever ſetting limits to the progreſs of propagation. If the legiſlature comes to eſtabliſh general principles upon this ſubject, all is loſt; for to have no law is much better than to have ſuch as are fixed and permanent: as every thing therein is momentary, the regulations concerning it ought to be the ſame. The ſprings of propagation grow weak and out of order, if continual care be not taken to keep them in repair; and this, as well as every thing elſe, relating to the commonwealth, is the buſineſs of the legiſlature; and upon the means by them employed, depend always the greatneſs and power of the ſtate. We are more in want of moral, than of political laws.

In the ſyſtem of the Roman government may be obſerved an admirable ſagacity, which provided for every thing, by making the road through ſmall, to weighty affairs; and all owing to this cauſe, that the legiſlature knew the connexion between the ſmalleſt vices, and the higheſt virtues.

Who would imagine that the eſtabliſhing of cenſors was what ſupported the republic ſo long; and yet the inſpection of this magiſtrate was more directed towards the conduct of individuals, than upon the ſtate in general; but this was the very thing that prevented the government from ſinking under ſo many political cauſes, which muſt otherwiſe have brought it to ruin: for the cenſors, by correcting the vices of individuals, prevented a general corruption. This vigilance produced a good behaviour, and the populouſneſs of a ſtate will always depend upon the degree of

† A water inſect well known to naturaliſts.

purity

purity in the public manners. The ruin of almoſt all the ſtates that have periſhed in the world, has been brought about by want of attention to trivial matters. If we trace the principle of what is commonly called a thing indifferent, it will generally be found to be the ſource of the greateſt diſorders. That great politician the Preſident Monteſquieu obſerves, that it is a matter perfectly indifferent in itſelf, that a daughter-in-law ſhould go every morning to pay ſuch or ſuch duties to her mother-in-law; but if it be conſidered that theſe external cuſtoms do continually keep alive a ſentiment, which it is neceſſary to impreſs in every heart, and which from thence enters the mind that governs empires, it will appear that ſuch actions are requiſite to be done.

The ſame may he ſaid with regard to propagation. It is very indifferent in itſe'f, in how free and open a manner a man behaves in the company of women, provided he performs the duty of a citizen; but if it be found that theſe free and eaſy airs contribute to form the ſpirit of the nation, and diſpoſe it to gallantry, it becomes neceſſary for the legiſlature to interpoſe, and to prevent ſuch or ſuch an action from being done in a manner that is detrimental to the public. Men never continue in one fixed point, they either degenerate or grow better. It is a general rule, that a man cannot perform, in its full extent, the duties of a huſband at home, while he is perpetually playing the part of a gallant abroad; for this would be forming a contraſt in the married ſtate: and this ſpirit of coquetry is what keeps our huſbands at ſuch a diſtance from their wives, that the ends of marriage are but weakly performed. It is a law of nature, that to divide our deſires deſtroys the very object of them. If a compariſon be made between the offspring of a thouſand grave Germans, who allow of no other law in marriage but that of Hymen, with the ſame number of our French gallants, it would ſoon appear of what conſequence it is to the political ſtate that a nation be more or leſs gay. It will undoubtedly be ſaid, that all this is owing to the climate: but allowing it to be ſo, has not the legiſlature a power to correct this evil influence? Without doubt it has, or ought to have; for otherwiſe a nation would be deſtitute of means to remedy the defects in its conſtitution, and would inevitably periſh notwithſtanding its good laws. Men come into the world without character, which is given to them by the government under which they are born. An Engliſhman, who now prides himſelf upon his liberty, would, if born in Turkey, have been as fond of ſlavery; for all depends upon the legiſlature.

This ſpirit of gallantry produces among us a certain kind of ſhame annexed to the condition of a huſband, which is carried ſo far as to make a man bluſh for being united to a wife. None now-a-days, except the loweſt people in France, care to acknowledge themſelves the huſbands of their wives. The contrary practice is ſo firmly eſtabliſhed among people of a certain rank, that I could almoſt challenge a man of this ſort to dare appear in public with his wife. The braveſt of them, on this occaſion, have not courage to do it.

Now it is morally impoſſible but

that ſuch coolneſs abroad muſt ſoon degenerate into indifference at home; and indeed theſe ſort of people do not marry to have a wife, but to live in a kind of ſeparation from her. None but tradeſmen now cohabit with their wives; for thoſe of a ſuperior rank the apartment of *Monſieur*, is never that of *Madame*. Conjugal ſociety is now only for the goods of fortune; and very ſoon marriages will be made in order never to ſee one another afterwards. In France, every thing is managed in ſuch a manner, as to render wedlock of the leaſt uſe to propagation; and nothing is wanting to compleat this ſcheme, but to inſert in the marriage articles, a clauſe for the entire ſeparation of bodies.

The whim of paſſing for the moſt ſociable people in Europe, is one cauſe of the diſorder before ſpoken of, and our government, inſtead of preventing, ſeems to authorize this phrenſy. I ſhall make one remark, which is, that there is no term in our language ſo little underſtood, as the true ſignification of the word *Society*. According to the preſent acceptation I think we may boldly define ſociety to be, the degree of corruption in the manners of the people; becauſe the irritation of the paſſions is a conſequence of that freedom of intercourſe. The more free and open the correſpondence between the ſexes is, the more the follies of the nation are increaſed; and of neceſſity, the narrower bounds are preſcribed to propagation.

The inclination of the French to what is called ſociableneſs, by bringing both ſexes together, ſtimulates the paſſions of both, and ſets nature in a conflict with itſelf.

Our ſociety is a kind of public ſhew, and introduces the nation as it were upon a perpetual ſtage, and always expoſed to open view; ſo that ſociableneſs with us is deſtructive of ſociety. The dread of being reckoned a barbarous people, is the cauſe that we are really become ſo; for I will maintain, that that nation, which is guilty of the greateſt number of vices, is always the moſt barbarous.

It is certain that among us is found very few moral virtues, and ſtill fewer of the civil kind: for in general good faith, honour, and probity ſeem to be baniſhed, and their places ſupplied by gallantry, and an indulgence of the paſſions.

From a deſire to pleaſe, and render themſelves agreeable, ariſes that inclination in the fair ſex of ſacrificing every thing to the preſervation of their beauty. The women of a certain rank in France find they are great loſers by bearing children, and for that reaſon many of them live ſingle even in the married ſtate; but if a deſire of ſeeing themſelves perpetuated in a race of deſcendants, ſhould induce them to conform to the ends of matrimony, populouſneſs is not much profited by this claſs, becauſe their delicacy renders their propagation uſeleſs; for among the ladies of the firſt and ſecond rank in France, how few are thoſe that ſuckle their own children? and this indiſpenſible duty of all mothers, is, with us, ceaſed to be one. If by accounts taken in many parts of Europe, between children ſuckled in public hoſpitals, and thoſe entruſted to the care of country nurſes, the loſs by the firſt manner has been found ſo conſiderable, what immenſe difference muſt there not be between thoſe chil-

children ſuckled by a mother in eaſy circumſtances, and thoſe given up to mercenary nurſes, for the moſt part poor and miſerable. People wonder that ſo many of theſe children periſh; but the wonder would be greater if they did not; and it is a ſort of phenomenon in nature if they eſcape death. For how can infants, produced by ſuch delicate mothers, in the firſt ſtage of their weakneſs, ſupport ſuch foreign nouriſhment, which by being common to the whole ſpecies, is not the more ſuitable to their conſtitution. Our magiſtrates need only to order an account to be taken of ſuch children as are entruſted to the care of theſe mercenary nurſes, and a like number of thoſe brought up by the mothers, and they will find, by comparing the dead with the living, that the loſs to the commonwealth would be in the proportion of five to three.

From the ſame principles ariſes that immoderate fondneſs for the eaſe and enjoyment of life, equally fatal to propagation. A certain ſluggiſhneſs of ſoul, makes many of both ſexes apprehend great inconveniencies in a married ſtate. A wife, children, and domeſtic concerns, are matters that abundance of people are ſtudious to avoid; this love of eaſe, and the pleaſures of life, is what has filled France with ſuch an infinite number of unmarried men, who diſappear in the world, and carry their whole poſterity with them: bad citizens, who conſider themſelves alone, and ſink all regard for the commonweath in their own perſons. I will here make another obſervation, which is of the utmoſt importance in this age, where a certain cuſtom has been introduced, which ſeems to give to every one a right to diſpoſe of his poſterity. If a man is not allowed to kill himſelf, becauſe he thereby deprives the ſtate of a member, much leſs ſhould he be permitted to live ſingle, ſince this is a voluntary deſtruction of a future race of deſcendants.

Every particular citizen is a portion of the maſs of the people, and as a member of the commonwealth, he is under an obligation of contributing to its duration, and to furniſh his quota to its perpetuity, From the Civil Law, which forbids a man to deſtroy himſelf, neceſſarily ariſes this which prohibits him from annihilating a whole poſterity. Our own exiſtence points out to us our duty in this reſpect; for as we are ſenſible every moment that we do exiſt, it proves that our fore-fathers performed the obligations they were under.

Nothing can be more trifling than what is often allegded on this ſubject, That a ſmall number of ſingle perſons cannot greatly injure the general populouſneſs; for if one citizen aſſumes this privilege, every one has an equal right to it, and by this means laws would become uſeleſs, and the republic deſtroyed.

On the other hand, luxury, which is patronized even by thoſe that preſide in the political and civil government, greatly contributes to the decreaſe of our people, by putting ſhackles upon every claſs in the married ſtate. Since this vice has made ſuch a progreſs among us, an infinite number of things, heretofore thought ſuperfluous, are now become eſſential to the married ſtate; ſo that people

engage in it now with the only view of enjoying ſeveral articles of mere pomp and oſtentation: and as the abilities of the contracting parties are ſeldom found ſufficient to ſupport them ſuitable to the extravagance of each claſs, great numbers remain ſingle. For one woman of fortune, there are an hundred poor men, and *vice verſa*; but luxury creating in each the ſame views, it neceſſarily follows, that out of one hundred of both ſexes, there are ninety-eight that do not marry at all. Conveniency, which ought to increaſe our people, is the very thing that leſſens them.

A man would be out of countenance, if he could not make his wife appear abroad in ſome ſtate; and becauſe he cannot reach this point of elegance, concludes that it is more convenient for him to avoid matrimony.

It is ſurprizing how many marriages are prevented for want of a plain, or a gilded coach; an equipage more or leſs ſplendid, of horſes, footmen, &c. and what numbers of ſubjects are denied a being, for want of a diamond ring, a ſilk gown, or a marriage preſent!

All our modern matches are modelled upon the plan of a ſuperior luxury to what they enjoyed in a ſingle ſtate; and nothing is more common than to hear it ſaid, that it would be imprudent to marry without a proſpect of living better: and becauſe this better is not certainly to be attained, matrimony is avoided. One would imagine that marriage was an affair that did not concern the commonwealth, ſince every one is ſuffered to conſult his own eaſe and conveniency alone, without any regard to the ſtate. The end and deſign of marriage is the very thing that hinders it; for how can a genteel education be given to ſix children, without a handſome income? and becauſe a man has not ſuch an income, the ſtate is deprived of ſix children.

People do not ſufficiently conſider, that by multiplying the number of citizens the fortune of the ſtate would be augmented; and that by being a member of the ſame, he is a partaker of the public advantage.

Luxury is the cauſe that ſo many among us poſtpone marriage to ſuch a period of life, as renders us the leaſt proper for the duties of it; for it is a general rule, firſt to make a fortune, and then to marry: and as the raiſing of a fortune is every day more and more difficult, and as every one has the ſame point in view, this engagement, in many claſſes, is always deferred to diſtant time; ſo that the commonwealth loſes a vaſt number of ſubjects that leſs luxurious times would have produced.

To the ſame cauſe is owing that three or four ſons or daughters of one family are forced into celibacy, in order to furniſh the eldeſt ſon or daughter with the means of living in ſplendor; and thereby the progeny of a whole family is ſacrificed to vain pomp and oſtentation.

The prodigious number of ſervants, confined to celibacy, makes a wide breach in our populouſneſs; for the firſt article in the contract inſiſted on by the maſter, is, that the ſervant ſhall not marry: ſo that this claſs of ſubjects, in order to get a ſubſiſtence, are compelled to contribute to the depopulation of the ſtate: and thereby annihilate a conſiderable part of our poſterity.

It

It is inconceivable what a number of young girls are condemned to celibacy in the characters of ſervants and waiting-maids: for this is the general condition of their engagement. Our ladies of the firſt rank keep no leſs than ten or twelve of theſe young maidens, to attend their perſons, whereby the moſt indiſpenſible duty of a citizen is ſacrificed to vanity; and as they are detained in this ſtate, from the age of 15 to 45, they are ſet at liberty at a time when they can be of no ſervice to the commonwealth. Upon a ſuppoſition that the total number of our domeſtics of both ſexes amounts to 200,000, the eightieth part of our poſterity becomes annihilated: from whence it may be concluded, that, in a certain revolution of years, the claſs of domeſtics muſt ſwallow up that of their maſters.

On the other hand, the little attention given by our rulers to the progreſs of ſciences, which always affects the political government, by introducing new modes of thinking, has not a little helped to reduce the number of our people. Men, being left to their full liberty, are apt to abuſe every thing: even virtue itſelf ſtands in need of a guide; for, without one, it often degenerates into vice. A number of citizens, under pretence that the ſtudy of the liberal arts is incompatible with the cares of a family, keep clear of that incumbrance.

It is not philoſophy itſelf, but the ſpirit of philoſophizing, that makes a philoſopher a bad citizen. This venerable name, which heretofore pointed out the duties of mankind, is now perverted to a different purpoſe. The true ſpirit of philoſophy is that which contributes to perpetuate the order and harmony of the commonwealth, and to enforce the obligation that every member is under to the public, which is ſuperior to all other duties. A life too contemplative, a violent fondneſs for ſpeculative ſciences, a determined taſte for retirement, and an averſion for what ſtudious men call buſineſs, is always criminal when it includes the idea of abſolute celibacy. Our country has the firſt claim to our ſervice. The higheſt civil virtue is, as I have already ſaid, that which diſpoſes a citizen to furniſh his quota towards perpetuating that ſociety, whereof he is a member.

Unlawful amours with looſe women, occaſion a frightful chaſm in our populouſneſs; and the magiſtrates, whoſe buſineſs it is to check theſe irregularities, are frequently more corrupt than the people they are appointed to correct. The number of unmarried proſtitutes in the whole kingdom may probably amount to 100,000 (in this number is included all the looſe women in the nation, that are more or leſs public, according to the government of each city, but ſtill are given to proſtitution) and the ſame number of men muſt be allowed for the firſt debauching of theſe women. But the evil does not ſtop here: for who can calculate the miſchief done to propagation by this open licentiouſneſs. Many are corrupted by example; and the promiſcuous intercourſe between the lewd of both ſexes, makes ſuch a prodigious breach in our populouſneſs, as is ſeverely felt in every branch.

There is in nature a certain point of progreſſion, from which ſhe cannot depart without deſtroying herſelf. If her motion is too ſlow, ſhe degenerates; if too quick, ſhe falls into

into decay: and ſterility is the effect of both theſe extremes. It is a known rule, that none propagate leſs, than thoſe who endeavour to propagate much: for this faculty wears out, like other things. The reaſon why the Turks have ſo few children is, becauſe they have ſo many wives: and the only difference between our debauchery and the Ottoman voluptuouſneſs, conſiſts only in the word. All our cities in France reſemble ſo many ſeraglios, where, at any time, a citizen may toſs the handkerchief to the favourite Sultana. Debauchery has debilitated us to ſuch a degree, that the kingdom is full of old men at the age of 25; and it ſeems as if the utmoſt extent of human life in France was limited to 45: ſo that it may be truly ſaid, that our time of propagation ends when that of other nations is in its higheſt vigour. Take notice of the greateſt part of our nobility, that is, ſuch to whom fortune has opened a full career to their deſires, and you would take them for walking ſkeletons. They are only the ſhadows of bodies, and exiſt by art: for there is nothing in nature to ſupport them. The families of this ſpecies extinguiſh daily: for by what miracle can theſe patched-up beings procreate, when they themſelves can hardly be counted in the rank of men? Every other claſs of people, in proportion to their abilities, follow the example of the great; and, in ſhort, the univerſal depravation of manners throughout the whole kingdom, has a manifeſt tendency towards depopulation.

A fatal diſeaſe, ſpread among us by debauchery, threatens the whole ſpecies; and is become ſo epidemical, that even virgins are not free from it; for its effects are felt in the houſes of order and retirement, where a ſtrict and regular life baniſhes the very name of debauchery: as no one can be ignorant that this diſorder is hereditary, and paſſes from the father to the children. It is true, this diſeaſe does not always kill, but it weakens nature to ſuch a degree, as greatly prejudices propagation: for children, who are infected before they are born, can only produce an unhealthy race; ſo that, in the ſecond or third generation, the offspring of theſe people becomes extinct.

The medical art aſſumes to itſelf great praiſe, for having diſcovered a remedy for this diſeaſe, which, though it does not always radically cure it, proves at leaſt a good palliative: but, perhaps, populouſneſs has ſuffered by this diſcovery; and it might have been an advantage to our political ſtrength, if this remedy had remained a ſecret; for the diſtemper would then have appeared ſo ſhocking, from the ſmall hopes of finding a cure, that people would have been very careful to avoid it; and imminent death would have ſet bounds to our licentiouſneſs. Men would certainly have conſidered before-hand, that, by giving themſelves up to looſe deſires, the effects muſt have been terrible even in this life, no leſs than inevitable death. But now, the expectation of a cure induces them to run into debauchery with their eyes open. This diſeaſe is become ſo common, that it ceaſes to be ſhameful: and it is not now mentioned as a loathſome diſtemper, but as an accident by which health is impaired.

According to calculations made by the Marſhal de Vauban, France, in his time, wanted 5,175,000 inhabitants;

habitants; for he lays it down as a principle, that a ſquare league of 4688 acres of land is ſufficient to produce food for 800 perſons; whereas, in his time, ſuch a diſtrict maintained no more than 627. As he builds his computation upon the ſtate of agriculture in his time, which is ſince brought to ſuch perfection in England, that one acre, which then yielded ſix buſhels, will now produce 18, we may fairly conclude that France is capable of maintaining ten millions of people more than the preſent number.

With all the pompous titles of rich and opulent, ſo laviſhly beſtowed upon France, ſhe is not more than half ſo powerful as ſhe might be; and, conſequently, all her views of grandeur and advancement have hitherto been only vain and empty names: the projects of her wiſeſt miniſters mere chimeras; her negotiations, political ſchemes, and combinations, have not been founded upon any principles; and all her wars by ſea and land, her ſieges, battles, and conqueſts, have been of no real advantage to her. While we are hugging ourſelves with high notions of our populouſneſs, we never conſider that the ſtrength of a ſtate does not conſiſt in a great number of inhabitants, but in the greateſt number comparatively with the populouſneſs of other nations, in proportion to its extent of territory.

This undoubted principle being granted, it is evident that France, in proportion to its extent, is the leaſt populous of any nation in Europe. England, which is one-third in extent, is almoſt half as populous as France. Holland, in proportion to its territory, has four times the number of people. Spain has, relatively, more inhabitants; and even that deſert of Europe, Portugal, is better peopled. Every ſtate in Italy, not excepting even the Pope's dominions, is more populous. In order to be convinced of this truth, we need only divide the French monarchy into different portions, equal to the extent of the ſtates beforementioned; it will appear that each ſeparate diviſion will not vie in populouſneſs with either of theſe governments. As for example, Portugal is but a trifle larger than one of our provinces, and yet that kingdom contains two millions of inhabitants; and I may challenge any one to find two millions of French in a circuit of ground ſo ſmall as Portugal. If France be ſubdivided into as many parts as there are different ſtates in Italy, and the inhabitants diſpoſed in the ſame proportion, our diviſions would appear like ſo many deſerts, when compared with thoſe ſtates, which we have always conſidered as thin of people; and the reaſon is, becauſe we are apt to draw the compariſon between the populouſneſs of our whole kingdom, and that of each ſtate in particular.

Now it is mathematically true, that a ſtate containing 50 millions of acres, with eight millions of people, is more powerful than another ſtate that contains 150 millions of acres with only 20 millions of inhabitants. This fatal truth is a proof that France is weaker than moſt of the nations that ſurround her; and the reaſon of it is, becauſe the increaſe of her people has not kept pace with the increaſe of her neighbours. A decreaſe of people is owing to cauſes, like every thing elſe; and, in order to diſcover

diſcover what theſe cauſes are, it may be ſufficient to eſtabliſh theſe evident principles, wherein all politicians are agreed: firſt, that the number of people always depends upon the quantity of neceſſary ſubſiſtence; ſecondly, that the populouſneſs of a ſtate can never be very conſiderable, where the labouring part of the people do not much contribute towards it; and, thirdly, that the whole edifice of populouſneſs depends upon this claſs of people being in comfortable circumſtances.

In order to judge whether theſe maxims have hitherto been adopted by our adminiſtration, we need only to caſt an eye upon the general condition of our huſbandmen and labourers. 'We ſee upon the ſurface of our country a race of beings, miſerably fed and cloathed, deſtitute of almoſt every neceſſary of life, and who ſcarcely carry about them the figure of humanity.' This is a true portrait of our countrymen. Monſieur D'Angeuil obſerves, that our labourers have not a competent ſubſiſtence; that they are a ſpecies of creatures who begin to decay before they arrive at forty years old, for want of nouriſhment to ſupport them under their labour, and that human nature is injured by comparing them with other men.

The want of proper diet among this claſs of people, weakens the principle of propagation, and nature decays for want of ſuſtenance. Great quantities of our land lie like a deſert, and many of our provinces are thin of huſbandmen, becauſe marriages among that claſs of people become every day leſs and leſs frequent; and ſuch is the effect of indigence and miſery, that the mind ſinks down under perpetual affliction, and death is carried into the boſom of life itſelf. A man can feel no pleaſing ſenſations with regard to his poſterity, while he is not certain of his own exiſtence. In ſhort, what can induce men to produce children in the world, when, from their own example, it is plain they are born to inherit only poverty and diſtreſs?

Our legiſlature has truſted too much to nature, which they imagine is of itſelf ſufficiently inclined to propagate the ſpecies. But though it ſhould be allowed that men are much diſpoſed to matrimony, it will not follow as a conſequence, that their progeny muſt be numerous: for as indigence prevails equally in both ſexes, and as a poor man can only expect to marry a poor woman, what proſpect of propagation can ſuch a match afford? It is frequently obſerved that farmers and labourers have a great many children; but there is ſomething equivocal in this expreſſion: for the meaning is, they produce a great many, but that is no proof of their being populous; for commonly the greateſt part of theſe children periſh in their infancy. They juſt make their appearance in the commonwealth, and diſappear before they are in a condition of doing it any ſervice; like thoſe actors who finiſh their parts in the firſt ſcene of the comedy. The bearing of children, and the neceſſary confinement after delivery, is an expence to our countrywomen, as it leſſens the ſum of the labour theſe women are employed about, for every gap in the general induſtry is ſome diſadvantage; and though this loſs ſeems not to be felt, it is not the leſs a loſs to the public. Nature governs all things. Trees and plants grow

or

or periſh, in proportion to the plenty or ſcarcity of juices that nouriſh them; and the ſame of men, who are nothing elſe but plants of a ſuperior order; when nouriſhment fails, or the quality of it is bad, the child muſt periſh: and what nouriſhment can theſe poor children receive from the milk of mothers reduced to the only ſuſtenance of bad bread, and frequently not enough even of that?

It is a known fact in phyſic, that the unwholſome food of nurſes always renders the children ſickly, weak, and languiſhing, if it does not kill them. As the ſyſtem of human nature is every where the ſame, why ſhould it be imagined that our huſbandmen can each contribute to populouſneſs, while every one may be convinced, by his own obſervation, that our provinces are almoſt depopulated. When I was in England, I procured an account of the number of children found in a thouſand families of laborers, and, upon my return into France, I compared it with the children in a like number of ſuch families in our provinces, and found, that, allowing for the difference in ages and dates of the marriages, that the increaſe was in favour of England, in the proportion of three to two. This is intirely owing to that claſs of people in England being in better circumſtances than the like claſs with us; and this one conſideration will, better than any political ſyſtem, account for and explain why that country is more populous than France. I might draw the ſame conſequences from every other claſs, and demonſtrate that depopulation, in every one, is ſtill in proportion to the want of means, relative to each claſs.

Various Thoughts on various Subjects.

FEW people could enjoy themſelves if they were hurried along in a carriage, and knew that there was no driver to direct it; yet many people ſeem content in the world, without regarding whether it is under the guidance of providence; and ſome people ſeem pleaſed with the hope of there being no ſuch thing.

As the belief of a *God* is the foundation of all religion, there can be no religion without faith; but, as true religion includes virtue, religion cannot be perfect without works.

There is the ſame difference between faith and works, that there is between believing that a man is poor, and relieving him; you will not relieve him if you do not believe he is poor: but if you believe him poor, and do not relieve him, you may as well believe nothing at all about him.

The cauſe of religion has been more injured by thoſe who have talked and written againſt it, merely to gratify a ſpirit of pride, and a ſingularity of opinion, than by thoſe who have oppoſed it from principle: for the effect of what a man ſays, is in proportion to his parts, not his motives; and there have been very few men of parts, who have been ſincere in their oppoſition to Chriſtianity.

It has been ſaid, that if any man has entertained peculiar notions contrary to the received opinions of Chriſtians, he would act wiſely to keep them to himſelf; but it muſt be remembered, that this principle will equally ſuppreſs truth and error, and that if it had been always followed, the firſt reformers would

would have died in the external profeſſion of what they did not believe, and the whole Chriſtian world would ſtill have been involved in all the ignorance and abſurdity of popery.

He that affects to diſtinguiſh himſelf by ſingularities that are hurtful to ſociety, gives an indubitable proof of a little mind, that has no other power of gratifying its vanity.

In matters of religion we ſhould be particularly careful that our reaſon is not influenced by appetite, by paſſion, or by habit, for reaſon, *perfectly free*, is the beſt friend religion has, and cannot be too *freely* uſed.

Chriſtianity is not a ſpeculative ſcience, but a practical obligation.

Learning, like money, is not an end, but a means; and it is as ridiculous to poſſeſs one as the other, without uſing it for the good of mankind.

No man has a right to be idle, who has not been buſy. Let him that thinks he has a right to live as a recluſe, aſk himſelf, how he would be fed and cloathed if the ſame ſuppoſed right was claimed by others.

If all that is called learning was brought to the teſt, and nothing retained but truth, the largeſt library might ſoon be read.

He that lives in a college, after his mind is ſufficiently ſtocked with learning, is like a man, who having built, rigged, and victualled a ſhip, ſhould lock her up in a dry dock.

He who aims at univerſal knowledge, may know *about* many things, but he will properly *know* nothing.

To ſpeak well is a good thing, to think well is better, but to feel well is infinitely preferable to both.

Refined and elegant ſenſibility is a ſhorter way to rectitude than reaſon.

It is a true obſervation, that men ſuffer more patiently an imputation upon their morals than their underſtanding; and it has always been thought ſtrange, becauſe in one a man is culpable, in the other innocent; but the reaſon is, that a fault in morals a man has the power of correcting when he will, but a defect of underſtanding he muſt ſuffer for ever.

There is one ſure way of pleaſing in company, which is in every one's power to practiſe; ſhewing a diſpoſition to be pleaſed.

Perhaps we cannot help deſpiſing thoſe who have very mean intellects, but it is our indiſpenſible duty not to ſhew that we deſpiſe them; to take occaſion of ſuperior parts, to give another pain, is as cruel and as baſe, as for a giant to take advantage of the diminutive ſtature of a dwarf to beat him.

It often happens that thoſe are moſt deſirous of governing others, who are leaſt able to govern themſelves.

A ſingle life (according to my calculation tables, which are very exact) is but juſt half a life.

The art of courtſhip depends upon ſuch a variety of circumſtances, that it cannot be reduced to a regular ſyſtem; in other words, it is impoſſible to court ſyſtematically.

Advice from a Father to a Son.

On the art of parrying charitable ſubſcriptions.

DEAR SON, —ſtreet, Jan. 9.

THE weakneſs of my feet ſince the laſt fit, ſtill remaining,

ſo that I cannot viſit you, I continue writing, not only as it is an amuſement to myſelf, but may be of more laſting ſervice to you, than verbal advice occaſionally given.

In my three laſt, I gave you all the precepts that occurred to me, relative to *getting*; I ſhall now proceed to the topic of *ſaving*. And as the mad extravagance of the preſent age is *charity*, and you muſt meet with frequent temptations, and earneſt ſolicitations, to ſquander your money in that way, I ſhall, in the firſt place, give you ſome inſtructions in the *art of parrying a charitable ſubſcription*.

The want of this neceſſary art has been a great misfortune to many people I could name to you. For, beſides parting with their money againſt their will, they got the *character* of being *charitable*, which drew upon them freſh applications from other quarters, multiplying by ſucceſs, and creating endleſs vexation. And here I cannot help remarking the wiſdom of that precept of our holy religion, which requires, that *if we do give alms*, we ſhould do it *ſecretly*; ſo ſecretly that even *the left hand may not know what is done by the right*: that no one may be encouraged to aſk for more. And this is ſo agreeable to ſound human prudence, that even the unenlightened heathens could ſay *bis dat qui cito dat*; the *Engliſh* of which, as I am informed, is. *he gives twice that gives readily*; meaning, as I ſuppoſe, that if you are known to give readily, you will ſoon be aſked to give again.

Not that I would have you thought quite uncharitable neither, no more than I would have you thought poor and not able to give. The avoiding of theſe imputations, while at the ſame time you ſave your money, is the aim of the art I am about to inſtruct you in.

The firſt rule of this art is, *to like the charity, but diſlike the mode of it*. Suppoſe now, for inſtance, that you are aſked to ſubſcribe towards erecting an infirmary or new hoſpital; you are not immediately to refuſe your contribution; nor is it neceſſary, for you may ſay, 'The deſign ſeems a good one, but it is new to you, and you would willingly take a little time to conſider of it; becauſe, if you do any thing in this way, you would like to do ſomething handſome.' This puts by the demand for the preſent; and before the ſolicitors call again, inform yourſelf of all circumſtances of the intended ſituation, conſtitution, government, qualification of patients, and the like; then when all is fixed, if you learn that it is to be placed in the fields, 'You think it would have been much better in the city, or nearer to the poor, and more at hand to relieve them in caſe of accidents and other diſtreſſes; and beſides we have already hoſpitals enow in the fields.' If in the city, 'You can only approve of the fields, on account of the purer air, ſo neceſſary for the ſick.'—If they propoſe to take in all poor patients, from whatever quarter they come, 'You think it too general, and that every county, at leaſt, ought to take care of its own.' If it is limited to the poor of the city or county; 'You diſapprove of its narrowneſs, for charity and benevolence, like rain and ſunſhine, ſhould be extended to all the human race.' While the collectors are endavouring to remove theſe prejudices, you ply them with other objections of the like

like kind, relating to the conſtitution and management; and it is odds but ſome of your arguments appear ſtrong and unanſwerable, even to the advocates for the project themſelves; they will be ſorry that things are now ſettled in a different way, and leave you with a high opinion of your underſtanding, though they get none of your money.

The ſecond rule is, *to like ſome other charity better.* Thus if they come to you for a contribution to the *Magdalen-houſe*; 'You approve rather of the *Aſylum*, it being much eaſier in your opinion to prevent vice than to cure it.' If they apply for the *Aſylum*, then, 'What money you can ſpare for ſuch purpoſes, you intend for the *Magdalen-houſe*; the very name reminding you, that the converſion of proſtitutes is a good and practicable work; but the neceſſity or utility of the *Aſylum* does not appear ſo clear to you.'—Again, ſuppoſe your ſubſcription aſked to the *Lying-in-hoſpital*; then, 'You ſhould like one that would be on a more extenſive plan, and take in ſingle as well as married women; for very worthy young perſons may unfortunately need the convenience of ſuch an hoſpital, and the ſaving a character you look upon to be almoſt as meritorious as the ſaving of a life:' But if ſuch a general hoſpital be propoſed; then, 'You approve highly of the *married women's hoſpital*, and doubt whether a general one would not rather be an encouragement to lewdneſs and debauchery.' One inſtance more will be ſufficient on this head. Suppoſe they urge you for a ſubſcription to cloath the poor *French priſoners*; you are then to ſay, that, 'Charity to be ſure is a good thing, but *charity begins at home*; we have, beſides our own common poor, who are crying for bread in the ſtreets, many modeſt houſekeepers and families pining for want, who, you think, ſhould *firſt* be provided for, before we give our ſubſtance to thoſe that would cut our throats. Or, 'You are of opinion, the brave fellows that fight for us, and are now expoſed to the hardſhips of a winter campaign, ſhould be firſt comforted; or the widows and children of thoſe who have died in our ſervice, be taken care of.' But ſhould a ſubſcription be propoſed to you for theſe purpoſes, 'You are then of opinion, that the care of our own people is the buſineſs and duty of the government, which is enabled by the taxes we pay to do all that is neceſſary; but the poor *French* priſoners, deſerted by their prince and country, have only our charity to rely on; common humanity points them out as proper objects of beneficence; and beſides, to viſit the priſoner, to cloath the naked, be kind to the ſtranger, and do good to our enemies, are duties among the ſtrongeſt required by Chriſtianity'

The third rule is, *to inſinuate* (but without ſaying it in plain terms) *that you either will contribute, or have already contributed handſomely, though you do not ſubſcribe.* This is done by intimating, 'That you highly approve of the thing, but have made a reſolution that your name ſhall never appear in a liſt of ſubſcribers on ſuch occaſions; for that the world, you find, is apt to be very cenſorious, and if they ſee that a man has not given according to their ideas of his ability, and the importance of the occaſion,

'fion, they ſay he is mean and 'niggardly; or if by giving libe-'rally he ſeems to have ſet them 'an example they do not care to 'follow, then they charge him with 'vanity and oſtentation, and hint, 'that from motives of that kind he 'does much more than is ſuitable 'to his circumſtances.' And then you add, that 'your *ſubſcribing*, or 'openly giving, is not at all neceſ-'ſary; for that as bankers are no-'minated to receive contributions, 'and many have already ſent in 'their mites, and any one may ſend 'in what they pleaſe, you ſuppoſe 'a few guineas from a perſon un-'known will do as much good as 'if his name was in the liſt.' This will entitle you to the credit of any one of the ſums, *by an unknown hand*, or *by N. N.* or *X. Y. Z.* whichſoever they may think fit to atcribe to you.

The reaſon why I would not have you ſay in plain terms, that you *have given*, or *will give*, when you really *have not*, or *do not intend it*, is, that I would have you incur treſpaſſes, no more than debts, unneceſſarily, and be as frugal of your ſins as of your money; for you may have occaſion for a lie in ſome other affair, at ſome other time, when you cannot ſerve your turn by an evaſion.

Thus, my ſon, would I have you exerciſe the great privilege you are endowed with, that of being a *reaſonable creature*; to wit, a creature capable of finding or making a reaſon for doing or not doing any thing, as may beſt ſuit its intereſt or its inclination.

And ſo, referring other inſtructions to future letters, I recommend the rules contained in this, as worthy your cloſeſt attention; for they are not the airy ſpeculations of a theoriſt, but ſolid advices drawn from the practice of wiſe and able men. Rules, by the help of which, I myſelf, though I lived many years in great buſineſs, and with ſome reputation as a man of wealth, have ever decently avoided parting with a farthing to theſe modiſh plunderers; nor can I recollect, that, during my whole life, I have ever given any thing in charity, except once (God forgive me) a halfpenny to a blind man——for doing me an errand.

I am,

My dear Son, Your affect. Father,

GRIPUS.

On the prevailing rage of Dog-killing.

INdulgent nature ſeems to have exempted this iſland from many epidemic evils which are ſo fatal in other parts of the world. But though the nation be exempt from real evils; though there be neither famine nor peſtilence, yet there is a diſorder peculiar to the country, which every ſeaſon makes ſtrange ravages among its inhabitants; it ſpreads with peſtilential rapidity, and infects almoſt every rank of people. What is ſtill more ſtrange, the natives have no name for this peculiar malady, though well known to foreign phyſicians by the appellation of *epidæmic terror*.

A ſeaſon is not known to paſs, in which the people are not viſited by this cruel calamity: one year it iſſues from a baker's ſhop, in the ſhape of a ſix-penny loaf; the next it takes the appearance of a comet with a fiery tail; a third it threatens like a flat-bottomed boat; and a fourth it carries conſternation at the bite of a mad dog.

A dread of mad dogs is the *epidemic terror* which now prevails, and the whole nation is at preſent actually groaning under the malignity of its influence. The people ſally from their houſes with that circumſpection which is prudent in ſuch as expect a mad dog at every turning. The phyſician publiſhes his preſcription, the beadle prepares his halter, and a few of unuſual bravery arm themſelves with boots and buff gloves, in order to face the enemy, if he ſhould offer to attack them. In ſhort, the whole people ſtand bravely upon their defence, and ſeem, by their preſent ſpirit, to ſhew a reſolution of not being tamely bit by mad dogs any longer.

Their manner of knowing whether a dog be mad or no, ſomewhat reſembles the ancient cuſtom of trying witches. The old woman ſuſpected was tied hand and foot, and thrown into the water: if ſhe ſwam, then ſhe was inſtantly carried off to be burnt for a witch; if ſhe ſunk, then indeed ſhe was acquitted of the charge, but drowned in the experiment. In the ſame manner a crowd gathers round a dog ſuſpected of madneſs, and they begin by teizing the devoted animal on every ſide; if he attempts to ſtand upon the defenſive and bite, then is he unanimouſly found guilty, for *a mad dog always ſnaps at every thing*; if, on the contrary, he ſtrives to eſcape by running away, then he can expect no compaſſion, *for mad dogs always run ſtrait forward.*

It is pleaſant enough to mark the ſtages of this national diſeaſe. The terror at firſt feebly enters with a diſregarded ſtory of a little dog, that had gone through a neighbouring village, that was thought to be mad by ſeveral that had ſeen him. The next account comes, that a maſtiff ran through a certain town, and bit five geeſe, which immediately ran mad, foamed at the bill, and died in great agonies. Then comes an affecting hiſtory of a little boy bit in the leg, and gone down to be dipt in the ſalt water: when the people have ſufficiently ſhuddered at that, they are next congealed with a frightful account of a man who was ſaid lately to have died from a bite he had received ſome years before. This relation only prepares the way for another, ſtill more hideous, as how the maſter of a family, with ſeven ſmall children, were all bit by a mad lap-dog, and how the poor father firſt perceived the infection by calling for a draught of water, where he ſaw the lap-dog ſwimming in the cup.

When epidemic terror is thus excited, every morning comes loaded with ſome new diſaſter, as in ſtories of ghoſts each loves to hear the account, though it only ſerves to make him uneaſy: ſo here each liſtens with eagerneſs, and adds to the tidings ſome new circumſtances of peculiar horror. A lady, for inſtance, in the country, of very weak nerves, has been frighted by the barking of a dog; the ſtory ſpreads that a *mad dog* had frighted a lady of diſtinction; in the neighbouring village the report is, that a lady of quality was *bit* by a mad maſtiff. This account every moment gathers new ſtrength, and grows more diſmal as it approaches the capital; and, by the time it has arrived in town, the lady is deſcribed with wild eyes, and foaming mouth, running mad upon all fours, barking like a dog, biting

ing her ſervants, and at laſt ſmothered between two beds.

My landlady, a good-natured woman, but a little credulous, waked me ſome mornings ago before the uſual hour, with horror and aſtoniſhment in her looks, and deſired me, if I had any regard for my ſafety, to keep within; for a few days ago ſo diſmal an accident had happened, as to put *all the world* upon their guard. A mad dog down in the country, ſhe aſſured me, had bit a farmer, who ſoon becoming mad, ran into his own yard, and bit a fine brindled cow; the cow quickly became as mad as the man, began to foam at the mouth, and raiſing herſelf up went about on her hind legs, ſometimes barking like a dog, and ſometimes attempting to talk like the farmer. Upon examining into the grounds of this ſtory, I found my landlady had it from one neighbour, who had it from another neighbour, who heard it from very good authority.

Were moſt ſtories of this nature thoroughly examined, it would be found that numbers of ſuch as have been ſaid to ſuffer, were no way injured, and that of thoſe who have been actually bitten, not one in the hundred was bitten by a mad dog. Such accounts in general therefore only ſerve to make the people miſerable by falſe terrors, and ſometimes fright the patient into actual phrenzy by creating thoſe very ſymptoms they pretend to deplore.

But even allowing three or four to die in a ſeaſon of this terrible death (and four is probably too large a conceſſion) yet ſtill it is not conſidered, how many are preſerved in their health and their property by this devoted animal's ſervices. The midnight robber is kept at a diſtance; the inſidious thief is often detected, the healthful chace repairs many a worn conſtitution, and the poor man finds in his dog a willing aſſiſtant, eager to leſſen his toil, and content with the ſmalleſt retribution.

"A dog, *ſays one of the Engliſh poets*, is an honeſt creature, and I am a friend to dogs." Of all the beaſts that graze the lawn, or hunt the foreſt, a dog is the only animal, that leaving his fellows, attempts to cultivate the friendſhip of man; to man he looks in all his neceſſities, with a ſpeaking eye for aſſiſtance; exerts for him all the little ſervice in his power with chearfulneſs and pleaſure; for him bears famine and fatigue with patience and reſignation; no injuries can abate his fidelity, no diſtreſs induce him to forſake his benefactor; ſtudious to pleaſe, and fearing to offend, he is ſtill an humble ſtedfaſt dependant, and in him alone fawning is not flattery. How unkind then to torture this faithful creature, who has left the foreſt, to claim the protection of man! how ungrateful a return to an animal that ſo truly loves him!

Character of the Times, from the SCHEMER.

'TIS a very hard caſe that none but men of quality have been able, of late years, to write any thing that is good. All wit, about ſix years ago, came from L—— C——d; and nobody could ſay a clever thing that was not by the *vox populi* placed to his lordſhip's general account. For ſome time every Monitor, with very long ſentences in it, was my friend Pitt's;

every political pamphlet the E—— of B——'s; nay, ſo very imprudent was this popular judgment laſt year, that they gave a ſtrange medley performance, called a Conſolatory Letter, to the pen of a very noble and able writer; and now forſooth, becauſe the conſiderations on the German war have run three editions, oh, to be ſure it is ſome very great man that writes it. And oh to be ſure all that he ſays is very true. And oh to be ſure we are in a very bad hole. This is now all the cry of our wiſe-headed nation; and yet laſt year, becauſe five or ſix regiments of brave Engliſhmen were knocked on the head at Minden, there was not one politician of note in any coffee-houſe in the liberties of London or Weſtminſter, but told you that the next campaign in Germany would be a glorious one; that the allied army would drive the French to the gates of Paris; that we ſhould have an hundred thouſand brave troops, and all France could not ſtand againſt them. This was the talk laſt year. And Prince Ferdinand and the Marquis of Granby led the way to many a drunken bout, to the immortal honour of fat ſquires, and greaſy citizens. But now forſooth, becauſe you have got a new pamphlet, you muſt have new opinions. Why, in the name of wonder, did not your wiſe heads find this out laſt year? The arguments made uſe of in that pamphlet were as well known to you then as they are now; and yet ſuch was your pride, for a few victories, that had any one thought it worth their trouble, they might have perſuaded you that the King of France would, in a month's time, ſurrender his whole kingdom, on your own terms.

To tell you the truth, my dearly beloved brethren, you are all a pack of wavering, unſteady, thoughtleſs, unprincipled blockheads. I tell you, ye have no principle in any thing ye do, take ye either as a community, or as individuals. You all act by faſhion and prejudice. Every wind alters your weather-cock opinions. As individuals, let us examine your dreſs, your health, and your morals. For dreſs we muſt apply to the females, who are obliged to ſuit their external ornaments to your taſte and fancies. Theſe are altered at leaſt once a month, from high to low, from big to little, from decent to ſaucy, and from modeſt to immodeſt. No faſhion, tho' ever ſo ridiculous, is diſcarded, if there be but one madcap to ſet the example; ſo that the whole buſineſs of female œconomy, at preſent, is to aſk, What is the faſhion now? and then directly to repair to new regulate the dreſs of the ſucceeding day. This ſets the whole kingdom in an uproar. And many a diſpute ariſes when two ladies meet differently dreſſed, which is the neweſt faſhion. Then examine the men themſelves running from one taylor to another, for the neweſt cut; from one ſhoe-maker to another; from one barber to another; ſo that I verily believe not one man in ten, who is at all converſant in the modern world, can produce any one tradeſman that he can employ in the article of dreſs, for three years ſucceſſively; nor is it different in other reſpects, of furniture or ornament. One ſhop is ſeldom in faſhion above a year or two, and then lo no body buys any thing there now. The wine merchant has juſt the ſame chance; and the beſt claret is never

to

to be found in the ſame cellar two ſeaſons together.

In reſpect of health, the ſame ſcene of folly is diſcovered. Inſtead of employing regular bred phyſicians, or men of experience and credit, the firſt lady in the land, ſhould ſhe be too free with the *debauchee*, will not ſcruple to go muffled up to the back door of an advertiſing quack; and after having experienced the dreadful effects of folly, ignorance, and impudence, with one of theſe general pretenders, ſhe boldly ventures on a ſecond and third with the ſame ſucceſs, till be-doctor'd, or rather be-quack'd, to death, ſhe ſacrifices her youth, her beauty, and her health, to the marvellous puffs of a worthleſs raſcal, who has found out the art of deceiving under the ſkreen of royal authority.

Nor is the noble peer leſs guilty of this credulous uncertainty, who to remove the well-earn'd pangs of gouty indolence and luxury, will ſend from ſhop to ſhop, heap pill upon pill, decoction upon decoction, powder upon powder, balſam upon balſam, eſſence upon eſſence, tincture upon tincture, panacea upon panacea, till he has exhauſted his ſpirits, his patience, and his life, in ſearch of a medicine, which he wiſely concludes is in the hand of an ignorant mercenary, where it dropt by chance, and which was not to be diſcovered by thoſe who had ſpent a long life in a regular ſearch after the proper medicines for the diſorders of mankind. Nay, it is well known that even a family medicine, the noſtrum of an old beldam, a plaiſter ſpread on a pair of bellows, and boiled in a pipkin by ſome ſuperannuated nurſe, who knows not her right hand from her left, is held in more eſtimation by many, who would be aſhamed to own it, than the application of a man of ſenſe, who is thought a cheat, becauſe, having ſpent his life and his fortune in the ſervice of the ſick, he endeavours to live in a decent and reputable manner.

Add to theſe inſtances the amazing changes in diet and drinking. A year ago, punch was the moſt heavenly liquor upon earth; and the grateful acidity in that mixture, a fine antiſcorbutick, an agreeable cooler, and what not. Now, nobody muſt touch acids, that moſt deſtructive pernicious ſalt, that corroſive poiſon which preys on the vitals of the ſtrongeſt, and ſpares neither age nor complexion. Sometimes new malt liquors are as bad as a julep, and old beer is in high eſteem; ſometimes ſtale beer is the baſis of all human diſorders, and new ale a bland, mild, and ſaponaceous fluid, capable of renovating the decays of time, and adding a blooming plumpneſs even in the laſt ſtages of nature.

In reſpect to religion alſo we may trace the ſame follies, the ſame credulity, the ſame diffidence and uncertainty. Though we brag in publick of the moſt reaſonable, the moſt pure, the moſt ſcripture-like eſtabliſhment, yet look among us and ſee how we are broken and divided. What has the liberty which we glory in produced? Such diverſities of opinions, that out of one proteſtant church we have ſpun out a thouſand cavalling ſectariſts, who are daily by ſome new-fangled jargon, leading aſide the weak brethren from their reaſonable ſervice. Though Chriſt has commanded the

little children to be brought unto him. here comes one in a jealous fit, and forbids them to approach his church. Another discards all form and worship as vain and superstitious, and depends upon the workings of the spirit of obstinacy to perform the duties of christianity. Another kicks saints, apostles, bishops, and priests out of the communion, sends the whole fellowship a packing with Judas to the devil, and then claps up in the room of the minister of Christ a stiff formal don, who, without the same authority, expects a greater worship and respect. But hold, gentlemen, you are all damn'd! you are all going wrong, cries another. Here, says he, holding up a wet white handkerchief, here are the true signs of penitence and faith: observe my eyes flow with rivers of tears; this doctrine must be true, for look it makes us all cry. Ask your dear little lambs, all the world but you are damn'd; and God, for these last thousand and odd years, did never truly vouchsafe the light of the gospel to the sons of darkness till I came. Nay, to increase the glorious absurdity of my countrymen, the same wig, the same face, and the same action, will make them sob, cry, heave, pant, work inwardly, beat their breasts, and pour forth floods of penitence in one place, and in another place they shall have such a different effect as to cause the loudest applause, and the most universal laughter.

Of the ASSEMBLIES *of* RUSSIA.

WHEN Catharina Alexowna was made Empress of Russia, the women were in an actual state of bondage, but she undertook to introduce mixed assemblies, as in other parts of Europe: she altered the womens dress by substituting the fashions of England; instead of furs, she brought in the use of taffeta and damask, and cornets and commodes instead of caps of sable. The women now found themselves no longer shut up in separate apartments, but saw company, visited each other, and were present at every entertainment.

But as the laws to this effect were directed to a savage people, it is amusing enough, the manner in which the ordinances run. Assemblies were quite unknown among them, the Czarina was satisfied with introducing them, for she found it impossible to render them polite. An ordinance was therefore published according to their notions of breeding, which as it is a curiosity, and has never before been printed that we know of, we shall give our readers.

I. The person, at whose house the assembly is to be kept, shall signify the same by hanging out a bill, or by giving some other publick notice, by way of advertisement, to persons of both sexes.

II. The assembly shall not be open sooner than four or five o'clock in the afternoon, nor continue longer than ten at night.

III. The master of the house shall not be obliged to meet his guests, or conduct them out, or to keep them company; but, though he is exempt from all this, he is to find them chairs, candles, liquors, and all other necessaries the company may ask for; he is likewise to provide them with cards, dice, and every necessary for gaming.

IV.

IV. There ſhall be no fixed hour for coming or going away; it is enough for a perſon to appear in the aſſembly.

V. Every one ſhall be free to ſit, walk, or game as he pleaſes; nor ſhall any one go about to hinder him, or take exceptions at what he does, upon pain of emptying the great eagle (*a pint bowl full of brandy*): It ſhall likewiſe be ſufficient, at entering or retiring, to ſalute the company.

VI. Perſons of diſtinction, noblemen, ſuperior officers, merchants, and tradeſmen of note, head workmen, eſpecially carpenters, and perſons employed in chancery, are to have liberty to enter the aſſemblies; as likewiſe their wives and children.

VII. A particular place ſhall be aſſigned the footmen, except thoſe of the houſe, that there may be room enough in the apartments deſigned for the aſſembly.

VIII. No ladies are to get drunk upon any pretence whatſoever, nor ſhall gentlemen be drunk before nine.

IX. Ladies, who play at forfeitures, queſtions and commands, &c. ſhall not be noiſy or riotous; no gentleman ſhall attempt to force a kiſs, and no perſon ſhall offer to ſtrike a woman in the aſſembly, under pain of future excluſion.

Such are the ſtatutes upon this occaſion, which, in their very appearance, carry an air of ridicule and ſatire. But politeneſs muſt enter every country by degrees, and theſe rules reſemble the breeding of a clown, aukward, but ſincere.

POETRY.

The ACTOR, *a Poetical Epiſtle to* Bonnell Thornton, *Eſq;*

ACTING, dear Bonnell, its perfection draws
From no obſervance of mechanic laws.
No ſettled maxims of a fav'rite Stage,
No rules deliver'd down from age to age,
Let players nicely mark them as they will,
Can e'er entail hereditary ſkill.
If 'mongſt the humble hearers of the Pit,
At ſome lov'd Play the old man chance to ſit,
Am I pleas'd more becauſe 'twas acted ſo
By Booth and Cibber thirty years ago?
The mind recalls an object held more dear,
And hates the copy that it comes ſo near.
Why lov'd we Wilks's air, Booth's nervous tone?
In theme 'twas natural, 'twas all their own.
A Garrick's genius muſt our wonder raiſe,
But gives his mimic no reflected praiſe.
Thrice happy genius, whoſe unrival'd name
Shall live for ever in the voice of fame!
'Tis thine to lead with more than magic ſkill,
The train of captive paſſions at thy will;
To bid the burſting tear ſpontaneous flow
In the ſweet ſenſe of ſympathetic woe.
Thro' ev'ry vein I feel the chilneſs creep,
When horrors ſuch as thine have murder'd ſleep.
And at the old man's look and frantic ſtare
'Tis Lear alarms me, for I ſee him there.
Nor yet confin'd to tragic walks alone,
The comic muſe too claims thee for her own.
With each delightful requiſite to pleaſe,
Taſte, ſpirit, judgment, elegance, and eaſe.
Familiar nature forms thy only rule,
From Ranger's rake to Drugger's vacant fool.
With powers ſo pliant, and ſo various bleſt,
That what we ſee the laſt, we like the beſt.
Not idly pleas'd at judgment's dear expence,
But burſt outrageous with the laugh of ſenſe.
Perfection's top with weary toil and pain
'Tis genius only that can hope to gain.
The Play'r's profeſſion (tho' I hate the phraſe,
'Tis ſo *mechanic* in theſe modern days)

Lies

Lies not in trick, or attitude, or ſtart,
Nature's true knowledge is the only art.
The ſtrong-felt paſſion bolts into the face,
The mind untouch'd, was is it but grimace?
To this one ſtandard make your juſt appeal,
Here lies the golden ſecret: learn to FEEL.
Or fool or monarch, happy or diſtreſt,
No Actor pleaſes that is not *poſſeſs'd*.

Once on the Stage in Rome's declining days,
When chriſtians were the ſubject of their Plays,
Ere perſecution drop'd her iron rod,
And mortals wag'd an impious war with God,
An Actor flouriſh'd of no vulgar fame,
Nature's diſciple, and Geneſt his name.
A noble object for his ſkill he choſe,
A martyr dying 'midſt inſulting foes.
Reſign'd with patience to Religion's laws,
Yet braving monarchs in his Saviour's cauſe.
Fill'd with th' idea of the ſacred part,
He felt a zeal beyond the reach of art;
While look and voice, and geſture all expreſt
A kindred ardour in the Player's breaſt:
'Till as the flame thro' all his boſom ran,
He loſt the Actor and commenc'd the Man:
Profeſt the faith, his pagan Gods denied,
And what he acted then, he after died.

The Play'rs province they but vainly try,
Who want theſe pow'rs *deportment*, *voice* and *eye*.
The critic ſight 'tis only *grace* can pleaſe,
No figure charms us if it has not *eaſe*.
There are who think the ſtature all in all,
Nor like the hero if he is not tall.
The feeling ſenſe all other wants ſupplies,
I rate no Actor's merit from his ſize.
Superior height requires ſuperior grace,
And what's a giant with a vacant face?

Theatric monarchs in their tragic gait
Affect to mark the ſolemn pace of ſtate.
One foot put forward in poſition ſtrong,
The other like its vaſſal dragg'd along.
So grave each motion, ſo exact and ſlow,
Like wooden monarchs at a puppet-ſhow.
The mien delights us that has native grace,
But affectation ill ſupplies its place.

Unſkilful Actors, like your mimic apes,
Will writhe their bodies in a thouſand ſhapes;
However foreign from the Poet's art,
No tragic hero but admires a ſtart.

What

What tho' unfeeling of the nervous line,
Who but allows his atitude is fine?
While a whole minute equipoiz'd he ſtands,
'Till praiſe diſmiſs him with her echoing hands.
Reſolv'd, tho' nature hate the tedious pauſe,
By perſeverance to extort applauſe.
When Romeo ſorrowing at his Juliet's doom,
With eager madneſs burſts the canvaſs tomb,
The ſudden whirl, ſtretch'd leg, and lifted ſtaff,
Which pleaſe the vulgar, make the critic laugh.
To point the paſſion's force, and mark it well,
The proper action nature's ſelf will tell.
No pleaſing pow'rs diſtortions e'er expreſs,
And nicer judgment always loaths exceſs.
In ſock or buſkin who o'erleaps the bounds,
Diſguſts our reaſon, and the taſte confounds.
Of all the evils which the Stage moleſt,
I hate your fool who overacts his jeſt.
Who murders what the poet finely writ,
And like a bungler haggles all his wit,
With ſhrug, and grin, and geſture out of place,
And writes a fooliſh comment with his face.
Old Johnſon once, tho' Cibber's perter vein,
But meanly groupes him with a num'rous train,
With ſteady face, and ſober hum'rous mien,
Fill'd the ſtrong outlines of the comic ſcene.
What was writ down, with decent utterance ſpoke,
Betray'd no ſymptom of the conſcious joke;
The very man in look, in voice, in air,
And tho' upon the ſtage, he ſeem'd no Play'r.
The word and action ſhould conjointly ſuit,
But acting words is labour too minute.
Grimace will ever lead the judgment wrong,
While ſober humour marks th' impreſſion ſtrong.
Her proper traits the fixt attention hit,
And bring me cloſer to the Poet's wit;
With her delighted o'er each Scene I go,
Well-pleas'd, and not aſham'd of being ſo.
'Tis not enough the *voice* be ſound and clear,
'Tis modulation that muſt charm the ear.
When deſperate heroines grieve with tedious moan,
And whine their ſorrows in a ſee-ſaw tone;
The ſame ſoft ſounds of unimpaſſion'd woes,
Can only make the yawning hearers doze.
The voice all modes of paſſion can expreſs,
That marks the proper word with proper ſtreſs.

But none emphatic can that Actor call,
Who lays an equal emphasis on *all*.
Some o'er the tongue the labour'd measures roll
Slow and delib'rate as the parting toll,
Point ev'ry stop, mark ev'ry pause so strong,
Their words, like stage-processions, stalk along.
All affectation but creates disgust,
And e'en in speaking *we* may seem *too* just.
Nor proper, Thornton, can those sounds appear,
Which bring not numbers to thy nicer ear;
For them in vain the pleasing measure flows
Whose recitation runs it all to prose;
Repeating what the poet sets not down,
The verb disjointing from its friendly noun.
While pause, and break, and repetition join
To make a discord in each tuneful line.
Some placid natures fill the allotted Scene
With lifeless drone, insipid and serene;
While others thunder ev'ry couplet o'er,
And almost crack your ears with rant and roar.
In so much noise but little sense is found,
As empty barrels make the greatest sound.
More nature oft' and finer strokes are shewn,
In the low whisper than tempestuous tone.
And Hamlet's hollow voice and fixt amaze,
More powerful terror to the mind conveys,
Than he, who swol'n with big impetuous rage,
Bullies the bulky phantom off the stage.
The modes of grief are not included all
In the white handkerchief and mournful drawl;
A single look more marks th' internal woe,
Than all the windings of the lengthen'd Oh.
Up to the *face* the quick sensation flies,
And darts its meaning from the speaking eyes;
Love, transport, madness, anger, scorn, despair,
And all the passions, all the soul is there.
In vain Ophelia gives her flow'rets round,
And with her straws fantastic strews the ground;
In vain now sings, now heaves the desp'rate sigh,
If phrenzy sit not in the troubled eye.
In Cibber's look commanding sorrows speak,
And call the tear fast trick'ling down my cheek.
He who in earnest studies o'er his part,
Will find true nature cling about his heart.
All from their eyes impulsive thought reveal,
And none can want expression who can feel.
There is a fault which stirs the critic's rage,
A want of due attention on the stage.

There

There have been Actors, and admir'd ones too,
Whose tongues wound up set forward from their cue.
In their own speech who whine, or roar away,
Yet unconcern'd at what the rest may say;
Whose eyes and thoughts on diff'rent objects roam
Until the prompter's voice recall them home.
Divest yourself of hearers if you can,
And strive to speak, and be the very man.
Why should the well-bred actor wish to know
Who sits above to-night, or who below.
So 'mid th' harmonious tones of grief or rage,
Italian squallers oft disgrace the stage.
When with a simp'ring leer, and bow profound,
The squeeking Cyrus greets the boxes round;
Or proud Mandane of imperial race,
Familiar drops a curt'sie to her grace.
To suit the dress demands the actor's art,
Yet there are those who over-dress the part.
To some prescriptive right gives settled things,
Black wigs to murd'rers, feather'd hats to kings.
But Michael Cassio might be drunk enough,
Tho' all his features were not grim'd with snuff.
Why shou'd Pol Peachum shine in sattin cloaths?
Why ev'ry devil dance in scarlet hose?
But in stage-customs what offends me most
Is the slip-door, and slowly-rising ghost.
Tell me, nor count the question too severe,
Why need the dismal powder'd forms appear?
When chilling horrors shake th' affrighted king,
And guilt torments him with her scorpion sting;
When keenest feelings at his bosom pull,
And fancy tells him that the seat is full,
Why need the ghost usurp the monarch's place,
To frighten children with his mealy face?
The king alone should form the phantom there,
And talk and tremble at the vacant chair.
If Belvidera her lov'd loss deplore,
Why for twin spectres bursts the yawning floor?
When with disorder'd starts, and horrid cries,
She paints the murder'd forms before her eyes,
And still pursues them with a frantic stare;
'Tis pregnant madness brings the visions there.
More instant horror would enforce the scene,
If all her shudd'ring were at shapes unseen.
Poet and Actor thus with blended skill,
Mould all their actions to their instant will;
'Tis thus, when feeling Garrick treads the stage,
(The speaking comment of his Shakespear's page.)

Oft

Oft as I drink the words with greedy ears,
I ſhake with horrors, or diſſolve with tears.
O ne'er may folly ſeize the throne of taſte,
Nor dulneſs lay the realms of genius waſte.
No bouncing crackers ape the thund'rer's fire,
No tumbler float upon the bending wire.
More natural uſes to the ſtage belong,
Than tumblers, monſters, pantomime, or ſong.
For other purpoſe was that ſpot deſign'd;
To purge the paſſions and reform the mind,
To give to nature all the force of art,
And, while it charms the ear, to mend the heart.
Thornton, to thee I dare with truth commend,
The decent ſtage as virtue's natural friend.
Tho' oft debas'd with ſcenes profane and looſe,
No reaſon weighs againſt its proper uſe.
Tho' the lewd prieſt his ſacred function ſhame,
Religion's perfect law is ſtill the ſame.
Shall they who trace the paſſions from their riſe,
Shew ſcorn her features, her own image vice;
Who teach the mind its proper force to ſcan,
And hold the faithful mirror up to man;
Shall their profeſſion e'er provoke diſdain,
Who ſtand the foremoſt in the moral train.
Who lend reflection all the grace of art,
And ſtrike the precept home upon the heart.
Yet, hapleſs artiſt, tho' thy ſkill can raiſe
The burſting peal of univerſal praiſe,
Tho' at thy beck, Applauſe delighted ſtands,
And lifts, Briareus-like, her hundred hands;
Know fame awards thee but a partial breath,
Not all thy talents brave the ſtroke of death.
Poets to ages yet unborn appeal,
And lateſt times th' eternal nature feel.
Tho' blended here the praiſe of Bard and Play'r,
While more than half becomes the Actor's ſhare,
Relentleſs death untwiſts the mingled fame,
And ſinks the Player in the Poet's name.
The pliant muſcles of the various face,
The mien that gives each ſentence ſtrength and grace,
The tuneful voice, the eye that ſpoke the mind,
Are gone, nor leave a ſingle trace behind.

ELE-

ELEGY. *Written at the approach of Spring.*

STERN Winter hence with all his train removes;
And chearful ſkies and limpid ſtreams are ſeen;
Thick ſprouting foliage decorates the groves;
Reviving herbage robes the fields in green.

Yet lovelier ſcenes ſhall crown th' advancing year,
When blooming Spring's full bounty is diſplay'd;
The ſmile of beauty ev'ry vale ſhall wear;
The voice of ſong enliven ev'ry ſhade.

O Fancy, paint not coming days too fair!
Oft for the proſpects ſprightly May ſhould yield,
Rain-pouring clouds have darken'd all the air,
Or ſnows untimely whiten'd o'er the field:

But ſhould kind Spring her wonted bounty ſhow'r,
The ſmile of beauty and the voice of ſong;
If gloomy thought the human mind o'erpow'r,
Ev'n vernal hours glide unenjoy'd along.

I ſhun the ſcenes where madd'ning paſſion raves,
Where Pride and Folly high dominion hold,
And unrelenting Avarice drives her ſlaves,
O'er proſtrate Virtue, in purſuit of gold:

The graſſy lane, the wood-ſurrounded field,
The rude ſtone fence with fragrant wall flow'rs gay,
The clay-built cot, to me more pleaſure yield
Than all the pomp imperial domes diſplay:

And yet ev'n here amid theſe ſecret ſhades,
Theſe ſimple ſcenes of unreprov'd delight,
Affliction's iron hand my breaſt invades,
And death's dread dart is ever in my ſight.

While genial ſuns to genial ſhowers ſucceed;
(The air all mildneſs, and the earth all bloom;)
While herds and flocks range ſportive o'er the mead,
Crop the ſweet herb, and ſnuff the rich perfume:

O why alone to hapleſs man deny'd
To taſte the bliſs inferior beings boaſt?
O why this fate, that fear and pain divide
His few ſhort hours on earth's delightful coaſt?

Ah ceaſe—no more of Providence complain!
'Tis ſenſe of guilt that wakes the mind to woe,
Gives force to fear, adds energy to pain,
And palls each joy by heav'n indulg'd below:

Why elſe the ſmiling infant-train ſo bleſt,
Ere dear-bought knowledge ends the peace within,
Or wild deſire inflames the youthful breaſt,
Or ill propenſion ripens into ſin?

As to the bleating tenants of the field,
As to the ſportive warblers on the trees,
To them their joys ſincere the ſeaſons yield,
And all their days and all their proſpects pleaſe;

Such joys were mine when from the peopled ſtreets,
Where on Thameſis' banks I liv'd immur'd,
The new-blown fields that breath'd a thouſand ſweeets,
To Surry's wood-crown'd hills my ſteps allur'd.

O happy hours, beyond recov'ry fled!
What ſhare I now, "that can your loſs repay,"
While o'er my mind theſe glooms of thought are ſpread,
And veils the light of life's meridian ray?

Is there no power this darkneſs to remove?
The long-loſt joys of Eden to reſtore?
Or raiſe our views to happier ſeats above,
Where fear and pain and death ſhall be no more?

Yes, thoſe there are who know a Saviour's love
The long-loſt joys of Eden can reſtore,
And raiſe their views to happier ſeats above,
Where fear and pain and death ſhall be no more:

Theſe grateful ſhare the gift of nature's hand;
And in the varied ſcenes that round them ſhine,
(The fair, the rich, the aweful, and the grand)
Admire th' amazing workmanſhip divine.

Blows not a flow'ret in th' enamell'd vale,
Shines not a pebble where the riv'let ſtrays,
Sports not an inſect in the ſpicy gale,
But claims their wonder and excites their praiſe?

For them e'en vernal Nature looks more gay,
For them more lively hues the fields adorn;
To them more fair the faireſt ſmile of day,
To them more ſweet the ſweeteſt breath of morn?

They feel the bliſs that faith and hope ſupply;
They paſs ſerene th' appointed hours that bring
The day that wafts them to the realms on high,
The day that centers in eternal ſpring.

To SICKNESS; *an* Elegy. *By Mr.* DELAP.

HOW blithe the flow'ry graces of the Spring
From Nature's wardrobe come! and hark how gay
Each glittering inſect, hovering on the wing,
Sings their glad welcome to the fields of May!

They gaze, with greedy eye, each beauty o'er;
They ſuck the ſweet breath of the bluſhing roſe;
Sport in the gale, or ſip the rainbow ſhow'r;
Their life's ſhort day no pauſe of pleaſure knows.

Like their's, dread Pow'r! my chearful morn diſplay'd
The flattering promiſe of a golden noon,
'Till each gay cloud, that ſportive Nature ſpread,
Dy'd in the gloom of thy diſtemper'd frown.

Yes, ere I told my two and twentieth year,
Swift from thy quiver flew the deadly dart;
Harmleſs it paſs'd 'mid many a blithe compeer,
And found its fated entrance near my heart.

Pale as I lay beneath thy ebon wand,
I ſaw them rove thro' Pleaſure's flowery field;
I ſaw Health paint them with her roſy hand,
Eager to burſt my bonds, but forc'd to yield.

Yet, while this mortal cot of mould'ring clay
Shakes at the ſtroke of thy tremendous pow'r,
Ah! muſt the tranſient tenant of a day
Bear the rough blaſt of each tempeſtuous hour?

Say; ſhall the terrors thy pale flag unfolds,
Too rigid Queen! unnerve the ſoul's bright pow'rs,
'Till with a joyleſs ſmile the eye beholds
Art's magick charms, and Nature's fairy bow'rs?

No, let me follow ſtill, thoſe bow'rs among,
Her flow'ry footſteps as the goddeſs goes;
Let me, juſt lifted 'bove th' unletter'd throng,
Read the few books the learned few compoſe.

And ſuffer, when thy aweful pleaſure calls
The ſoul to ſhare her frail companion's ſmart,
Yet ſuffer me to taſte the balm that falls,
From Friendſhip's tongue, ſo ſweet upon the heart.

Then, tho' each trembling nerve confeſs thy frown,
E'en 'till this anxious being ſhall become
But a brief name upon a little ſtone,
Without one murmur I embrace my doom.

For

For many a virtue, ſhelter'd from mankind,
Lives calm with thee, and lord o'er each deſire;
And many a feeble frame, whoſe mighty mind
Each muſe has touch'd with her immortal fire.

E'en * He, ſole terror of a venal age,
The tuneful bard, whoſe philoſophic ſoul
With ſuch bright radiance glow'd on Virtue's page,
Learn'd many a leſſon from thy moral ſchool.

He † too, who "mounts and keeps his diſtant way,"
His daring mind thy humanizing glooms
Have temper'd with a melancholy ray,
And taught to warble 'mid the village tombs.

Yes, goddeſs, to thy temple's deep receſs
I come, and lay for ever at its door
The ſyren throng of follies numberleſs,
Nor wiſh their flattering ſongs ſhould ſoothe me more.

Thy decent garb ſhall o'er my limbs be ſpread,
Thy hand ſhall lead me to thy ſober train,
Who here retir'd, with penſive pleaſure tread
The ſilent windings of thy dark domain.

Hither the cherub Charity ſhall fly,
From her bright orb, and brooding o'er my mind,
For miſery raiſe a ſympathizing ſigh,
Pardon for foes, and love for human kind.

Then, while Ambition's trump, from age to age
Its ſlaughter'd millions boaſts; while fame ſhall rear
Her deathleſs trophies o'er the bard and ſage;
Be mine the widow's ſigh, the orphan's pray'r.

ODE, *for the* NEW YEAR 1760. *By* William Whitehead, *Eſq*; *Poet Laureat.*

Strophe.

AGAIN the ſun's revolving ſphere
Wakes into life th' impatient year,
The white wing'd minutes haſte:——
And ſpite of fortune's fickle wheel,
Th' eternal fates have fix'd their ſeal
Upon the glories of the paſt,

* Mr. Pope. † Mr. Gray.

Suſpended high in memory's fane
Beyond even envy's ſoaring rage,
The deeds ſurvive, to breathe again
In faithful hiſtory's future page:
Where diſtant times ſhall wond'ring read
Of Albion's ſtrength, of battles won,
Of faith reſtor'd, of nations freed,
Whilſt round the globe her conqueſts run:
From the firſt bluſh of orient day
To where deſcend his noontide beams
On ſable Afric's golden ſtreams,
And where at eve the gradual gleams decay.

Antiſtrophe.

So much already haſt thou prov'd
Of fair ſucceſs, O beſt belov'd,
O firſt of favour'd iſles!
What can thy fate aſſign thee more,
What whiter boon has heav'n in ſtore
To bleſs thy monarch's ceaſeleſs toils?
Each riſing ſeaſon, as it flows,
Each month exerts a rival claim,
Each day with expectation glows,
Each fleeting hour demands its fame.
Around thy genius waiting ſtands
Each future child of anxious time;
See! how they preſs in ſhadowy bands
As from the fleecy rocks, ſublime
He rolls around prophetic eyes,
And earth, and ſea, and heaven ſurveys;
"O grant a portion of *thy* praiſe,"
"O bid us all," they cry, "with luſtre riſe."

Epode.

Genius of Albion, hear their pray'r!
O bid them all with luſtre riſe!
Beneath thy tutelary care
The brave, the virtuous, and the wiſe
Shall mark each moment's winged ſpeed
With ſomething that diſdains to die,
The hero's, patriot's, poet's meed,
And paſſport to eternity.
Around thy rocks while ocean raves,
While yonder ſun revolves his radiant car,
The land of freedom with the land of ſlaves,
As nature's friend, *muſt* wage illuſtrious war,
Then be each deed with glory crown'd,
'Till ſmiling peace reſume her throne,
'Till not on Albion's ſhores alone,
The voice of freedom ſhall reſound,

But every realm ſhall equal bleſſings find,
And man enjoy the birthright of his kind.

Verſification of two of the Highland Fragments, lately publiſhed.

Fragment I. *By a Gentleman of* Scotland.

DARK Autumn now aſſumes its fading reign;
The blue-grey miſt creeps ſlowly o'er the hill;
Dark rolls the river thro' the narrow plain,
And from the uplands burſts the new ſwol'n rill.
On yonder heath there ſtands a lonely tree,
And there, O Connal! thy ſad grave is found;
And ſtill its falling leaves it ſtrews on thee,
Still by the whirlwind borne in eddies round.
Here oft, as twilight grey, or purple dawn,
As o'er the heath the muſing hunter hies,
The ſheeted ghoſt ſtalks o'er the dewy lawn,
Or haunts the dreary grave where Connal lies.
Thy race, O Connal! who ſhall ſtrive to trace?
Or who through ages paſt thy fires can tell?
As the tall oak torn from its native place
They grew, they flouriſh'd, and in thee they fell.
Mournful thy wars, O Fingal! 'Midſt the ſlain
Where groan'd the dying welt'ring in their gore,
Where Connal fell! the terror of the plain!
There fell the mighty to ariſe no more!
Thy arm, a tempeſt from the bellowing main;
Thy ſword, a meteor in the evening ſky;
Thy height, a rock that overlook'd the plain;
A glowing furnace was thy wrathful eye:
Loud as a ſtorm, thy voice confounding all;
Dire was thy ſword, and eager to deſtroy;
Beneath thine arm the mighty warriors fall,
As falls the thiſtle by the playful boy.
As low'ring thunder o'er the mid-day ſkies,
Dargo the bold, Dargo the mighty, came:
Dark was his brow; two hollow caves his eyes,
Bright roſe their claſhing ſwords with ſparkling flame.
Crimora—Rinval's beauteous daughter, near
Her much lov'd Connal—Could ſhe ſtay behind?
A bow her ſhoulder grac'd, her hand a ſpear,
And looſe her waving locks flow'd in the wind.
At Dargo's breaſt the fatal ſhaft ſhe drew;
Swift from her arm the mortal weapon flies:
Alas! the erring dart her Connal ſlew!
Alas, he bleeds! alas, her Connal dies!

So falls a rock torn from the ſhaggy hill;
So falls an oak, the glory of the plain.
What ſhall we do? what griefs her boſom fill!
"By me is Connal, hapleſs Connal, ſlain!"
All day ſhe waunders by ſome nameleſs ſtream;
Connal, my love! Connal, my friend! ſhe cries;
At night, the pathleſs vale, by Cynthia's beam:
For grief the lovely muſing mourner dies.
The loveliest pair cold earth doth here incloſe
That ever ſlept within her clay-cold womb;
Alone they reſt in undiſturb'd repoſe,
The green graſs rankling o'er their narrow tomb.
I, muſing in the melancholy ſhade,
(The rank weed ruſtling to the whiſtling wind)
Still mourn th' ill-fated youth, and hapleſs maid,
And ſtill their mem'ry ruſhes on my mind.

Birmingham, June 30, 1760.

Fragment II. *entitled* RYNO and ALPIN. *By another Hand.*

RYNO.

HUſh'd are the winds, and paſt the driving ſhow'r,
And calm and ſilent is the noon-tide hour;
The looſe light clouds are parted in the ſkies,
O'er the green hills th' inconſtant ſunſhine flies;
Red thro' the ſtony vale with rapid tide,
The ſtream deſcends by mountain ſprings ſupply'd;
How ſweet, O ſtream, thy murmurs to my ear!
Yet ſweeter far the tuneful voice I hear:
'Tis Alpin's voice the maſter of the ſong,
He mourns the dead, to him the dead belong;
Some heart-felt ſorrow bends his hoary head,
And fills his ſwimming eye ſuffus'd with red:
Why tried, O maſter of the ſong, thy ſkill
Alone ſequeſter'd on the ſilent hill?
Why like the blaſt that makes the woods complain,
Or wave that beats the lonely ſhore, thy ſtrain?

ALPIN.

The tears, O Ryno! which alone I ſhed,
The ſtrains I ſing are ſacred to the dead;
Tall is thy ſtature on the mountain bare,
On the green plain beneath thy form is fair,
Yet ſoon, like Morar, ſhalt thou meet thy doom,
And the dumb mourner ſit beſide thy tomb;

The

The hills no more ſhall hear thy jocund cry,
And in thy hall thy bow unſtrung ſhall lie.
Swift wert thou Morar as the bounding roe,
As fiery meteors dreadful to the foe.
Like winter's rage was thine, in ſtorms reveal'd,
Thy ſword in fight like light'ning in the field;
Thy voice like torrents ſwell'd with haſty rains,
Or thunder rolling o'er the diſtant plains:
Unnumber'd heroes has thy arm o'erturn'd,
In ſmoke they vaniſh'd when thy anger burn'd.
Thy brow how peaceful when the war was o'er,
Like the firſt ſunſhine when it rains no more;
Calm as the moon amidſt the ſilent ſky,
Calm as the lake when huſh'd the tempeſts lie.
How narrow now thy dark abode is found!
Now with three ſteps thy grave I compaſs round;
Great as thou wert, four ſtones with moſs o'ergrown,
Thy ſole memorial, leave thee half unknown.
The lonely tree, where ſcarce a leaf we find,
The long rank graſs that whiſtles in the wind,
Theſe, and theſe only, guide the hunter's eye
To find where Morar's mold'ring reliques lie.
How low is Morar fall'n! alas! how low!
No tears maternal o'er his aſhes flow;
No tender maid to whom his heart he gave,
Sheds love's ſoft ſorrows o'er his humble grave;
Cold are the knees his infant weight that bore,
And Morglan's lovely daughter is no more.
But who low bending o'er his ſtaff appears,
Oppreſs'd at once with ſorrow and with years?
A few white hairs are o'er his temple ſpread,
His ſteps are feeble, and his eyes are red;
Thy ſire, O Morar, is the ſage I ſee,
Thy ſire,——alas! the ſire of none but thee:
He heard thy martial fame, ſupreme in fight,
Of daring foes he heard diſpers'd in flight;
Of Morar's fame he heard, why heard he not
The wound, the hero's death was Morar's lot?
O! ſire of Morar, ſtill thy ſon deplore,
Weep on for ever, but he hears no more:
Deep are the ſlumbers of the ſilent dead,
And low their pillow in the duſt is ſpread.
No more thy voice he hears with filial joy,
Thy call no more his ſlumbers can deſtroy;
When, in the grave, ah! when ſhall morning break,
The chearful morn, that bids the ſlumb'rer wake!
Farewell, O! firſt of men, untaught to yield,
Unrival'd victor in the hoſtile field;

The hoſtile field thy voice no more alarms,
Nor the dark foreſt lightens with thy arms,
To no fond ſon deſcends thy treaſur'd fame,
Yet ſhall the ſong preſerve thy living name,
The ſhining record ev'ry age ſhall ſee,
And TIME's laſt fault'ring accents tell of thee.

Extract from the firſt of two Burleſque Odes, *lately publiſhed.*

I. 3.

—ON this terreſtrial ball
The tyrant Faſhion governs all.
She, fickle Goddeſs, whom in days of yore
The Ideot Moria, on the banks of Seine,
Unto an antic fool, hight Andrew, bore.
Long ſhe paid him with diſdain,
And long his pangs in ſilence he conceal'd:
At length, in happy hour, his love-ſick pain
On thy bleſt Calends, April, he reveal'd.
From their embraces ſprung,
Ever changing, ever ranging,
Faſhion, Goddeſs ever young.

II. 2.

Perch'd on the dubious height, She loves to ride
Upon a weather-cock, aſtride.
Each blaſt that blows, around ſhe goes,
While nodding o'er her creſt,
Emblem of her magic pow'r,
The light Cameleon ſtands canteſt,
Changing its hues a thouſand times an hour.
And in a veſt is ſhe array'd,
Of many a dancing moon-beam made,
Nor zoneleſs is her waiſt:
But fair and beautiful, I ween,
As the ceſtus-cinctur'd queen
Is with the Rainbow's ſhadowy girdle brac'd.

II. 2.

She bids purſue the fav'rite road
Of lofty loud-capt Ode.
Meantime each Bard with eager ſpeed
Vaults on the Pegaſean Steed:
Yet not that Pegaſus of yore,
Which th' illuſtrious Pindar bore,
But one of nobler breed.
High blood and youth his luſty veins inſpire.

From Tottipontimoy He came,
Who knows not, Tottipontimoy, thy name?
The bloody-ſhoulder'd Arab was his Sire,
* His White-noſe. He on fam'd Doncaſtra's plains
Reſign'd his fated breath:
In vain for life the ſtruggling courſer ſtrains.
Ah! who can run the race with death?
The tyrant's ſpeed, or man or ſteed,
Strives all in vain to fly.
He leads the chace, he wins the race,
We ſtumble, fall, and die.

II. 3.

Third from White-noſe ſprings
Pegaſus with eagle wings:
Light o'er the plain, as dancing cork,
With many a bound he beats the ground,
While all the Turf with acclamation rings.
He won Northampton, Lincoln, Oxford, York:
He too Newmarket won.
There Granta's ſon,
Seiz'd on the Steed;
And thence him led (ſo fate decreed)
To where old Cam, renown'd in poet's ſong,
With his dark and inky waves
Either bank in ſilence laves,
Winding ſlow his ſluggiſh ſtreams along.

III. 1.

What ſtripling neat, of viſage ſweet,
In trimmeſt guiſe array'd,
Firſt the neighing ſteed aſſay'd?
His hand a taper ſwitch adorns, his heel
Sparkles refulgent with elaſtic ſteel:
The whiles he wins his whiffling way,
Prancing, ambling, round and round,
By hill, and dale, and mead, and greenſwerd gay:
'Till fated with the pleaſing ride,
From lofty Steed diſmounting,
He lies along, enwrapt in conſcious pride,
By gurgling rill, or cryſtal fountain.

III. 2.

Lo! next, a Bard, ſecure of praiſe,
His ſelf-complacent countenance diſplays.

* The author is either miſtaken in this place, or has elſe indulged himſelf in a very unwarrantable poetical licence. White-noſe was not the Sire, but a ſon, of Godolphin Arabian. See my Calendar. HEBER.

His broad Muſtachios, ting'd with golden die,
Flame, like a meteor, to the troubled air;
Proud his demeanour, and his eagle eye,
O'erhung with laviſh lid, yet ſhone with glorious glare.
The grizzle grace
Of buſhy Peruke ſhadow'd o'er his face.
In large wide Boots, whoſe ponderous weight
Would ſink each wight of modern date,
He rides well pleas'd. So large a pair
Not Garagantua's ſelf might wear:
Not He, of nature fierce and cruel,
Who, if we truſt to antient Ballad,
Devour'd Three Pilgrims in a Sallad;
Nor He of fame germane, hight Pantagruel.

III. 3.

Accoutred thus, th' advent'rous Youth
Seeks not the level lawn, or velvet mead,
Faſt by whoſe ſide clear ſtreams meandring creep;
But urges on amain the fiery Steed
Up Snowden's ſhaggy ſide, or Cambrian rock uncouth:
Where the venerable herd
Of goats with long and ſapient beard,
And wanton kidlings their blithe revels keep,
Now up the mountain ſee him ſtrain!
Now down the vale he's toſt,
Now flaſhes on the ſight again,
Now in the Palpable Obſcure quite loſt.

IV. 1.

Man's feeble race eternal dangers wait,
With high or low, all, all, is woe,
Diſeaſe, miſchance, pale fear, and dubious fate.
But, o'er every peril bounding,
Ambition views not all the ills ſurrounding,
And, tiptoe on the mountain's ſteep,
Reflects not on the yawning deep.

IV. 2.

See, ſee, he ſoars! With mighty wings outſpread,
And long reſounding mane,
The Courſer quits the plain.
Aloft in air, ſee, ſee him bear
The Bard, who ſhrouds
His Lyric Glory in the Clouds,
Too fond to ſtrike the ſtars with lofty head!
He topples headlong from the giddy height.
Deep in the Cambrian Gulph immerg'd in endleſs night.

IV. 3.

IV. 3.

O Steed Divine! what daring ſpirit
Rides thee now? tho' he inherit
Nor the pride, nor ſelf-opinion,
Which elate the mighty Pair,
Each of Taſte the fav'rite minion,
Prancing thro' the deſert air;
By help mechanic of Equeſtrian Block
Yet ſhall he mount, with claſſic houſings grac'd,
And all unheedful of the Critic Mock,
Drive his light Courſer o'er the bounds of Taſte.

On the Uſe and Office of the Chorus in Dramatic Performances, from a Poem entitled SHAKESPEAR.

COme, prythee, Critic, ſet before us,
The uſe and office of a chorus,
What! ſilent! why then I'll produce
Its ſervices from ancient uſe.
'Tis to be ever on the ſtage,
Attendants upon grief or rage,
To be an arrant go-between,
Chief-mourner at each diſmal ſcene;
Shewing its ſorrow or delight,
By ſhifting dances left and right.
Not much unlike our modern notions,
Adagio or *Allegro* motions;
To watch upon the deep diſtreſs,
And plaints of royal wretchedneſs;
And when, with tears and execration,
They've pour'd out all their lamentation,
And wept whole cataracts from their eyes,
To call on rivers for ſupplies,
And with their *Hais* and *Hees* and *Hoes*,
To make a ſympathy of woes.
Doubtleſs the ancients want the art
To ſtrike at once upon the heart.
Or why their prologues of a mile
In ſimple—call it—humble ſtyle,
In unimpaſſion'd phraſe to ſay
'Fore the beginning of this play,
I, hapleſs Polydore, was found
By fiſhermen, or others, drown'd!
Or, I a gentleman did wed,
The lady I would never bed,
Great Agamemnon's royal daughter,
Who's coming hither to draw water.'
Or need the chorus to reveal
Reflections, which the audience feel;
And jog them, leſt attention ſink,
To tell them how and what to think.

Not

Not long ſince at Bath *the Subſcription Books were opened for Prayers at the* Abbey, *and gaming at the Rooms.—In the Evening of the firſt Day, the Numbers ſtood on them as under, and occaſioned the following Thought.*

THE church and rooms the other day,
Open'd their books for pray'r and play:
The Prieſts got twelve—Hoyle ſixty-ſeven;
How great the odds for Hell 'gainſt Heav'n!

Epilogus *ad* PHORMIONEM. *Geta Loquitur.*

TÆdia quanta ſubit, quas curas, quotque labores
Qui juvenum cuſtos eſt, columenque domus?
Servi O felices, nati melioribus annis,
Quies domini *Angliaci* ſunt faciliſque labor,
Si talem dederint ſortem mihi fata benigna,
Vix mea, vix poſſem, dinumerare bona.
Quoque novo redeunte anno (ſi debita forſan
Solvat herus) ſervos munera certa manent.
Dat ſartor, lanius, piſcator, tonſor, & omnes
Qui ſervos, dominum decipiendo, colunt.
Quot convivæ aderunt, totidem ſtant munera nobis,
Væ tibi ſi formâ pauperis hoſpes eris!
Poſce merum, accipies mixtum, aut de fæcibus hauſtum,
Noſtraque ſi repetas prandia, nemo domi eſt.
Sit conjux domino, regina virique domuſque,
O quam feſtivè tempora noſtra fluant
Tum fient turbæ, conventus, alea, chartæ,
His etiam (ut dignum eſt) nos imitatur herus.
Sin dominus fuerit meritis pretiove ſenator,
Ipſe etiam, domini jure, ſenator ero.
Dumque agitant proceres regni de rebus, habentur,
Concilia & nobis, inferiore domo.
Servitio ſin dimittar, nil me officit unquam,
Quærendus facile eſt alter & alter herus.
Quo res cunque cadat ſpes reſtat, adibo regiſtrum,
In tabulas referam nomen & officium.
Illic ſi libet ire Getam me quærite, cuivis
(Moribus his veniam det modo) ſervus ero.

Tranſlation by OXONIENSIS.

ALas! what troubles! what fatigues await
The guides and tutors of the youthful great!
Thrice happy ſervants who in England live,
Whoſe taſks are eaſy, and whoſe lords forgive!
O had the bounteous fates indulg'd me this,
How large my profits? how compleat my bliſs?

There,

There, if the tradeſman's juſt demands are paid,
Sure preſents ev'ry circling year are made.
There butchers, barbers, cooks, and all the tribe
Who chuſe the maſter, and his ſervants bribe,
Give ample fees. No viſitant is free;
Tremble thou wretch if curs'd with poverty.
Dregs, or half water, is thy doom for wine,
And if you e'er again attempt to dine,
Preſumptuous man! the porter ſtern replies,
"There's none at home," and all acceſs denies.
Grant that a lady may the ſcepter bear,
Who rules her huſband, and his houſe with care,
How joyous then the minutes ſpeed away,
While drums, and routs, and cards, beguile the day!
In this they mimick us; they reaſon right,
We maſters teach them all that is polite.
Should then a ſeat long ſervices reward,
Or money gain a borough for my lord.
I'll be a peer, and while on ſtate affairs
The lords conſult, deſcend the kitchen ſtairs,
There you will find a little ſenate ſet,
And there aſſemblies no leſs ſplendid met.
Say, for theſe whims, I ſuffer oft diſgrace,
It matters not; I ſoon can get a place.
Whatever be my lot, I don't deſpair,
Go ſearch the regiſter, my name is there.
There thoſe who can with readineſs excuſe
Such trifling faults, may hire me if they chuſe.

Prologue to the Siege of AQUILEIA:

Spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

WHEN Philip's ſon led forth his warlike band,
To die, or conquer, in a diſtant land;
To fan the fire, a martial muſe he choſe;
From Homer's ſong a new Achilles roſe!
When generous Athens her prime trophies won,
Vanquiſh'd Darius, and Darius' ſon,
The ſtage breath'd war—the ſoldiers boſom burn'd,
And fiercer to the field each chief return'd:
Now when the world reſounds with loud alarms,
When Victory ſits plum'd on Britain's arms,
Be war our theme: the hero's glorious toil,
And virtue ſpringing from the iron ſoil!
Our ſcenes preſent a ſiege in ſtory known;
Where magnanimity and valour ſhone:
If natures guides us, if the hand of truth
Draws the juſt pourtrait of a Roman youth,

Who,

Who, with the beſt and nobleſt paſſions fir'd,
In the ſame moment, conquer'd, and expir'd;
Perhaps your hearts may own the pictur'd woe,
And from a ſonder ſource your ſorrows flow:
Whilſt warm remembrance aids the poet's ſtrain,
And England weeps for Engliſh heroes ſlain.

SONG *in the* Way to Keep Him.

ATtend all ye fair, and I'll tell ye the art
To bind ev'ry fancy with eaſe in your chains,
To hold in ſoft fetters the conjugal heart,
And baniſh from Hymen his doubts and his pains.

When Juno accepted the ceſtus of love,
At firſt ſhe was handſome; ſhe charming became;
With ſkill the ſoft paſſion it taught her to move,
To kindle at once, and to keep up the flame.

'Tis this gives the eyes all their magic and fire;
The voice-melting accents impaſſions the kiſs;
Confers the ſweet ſmiles that awaken deſire,
And plants round the fair each incentive to bliſs.

Thence flows the gay chat more than reaſon that charms;
The eloquent bluſh, that can beauty improve;
The fond ſigh, the fond vow, the ſoft touch that alarms,
The tender diſdain, the renewal of love.

Ye fair take the ceſtus, and practiſe its art;
The mind unaccompliſh'd mere features are vain,
Exert your ſweet power, you conquer each heart,
And the loves, joys, and graces ſhall walk in your train.

The FISHERMAN *and the* LITTLE FISH.

Imitated from La Fontaine.

THE ſmalleſt fry grow fiſh in time,
If not cut off before their prime;
But he that throws them in the ſtream,
In hopes when grown to take again,
Will very likely loſe his aim,
And bait his hook in vain.

A little carp from ſpawn juſt hatch'd,
Once on a luckleſs day was catch'd:
The fiſher ſmiling at his prey;
Quoth he, 'tis ſomething to begin,
Into my wallet ſhew the way,
For greater to go in.

The

The carpling ſaw th' impending fate,
And ſtrove with all his little prate,
To ward the fatal blow;
Alas! he cry'd, in me
A puny ſcanty thing you ſee,
Not worth a ſhrimp or grig;
Indeed you'd better let me go,
And catch me when I'm big.
I then may prove a noble fiſh,
To grace my lord mayor's board;
Thus he will have a dainty diſh,
And you increaſe your hoard.
I'm not a mouthful for a child;
A hundred ſuch as I
Might on a ſaucer lie,
Unfit for eating, fry'd or boil'd.
Why then you ſhall be broil'd,
Our angler made reply,
And that this very night.
The fiſherman was in the right.
This leſſon can never too often be conn'd.
A fiſh in the pan is worth two in the pond.

Poems extracted from an account of the works of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moſchus, *and* Muſæus.

Anacreon. Ode XIII. *The vanity of Riches.*

IF the treaſur'd gold could give
Man a longer time to live,
I'd employ my utmoſt care
Still to keep, and ſtill to ſpare;
And, when death approach'd, would ſay,
'Take thy fee, and walk away.'
But ſince riches cannot ſave
Mortals from the gloomy grave,
Why ſhould I myſelf deceive,
Vainly ſigh, and vainly grieve?
Death will ſurely be my lot,
Whether I am rich, or not.
Give me freely while I live
Generous wines, in plenty give
Soothing joys my life to chear,
Beauty kind, and friends ſincere;
Happy! could I ever find
Friends ſincere, and beauty kind.

Sap-

Sappho. Fragment V. *On the Roſe.*

Would Jove appoint ſome flower to reign
In matchleſs beauty on the plain,
The Roſe (mankind will all agree)
The Roſe the queen of flowers ſhould be;
The pride of plants, the grace of bowers,
The bluſh of meads, the eye of flowers:
Its beauties charm the Gods above;
Its fragrance is the breath of love;
Its foliage wantons in the air
Luxuriant, like the flowing hair;
It ſhines in bloomy ſplendor gay,
While zephyrs on its boſom play.

The ſpeech of Venus. From Bion's *Idyllium.*

On the death of Adonis.

Sighing ſhe ſaid, and elaſp'd him as he lay,
" O ſtay, dear hapleſs youth! for Venus ſtay!
" Our breaſts once more let cloſe embraces join,
" And let me preſs my glowing lips to thine,
" Raiſe, lov'd Adonis, raiſe thy drooping head,
" And kiſs me ere thy parting breath be fled;
" The laſt fond token of affection give,
" O! kiſs thy Venus, while the kiſſes live;
" 'Till in my breaſt I draw the lingering breath,
" And with my lips imbibe thy love in death,
" This farewel kiſs, which ſorrowing thus I take,
" I'll keep for ever for Adonis' ſake.
" Thee to the ſhades the fates untimely bring
" Before the drear, inexorable king;
" Yet ſtill I live unhappy and forlorn;
" How hard my lot to be a goddeſs born!
" Take, cruel Proſerpine, my lovely boy,
" Since all that's form'd for beauty, or for joy,
" Deſcends to thee, while I indulge my grief,
" By fruitleſs tears ſoliciting relief.
" Thou dy'ſt, Adonis, and thy fate I weep,
" Thy love now leaves me, like a dream in ſleep,
" Leaves me bereav'd, no more a blooming bride,
" With unavailing Cupids at my ſide,
" With thee my zone, which coldeſt hearts could warm,
" Loſt ev'ry grace, and all its power to charm.
" Why didſt thou urge the chace, and raſhly dare
" T' encounter beaſts, thyſelf ſo wond'rous fair!

The

The Female Wrangler.

ONE of the contradicting ſex,
Practis'd in every art to vex,
Brimful of ſpirit and debate,
The conſtant breather of her mate,
Eager with words to take the field,
Firſt to attack, and laſt to yield,
Or wrong or right, with friends or foes,
(For her delight was to oppoſe)
Diſputing near a river's ſide
Fell in and ſtruggled, ſquall'd and dy'd.
The huſband, bending o'er the brink,
With great compoſure ſaw her ſink;
He flung his arms acroſs his breaſt,
'Till he was ſure ſhe was at reſt;
Then begg'd his neighbours ſkill and pains
With hooks to ſearch her dear remains.
The youngeſt of them ſtripp'd, and down
The current pok'd to catch her gown,
Suppoſing that way ſhe was carry'd,
But they, alas! had ne'er been marry'd.
Her wiſer ſpouſe, who penſive ſtood,
And ſaw their labours in the flood,
"Give o'er purſuing that way, he cry'd,
You'll never find her with the tide;
For if you ſhou'd, my friends, the water
I'm ſure muſt ſtrangely change her nature.
Try upwards, if I right have gueſt,
Allow, I know the woman beſt,
She never yielded, while alive;
And to the laſt, I think, would ſtrive."
But why of us theſe ſtories, pray?
I hear an angry female ſay:
Would not theſe fancy-making tales
Fit wrangling, diſputatious males?
The lion thus began to vent his
Juſt rage at ſign of London 'Prentice,
What ſhame it is, falſe men are painters,
Who thus daub things at all adventures?
Behold my teeth and paws, and judge,
Whether 'tis vanity or grudge:
But ſilence!—let them draw theſe cheats,
Man only paints, the lion eats.
Well: pleaſe the fair, reform the plan,
Inſtead of woman put in man:

The

The fable we'll go on to ſing,
The perſon's alter'd, not the thing;
Such change no way affects our ſtory,
The moral ſtill returns before ye;
Whoe'er's to contradiction bred,
Will contradict, at leaſt till dead.

The Ship and the Wind. A Fable.

A Ship of war, a ſecond rate,
Proud not a little of her ſtate,
Her rigging new, unus'd to ſtorms,
Nor knowing how the deep deforms,
Juſt out of dock had gone to ſea,
And who, forſooth, ſo fine as ſhe!
So beauties, ſtrangers to temptation,
Quite unexperienc'd in vexation,
Imagine nothing is to croſs 'em,
Nor cares to ruffle nor to toſs 'em,
'Till, out upon the world's great ocean,
They come to have a different notion.
And now each breeze and proſp'rous gale
Seem'd emulous to fill her ſail,
As men of gallantry will lie,
And court the fair with flattery;
'Till having won her deepeſt ſtake,
Too ſoon ſhe ſees the dire miſtake.
Well, ſays our Mermaid, what a wonder
Am I, thus deck'd with Britain's thunder!
My main-maſt, fore-maſt, mizen, all
So ſtrong, ſo taper and ſo tall!
The world could never do without me,
With all my hearts of oak about me:
See my broad pendant, how it flies!
Like any comet thro' the ſkies.
Finiſh'd, as any may diſcern,
A prodigy from ſtem to ſtern!
Self moving, how I cut the ſea,
And thro' the billows mark my way!
Lo! the viciſſitude of things,
Hark! how the howling tempeſt ſings,
Too ſoon the breaking ſtorm ſhe feels,
Invading billows ſhock her keels!
Her ſails are ſplit—the ſecond ſtroke
Attacks more fierce—her maſts are broke;
Finiſh'd as any may diſcern,
A very wreck from ſtem to ſtern!
Alas! ſhe cries, what ſad diſaſter
Aſſails me thus! Can winds thus maſter?

Winds

Winds, which ſo very late before
Courted and flatter'd me from ſhore?
Yes, pretty Mermaid, lo! they can:
And oh, ye Women, ſo can Man;
His only aim, when moſt he flatters,
Firſt to ſeduce, then leave in tatters.

Epigram on the Marquis of Granby.

CÆSAR was prematurely *bare*
Juſt as is honour'd *Rutland*'s heir,
(Nor will the likeneſs finiſh there)
But Julius at his baldneſs griev'd,
If hiſtory may be believ'd,
And to conceal his want of hair
Contriv'd the Laurel Wreath to wear:
While Granby (greater here than Cæſar)
Whether in town, or on the Weſer,
Without diſguiſe his forehead ſhows,
Without concern, to friends and foes.
Hold, cries *Ironicus*, I doubt
You cannot fairly make it out;
For Granby too his bareneſs pains,
And therefore in Weſtphalia's plains
He vindicates the Britiſh quarrel,
And *wreaths about his brows the Laurel.*

On the Marquis of Granby's *loſing his Hat, charging the* French *lines bare headed.*

An ODE.

WHere's now Othello's hair-bread th' ſcapes
And all his fancy'd hardſhips of the field?*
Avaunt! ye mimic, bug-bear ſhapes,
Shadows muſt to ſubſtance yield.
Granby hath more horrors ſeen,
By greater perils been beſet;
Death and Granby thrice have met,
And not an hair between. †
The Frenchmen ſtar'd, as well they might,
Threw down their arms, and took to flight;
His naked poll more terror bore,
Than Cæſar armour'd o'er and o'er.
"Parbleu!" ſays one,
"But I'll be gone,
"This is the devil of a Don!

* See Othello's ſpeech to the Senate.
† He was born bald.

" 'Tis father Time! I know his pace;
" And that's his ſcythe as ſure as fate."
Granby, who loves a little fun,
And knew the cauſe which made them run,
Thus the tim'rous foe beſpoke,
(By way of keeping up the joke)
" But, Gentlemen——Hollo! I ſay——
" Take nothing but yourſelves away;
" Ye carry now the jeſt too far;
" Are theſe your tricks and ſpoils of war?
" To leave a man in open air,
" Waiting you, ſans hat or hair?
" Why, what a plague! what breeding's that;
" You, fellow, there——return my hat.
" 'Tis true, I am not very old?
" But, what of that?——I may take cold."
" Not ſo, my ſon," Fame, ſmiling, ſaid,
And clapt the Laurel on his head:
" Beyond the reach of human eye,
" Thy warlike beaver waves on high;
" Mars ſaw it fall, and bad it riſe
" An Hat immortal to the ſkies."
The hero to the goddeſs bow'd,
And ſaw her vaniſh thro' a cloud;
Then turn'd about his horſe's head,
And pick'd his way through heaps of dead:
Within his tent retir'd to reſt,
And ſlept with honour in his breaſt.

The Caſtle of Time. An Allegory. In three Parts. Firſt Part—or Yeſterday.

THREE noble turrets, ample, deep and high,
Fram'd this magnificent and ancient dome,
Which in perſpective fill'd my mental eye,
The firſt was modell'd after Greece, and Rome,
And bore a retroſpect to old decay,
The Turret it was call'd of *Yeſterday*.

Here did I ſee Methuſelah the old
Loquacious, prattling of his better age;
Where Neſtor too his young tranſactions told,
Wordy he was,——a long hiſtoric page;
Chiron, the Centaur, too related, *there*,
Of fam'd Achilles, all his tutor'd care.

What *was*, they all could tell; with wond'rous art,
They dwelt minutely on each circumſtance;
Neſtor could tell what wood compos'd the dart,
What foreſt bred his never-erring lance,
Which ſhot ſome general in a former war,
Nay, and what colour'd horſes drove the car.

Me-

Methuſelah, for every century,
Some wonder of God's providence did ſing,
Gave ſecret reaſons for *longevity*,
And trac'd fall'n Nature from her hidden ſpring;
He told why man's frail life was ſtill curtail'd,
And why the ſtamina of Nature fail'd.

In ruins, *here*, the Pyramids, I ſaw,
Thoſe monumental piles of royal pride;
In Solomon's fam'd *temple*, many a flaw
Eat thro' the building; many a breach full wide
Moulder'd the walls—the world's fam'd wonders too
Lay all in waſte,——and *Old* gave place to *New*.

Troy, Thebes, Greece, Rome, and ev'ry ancient ſtate
Appear'd to me the waſte of *Yeſterday*,
Carthage and Macedon bemoan'd their fate,
And Hannibal and Alexander lay
One undiſtinguiſh'd lump of common loam:
The ſamples of this antiquated dome.

What had been great or good, ſuperb or high,
Were little, vile, dejected, humble, low;
Palmyra's ruins deſolate did lie;
The veſtige of its pride, I ſcarce could know,
(So deſtitute, ſo alter'd was the ſcene)
Nor where its vaſt ſtupendous piles had been.

Oh mockery! oh damp of human pride!
Inly I ruminated in my mind;
Here, too, old Britain's Druids I eſpy'd,
Preaching from *oaks*, to moralize mankind;
What Britain was, I ſaw, a puny iſle!
What Britain is——the next ſhall make you ſmile.

Part II. To-day.

A Turret prominent here foremoſt ſtood
Full to the ſight, it breaks upon the eye,
The fabrick *modern*, built of new-fell'd wood,
Of architecture novel, ſumptuous, high;
Ten thouſand pillars, elegant, ſupport
The beauteous model of this mighty Court.

Great inſtantaneous *Now*, which ſtill exiſts
Thro' all creation, and for ever flows
One rapid ſtream, from vapour free, and miſts;
Great clock of nature, which for ever goes,
For ever ſtrikes the moments of this day,
What ne'er will be again, and ne'er was Yeſterday.

Stupendous foreſt, which for ever bears,
Replete with ever-greens of verdant hue,
Which ſtill the freſheſt gloſs eternal wears;
With fruits and bloſſoms ſprouting, recent, new,

In proſpect op'ning wide to our ſtretch'd ſight,
A country far remov'd, conſpicuouſly bright.

In this deep gulf what new-born wonders lie!
Where waning moons and ſetting ſuns are gone,
The womb and grave of many a century;
Where born and bury'd all paſt times are thown,
Where months and days extinguiſhing their light,
Take flame again, and then are loſt in night.

Stupendous paradox! new worlds appear
In thy vaſt horizon, foreign natives all,
They riſe and ſet, and are both far and near,
Now out of ſight, and now within our call;
Here we the ancients drowned lands may view,
And with them all their bury'd treaſures too.

Who of our long dead anceſtors did dream
Of ſuch a country as America?
The other *three*, indeed, were known to them,
But this new world's the wonder of *To-day*,
The beauteous child of new diſcovery,
Shot like a comet thro' the weſtern ſky.

The ſavage Briton, *now*, exiſts no more,
No more his painted nakedneſs he boaſts,
No longer here the armed quiver's wore,
Art, Science, Commerce, viſit now our coaſts;
Britannia rais'd above the ſurge we ſee,
Giving to Europe *Law* and *Liberty*.

Witchcraft, with Superſtition, now is fled,
The *Monkiſh* legends now believ'd no more;
Since *Printing* rais'd his venerable head,
Conqueſt and *Learning* deck the Britiſh ſhore:
Britain is *now* the wonder of *To-day*,
And is, reviv'd, what Rome was *Yeſterday*.

Part III. To-morrow.

THE ſpire of Tomorrow's turret lay
Conceal'd within the ſhade of ſable clouds;
Its front, tho' near the turret of To-day,
A circling vapour in perſpective ſhrouds.
Hope, with her anchor, in a niche is ſeen,
And Expectation with an eager mien.

A bell which hung within a painted dome,
To-morrow ſtill repeatedly did toll,
And yet, alas! To-morrow ne'er will come,
'Tis but the April-day of ev'ry fool.
To-morrow, and To-morrow, and To-morrow,
As Shakeſpear writes, lights many a fool to ſorrow.

The

The wight, yclept a Landlord, on his ſign
Bids you to clear your drinking ſcore To-day,
To-morrow he will truſt you with good wine,
Thus ſtill he's ſure to be in preſent pay,
For that To-morrow never will arrive,
While with large promiſe it has nought to give.

Here did a thouſand people throng the court,
Here ſinners too put off their penitence;
The Lord of Honour with his duns did ſport,
And not a word but in the *future tenſe*.
When, ſays a Lover, will you ſooth my pain?
To-morrow, cry'd the nymph, with cold diſdain.

Here did a thouſand Courtiers waſte their time,
Suing for Penſion, Salary and Place;
The poets here did, with elab'rate rhime,
And dedications, daub his ribbon'd Grace.
They cool'd their heels with expectation high,
On Promiſe liv'd, and ſtarv'd on Flattery.

Church and Bridge-building here was carried on,
Slow work, by'r Lady, like the pace of ſnail;
Here for the father's death did gape the ſon,
And run in debt till he was run in jail.
Here Tradeſmen truſted largely too, and ſaid,
Ay, ay, To-morrow ſhall my bills be paid.

To-morrow's the reprieve of ev'ry wiſh,
'Tis the reverſion of a dead man's ſhoe;
An invitation to Duke Humphry's diſh,
A debt unpaid, for ever to be due:
A goodly proſpect at a diſtance ſeen,
A fairy garden of imagin'd green.

The Diſcontented Lawyer's Clerk. *A Serio-Comic* Pindaric. *From a Collection of Poems lately publiſhed, intitled* Shrubs of Parnaſſus. *By* J. Copywell, *of* Lincoln's-Inn, *Eſq*;

I.

AS at the deſk in durance baſe,
His quill young *Quibble* ply'd,
Sudden he check'd its buſy pace,
And thus in anguiſh cry'd:
'Muſt I for ever Declarations draw,
'And fill up Proceſs for a Man of Law?
'For ever Deeds ingroſs, and copy fair,
'And like a Lacquey, traverſe here and there?
'Oh! curſe of Servitude! beneath its throne,
'I counterfeit ſubmiſſion meek,
'With not one word, whene'er I ſpeak,
'Or action of my own.

II.

'What! ſhall I never in my life forego
'The company of *Doe* and *Roe*,*
'Nor mix with thoſe,
'Who wear a ſcabbard, and ſet up for Beaux?
'Shall I from time to time o'er ſheep-ſkins drudge,
'Or elſe, as bus'neſs calls, attend a Judge?
'There quibbling Affidavits read,
'And *ſquabble* for a fortnight's time to plead?
'Shall I be ſubject to a Dolt's command,
'And, like a Negro, wait with cap in hand?
'Shall I his nod imperative obey,
'*And all for eighteen pence a day?* †

III.

'No——let me haſte, and practiſe for myſelf,
'And eaſe my Client of his hoarded pelf.
'Then with my Briefs and Motions I'll reſort
'To ev'ry Hall, and ev'ry Court:
'Where Clamour wages war with Senſe,
'And Oratory centres in Multiloquence:
'Where Quirks the young Boy-barriſters confound,
'And ſurly Gravity looks big:
'Where Cunning darts her active eyes around,
'Beneath the pent-houſe of an awe-commanding wig.'

IV.

He ſaid—when lo! apparent at his elbow ſtood——
No Ghoſt——but ſubſtance firm of fleſh and blood——
A Taylor——in his hand he bore
The remnant of an unpaid ſcore——
Soon faded all the luſtre of his eye,
And from his cheek declin'd the living roſe:
Then quick ſucceeded the tumultuous ſigh,
And the ſharp torture, which a Debtor knows.

* Two very unfortunate Gentlemen, againſt whom one, OR MORE writ or WRITS is, OR ARE iſſued almoſt every day in the year (Sunday excepted.)

† Half a guinea a week being reckoned a prodigious ſum for a clerk who works only ten hours a day, and is obliged to appear like a Gentleman.

An

An Account of Books published in 1760.

Life and Opinions of Triſtram Shandy, *&c.* Dodſley, Pall-mall, *octavo.*

IT is almoſt needleſs to obſerve of a book ſo univerſally read, that the ſtory of the hero's life is the ſmalleſt part of the author's concern. The ſtory is in reality made nothing more than a vehicle for ſatire on a great variety of ſubjects. Moſt of theſe ſatirical ſtrokes are introduced with little regard to any connexion, either with the principal ſtory or with each other. The author perpetually digreſſes; or rather having no determined end in view, he runs from object to object, as they happen to ſtrike a very lively and very irregular imagination. Theſe digreſſions ſo frequently repeated, inſtead of relieving the reader, become at length tireſome. The book is a perpetual ſeries of diſappointments. However, with this, and ſome other blemiſhes, the life of Triſtram Shandy has uncommon merit. The faults of an original work are always pardoned; and it is not ſurprizing, that at a time, when a tame imitation makes almoſt the whole merit of ſo many books, ſo happy an attempt at novelty ſhould have been ſo well received.

The ſatire with which this work abounds, though not always happily introduced, is ſpirited, poignant, and often extremely juſt. The characters, though ſomewhat overcharged, are lively, and in nature. The author poſſeſſes in an high degree, the talent of catching the ridiculous in every thing that comes before him. The principal figure, old Shandy, is an humouriſt; full of good nature; full of whims; full of learning, which for want of being ballanced by good ſenſe, runs him into an innumerable multitude of abſurdities, in all affairs of life, and diſquiſitions of ſcience. A character well imagined; and not uncommon in the world. The character of Yorick is ſuppoſed to be that of the author himſelf. There is none in which he has ſucceeded better; it is indeed conceived and executed with great ſkill and happineſs.

"This is all that ever ſtaggered my faith in regard to Yorick's extraction, who, by what I can remember of him, and by all the accounts I could ever get of him, ſeemed not to have had one ſingle drop of Daniſh blood in his whole craſis; in nine hundred years, it might poſſibly have all run out: ——I will not philoſophize one moment with you about it; for happen how it would, the fact was this:— that inſtead of that cold phlegm and exact regularity of ſenſe and humours, you have looked for, in one ſo extracted;—he was, on the contrary, as mercurial and ſublimated a compoſition, as heteroclite a creature in all his declenſions; ——with as much life and whim, and *gaité de cœur* about him, as the kindlieſt climate could have engendered and put together. With all this ſail, poor Yorick carried not one ounce of ballaſt; he was utterly unpractiſed in the world; and, at the age of twenty-ſix, knew juſt

about as well how to ſteer his courſe in it, as a romping, unſuſpicious girl of thirteen: ſo that upon his firſt ſetting out, the briſk gale of his ſpirits, as you will imagine, ran him foul ten times in a day of ſome body's tackling; and as the grave and more ſlow-paced were oftenest in his way,——you may likewiſe imagine, 'twas with ſuch he had generally the ill luck to get the moſt entangled. For aught I know there might be ſome mixture of unlucky wit at the bottom of ſuch *Fracas*:—For, to ſpeak the truth, Yorick had an invincible diſlike and oppoſition in his nature to gravity;——not to gravity as ſuch;——for where gravity was wanted, he would be the moſt grave or ſerious of mortal men for days and weeks together;——but he was an enemy to the affectation of it, and declared open war againſt it, only as it appeared a cloak for ignorance, or for folly; and then, whenever it fell in his way, however ſheltered and protected, he ſeldom gave it much quarter.

Sometimes, in his wild way of talking, he would ſay, that gravity was an errant ſcoundrel; and he would add,——of the moſt dangerous kind too,——becauſe a ſly one; and that, he verily believed, more honeſt, well-meaning people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it in one twelve-month, than by pocket-picking and ſhoplifting in ſeven. In the naked temper, which a merry heart diſcovered, he would ſay, there was no danger,——but to itſelf;——whereas the very eſſence of gravity was deſign, and conſequently deceit;——'twas a taught trick to gain credit of the world for more ſenſe and knowledge than a man was worth; and that, with all its pretenſions,——it was no better but often worſe, than what a French wit had long ago defined it,——viz. *A myſterious carriage of the body to cover the defects of the mind*;——which definition of gravity Yorick, with great imprudence, would ſay, deſerved to be wrote in letters of gold.

But, in plain truth, he was a man unhacknied and unpractiſed in the world, and was altogether as indiſcreet and fooliſh on every other ſubject of diſcourſe where policy is wont to impreſs reſtraint. Yorick had no impreſſion but one, and that was what aroſe from the nature of the deed ſpoken of; which impreſſion he would uſually tranſlate into plain Engliſh without any periphraſis,——and too oft without much diſtinction of either perſonage, time, or place;——ſo that when mention was made of a pitiful or an ungenerous proceeding,—he never gave himſelf a moment's time to reflect who was the hero of the piece,——what his ſtation,——or how far he had power to hurt him hereafter;——but if it was a dirty action——without more ado,——The man was a dirty fellow,——and ſo on:——And as his comments had uſually the ill fate to be terminated either in *bon mot*, or to be enlivened throughout with ſome drollery or humour of expreſſion, it gave wings to Yorick's indiſcretion. In a word, tho' he never ſought, yet, at the ſame time, as he ſeldom ſhuned occaſions of ſaying what came uppermoſt, and without ceremony;——he had but too many temptations in life, of ſcattering his wit and his humour,—his

his gibes and his jests about him.—They were not lost for want of gathering."

An enquiry into the beauties of Painting. By Daniel Webb, *Esq*;

THE ingenious work before us, seems to be the fruit of an exquisite taste, of much experience, together with mature thinking on the subject of which it treats. The author's feelings are fine, and his reasonings often profound. The language is clear and elegant; and would be still more so, had it not been for the hard and affected use of some terms peculiar to himself. The word Chiaro oscuro is as well understood and sounds less harsh than "*the clear obscure.*" As the author has given us an English term not in use, for a foreign one adopted into the language, and therefore more intelligible, so he has introduced a foreign word without any apparent necessity that has never been before heard of in English, I mean the word *nud* instead of *naked.*

The work is thrown into a dialogue between A. and B. But as neither of the supposed personages sustain a character, the disquisition would, we imagine, have been more pleasing in some other form. These are however slight faults, on which it would be unpardonable to dwell where we have so much more to praise than blame. The author's design is expressed in his preface. He observes that the judges of painting are few; he assigns the causes of this paucity; and the purpose of the book is to point out methods for removing these and for establishing more solid criterions of the merit of painting and sculpture. The causes which he assigns for the almost general want of judgment in painting are the four following: First, the impatient curiosity, which hurries young travellers through galleries and churches, bewildering them with a multiplicity of objects, instead of affording them proper leisure to consider a few good pictures, and to arrange and establish the ideas which they excite. 2dly, The habit of estimating pictures by the general reputation of the artist, without bringing them to the test, either of the judgment or taste, but rather regulating the judgment and taste by them; for the best works of middling artists frequently excel the middling works of the best. 'If says he, every one can, in a certain degree, perceive grace and propriety of figure, character, and motion, in the objects of nature, why should not every one, in the same degree, perceive and distinguish the same qualities and properties in the painted representation of the same objects, by exerting the same faculties?' 3dly, The impatient ambition to distinguish the several masters, which frequently precedes and holds the place of all other knowledge, though it arises not from a nice discernment of the beauties, or imperfections of a picture, but of some accidental and insignificant peculiarities in the colouring, shading, attitude, or drapery, which therefore engross the attention that ought to be employed in the search of real and absolute excellence and beauty: And, 4thly, The affectation of many to detect minute faults, for which their eye is perpetually searching, instead of comprehending the whole, and distinguishing general excellence.

The

The book is divided into four parts; the first contains a general plan of the work; the second treats of our capacity to judge of painting; the third of its antiquity and usefulness; the fourth of design; the fifth of colouring; the sixth of the clear obscure, or shadowing; and the seventh of composition.

This author, in his first chapter, considers painting and sculpture as having two objects, 1st, The *representation* of such images as are actually before the eye. 2dly, The *representation* of such images as are formed by the fancy. The first he calls the *mechanic*, or *executive* part, the other the *ideal*, or *inventive*.

It is certain that the great difference among eminent painters arises from their different excellencies in *invention* and *execution*; those whose merit is confined to execution, will be servile copiers of the works of nature; those whose merit is confined to the invention, will, for want of sufficient skill in the execution, to express their own ideas with propriety and grace, produce rather rough draughts than pictures; so that to excel in painting, it is necessary to possess the powers both of invention and execution. Of all the moderns, says the author, Raphael approached nearest to this perfection, and Corregio approached nearest to Raphael.

The second dialogue treats of our capacity to judge of painting; the enquiry is curious, and we shall give it more at large.

"The learned, says Quintilian, know the principles of an art, the illiterate its effects *. He has, in these words, fixed the boundaries betwixt taste and science. Were I to define the former, I should say, † that taste was a facility in the mind to be moved by what is excellent in an art; it is a feeling of the truth. But science is to be informed of that truth, and of the means by which its effects are produced. It is easy to conceive, that different as these principles may be in their setting out, they must often unite in their decisions: this agreement will occasion their being mistaken one for the other, which is the case, when it is affirmed, that no one but an artist can form a right judgment of sculpture or painting. This maxim may hold, indeed, with respect to the machanic of an art, but not at all as to its effects; the evidence and force of which, are what determine both the value of the art, and merit of the artist. What ‡ Tully observes of an excellent orator, may as justly be said of an excellent painter; his superiority

* Docti rationem artis intelligunt, indocti voluptatem. Lib. ix. 4.

† Many writers have opposed judgment to taste, as if they were distinct faculties of the mind; but this must be a mistake: the source of taste is feeling, so is it of judgment, which is nothing more than the same sensibility, improved by the study of its proper objects, and brought to a just point of certainty and correctness. Thus it is clear, that these are but different degrees of the same faculty, and that they are exercised wholly on our own ideas; but, science is the remembrance or assemblage of the ideas of others; and hence it sometimes happens, that men the most remarkable for this kind of knowledge, are not equally so, for their sensibility.

‡ Id enim ipsum est summi oratoris, summum oratorem populo videri. In Bruto.

will

will be evident, even to the leaſt intelligent judges. But neither authority nor argument give a weight to our opinions, touching any art we treat of, equal to the illuſtrations and examples which they lend each other. Happily, * the near affinity that is obſerved between the polite arts, they being, indeed, all but different means of addreſſing the ſame paſſions, makes this, at once, the moſt effectual and ready method of conveying our ideas. I find in Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus, an obſervation on muſic much to my purpoſe. ‡ "I have learned, ſays he, in theatres, filled with a promiſcuous and illiterate crowd, what a kind of natural correſpondence we all have with melody, and the agreement of ſounds: having known the moſt admired and able muſician to be hiſſed by the whole multitude, when he has ſtruck a ſingle ſtring out of tune, to the diſturbance of harmony: yet, put this ſame inſtrument into the hands of one of theſe ſimpletons, with orders to expreſs that note, which he would exact from the artiſt, he cannot do it. Whence is this? The one is the effect of ſcience, the lot but of a few; the other of feeling, which nature has beſtowed on all." This applies itſelf to our preſent ſubject: the eye has its principle of correſpondence with what is juſt, beautiful, and elegant: it acquires, like the ear, an § habitual delicacy; and anſwers, with the ſame fidelity and preciſion, to the fineſt impreſſions: verſed in the works of the beſt painters, it ſoon learns to diſtinguiſh true expreſſions from falſe, and grace from affectation; quickened by exerciſe, and confirmed by compariſon, it outſtrips reaſoning; and feels in an inſtant that truth, which the other developes by degrees.

B. You have been deſcribing, what Tully calls a learned, and we, I think, may term a chaſte eye. But, do you not, in this proceſs, make the growth of taſte to be little more than a ſenſitive vegetation, withdrawing it wholly from its dependency on ſcience?

A. Let us obſerve its advances in poetry, as we have before in muſic: this too, will be the more deciſive, as poetry is an union of the two powers of muſic and picture. In this, the imagination, on its firſt ſetting out, ever prefers extravagance to juſtneſs, or falſe beauties to true; it kindles at the flaſhes of Claudian; and flutters at the points of Statius; this is its childhood. As it grows in vigour, it refines in

* Omnes artes, quæ ad humanitatem pertinnet, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quaſi cognatione inter ſe continentur. Cic. pro Archia poeta.

‡ Εγωγε κ) εν τοις πολυανθρωπολατοις θεατροις, ὰ συμπληροι παντοδαπος κ) αμισος, ιοχλος, εδηξα καλαλαθειν, ὡς φυσικε τι; εςιν ἁπαντων ἡμων οικειος προς ευμελειαν τε κ) ευρυθμιαν. Κιθαριςην τε αγαθον σφοδρα ευδοκιμεντα ιδων θορυβηθεντα ὑπο τες πληθες, ὁτι μιαν σχορδην ασυμφωνον εκρεσε, κ) εφθειρε τ: μελος· καιτοι ειτις κελευσειε τον ιδιωτην τετων τι ὠν εξεκαλει τοις τεχνιταις ὡ; ἡμαρτημενων, αυτον ποιησαι λαβοντα τα οργανα, εκ αν δυναιτο· τι δε ποτε; ὁτι τετο μεν επιςημης εςιν, ἡς ὑ παντες μετειληφαμεν· εκεινο δε παθες, ὁ πασιν απεδωκεν ἡ φυσις. Dion. Halicarn. De ſtruct. orat. ſect. 11.

§ Conſuetudo oculorum. Cic. lib. iv. Acad. quæſt.

feeling;

feeling; till, ſuperior to its firſt attractions, it reſts on the tender pathetic of Virgil, or the manly ſpirit of Lucretius. Exactly parallel to this, is the progreſs of the eye in painting; its firſt affections are always ill placed: it is enamoured with the ſplendid impoſitions of Rubens, * or the theatrical grace of Guido; this laſts not long; it grows chaſte in its purſuit; and ſlighting thoſe falſe beauties, dwells on the native and mellow tints of Titian; on the unforced attitudes, and elegant ſimplicity of Raphael. Was this change, in both caſes, the reſult of reaſoning, or produced by a growing knowledge of the rules of each art, we ſhould mark its advances; the contrary of which is almoſt ever the caſe; ſo that we are often ſurprized at this alteration in ourſelves, and wonder, that the ideas and objects which affected us ſo warmly at firſt, ſhould, in a ſhort courſe of time, act ſo coldly upon us: nay, ſome men there are, and thoſe too very capable of judging in other matters, who never riſe to this change; but continue, to the laſt, under the influence of the ſame boyiſh and wanton imagination.

B. The greateſt difficulty in your ſyſtem, would be, to deduce the different degrees, as well as diverſity of our taſtes, from this ſame univerſal principle of feeling.

A. The firſt, I ſhould think, may be accounted for, from the different proportions of that ſenſibility, as beſtowed on us by nature, or improved by ourſelves: the ſecond, from the diverſity of our imaginations, in the direction given them by education, and the conſtitutional or temporary flow of the animal ſpirits. But as this is an enquiry quite beyond my reach, I ſhall leave it to thoſe who can trace the progreſs of our ideas; and can determine, and account for the various influences of outward objects on our ſenſes. Inſtead of loſing our time in ſuch endleſs diſquiſitions, let us found our knowledge on facts; and paſs from them to natural and uſeful concluſions. "The † Lacedemonians, ſays Athenæus, are no where repreſented as being themſelves muſicians; yet, the purity of their taſte in this art, is univerſally acknowledged: they hav-

* The grace of Guido is rather technical than ideal; by the firſt is meant a certain flow of Contour, invariably applied to every character, and on every occaſion. Thus the daughter of Herodias receives the head of St. John, with the ſtudied dignity of an actreſs; and the victorious St. Michael, treads on the body of his antagoniſt, with all the preciſion of a dancing-maſter. By an ideal grace, I underſtand that particular image, which in the inſtant ſtrikes a polite imagination, as peculiar to the action and character before it.———Of this the Sancta Cecilia of Raphael, and the Magdalen in the St. Jerome of Correggio, are the happieſt examples: the gracefulneſs of theſe figures is not only proper to their characters, but gives a ſingular force and beauty to the expreſſion. It was from this happineſs, that the Venuſtas of Apelles became proverbial; as, among us, any action that is ſingularly graceful, is termed Correggieſque.

† Λακεδαιμονιοι, ει μεν εμαθοσαν την μουσικην, ουδεν λεγουσιν ὁτι δε κρινειν δυνανται καλως την τεχνην· ὁμολογειται· παντων γαρ φασι τοις ηδη σεσωκεναι διαφθειρομενην αυτην. Athenæus, lib xiii. Deipnoſoph. c. 6.

ing,

ing, at three different times, when it was corrupted and loſt, reſtored and preſerved it." The following obſervation by Tully, at the ſame time that it illuſtrates, receives authority from this fact. — "All * men, by a kind of tacit feeling, without art or ſcience, diſtinguiſh, in both caſes, what is right from what is wrong; and, as they evidently do ſo in painting and ſculpture, ſo, &c. &c." And again: "It is wonderful, ſays he, that, ſeeing the difference between the knowing and the ignorant, in the practice of an art, that the difference ſhould be ſo far from being great, in their judgments concerning it."

B. You have, I think, fully eſtabliſhed the principle you contend for; namely, that we have all within us the ſeeds of taſte, and are capable, if we exerciſe our powers, of improving them into a ſufficient knowledge of the polite arts. I am perſuaded, that nothing is a greater hinderance to our advances in any art, than the high opinion we form of the judgment of its profeſſors, and the proportionable diffidence of our own. I have rarely met with an artiſt, who was not an implicit admirer of ſome particular ſchool, or a ſlave to ſome favourite manner. They ſeldom, like gentlemen and ſcholars, riſe to an unprejudiced and liberal contemplation of true beauty. The difficulties they find in the practice of their art, tie them down to the mechanic; at the ſame time that ſelf-love and vanity lead them into an admiration of thoſe ſtrokes of the pencil, which come the neareſt to their own. I knew a painter at Rome, a man of ſenſe too, who talked much more of Jacinto Brandi, than he did either of Correggio or Raphael."

Fragments of ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands of Scotland, *and tranſlated from the* Gallic, *or* Erſe *language.*

THE love and ſtudy of antiquities is one of the moſt prevailing taſtes of this age. With great expence and pains, and no leſs honour, ſome travellers have penetrated into the deſerts of the Eaſt, and have preſented Europe with thoſe magnificent ſcenes of the ruins of Palmyra and Balbec; ſome have given us an idea of the ancient grandeur of Egypt; ſome dig out thoſe immenſe treaſures of claſſical antiquity from the mines of Herculaneum; and from ſome we ſtill expect the genuine remains of Athens; others, at the ſame time, have been ſearching into our northern antiquities; and theſe fragments are no mean ſpecimen of the effect of their labours.

The northern nations have always been highly celebrated for their ſkill in poetry. We have ſeen ſpecimens of that of Lapland and Denmark; but, before theſe, no piece from the Erſe (the language of the Highland Scots and Iriſh) has appeared. Much has been ſaid concerning the genuineneſs

* Omnes enim tacito quodam ſenſu, ſine ulla arte aut ratione, quæ ſunt in artibus ac rationibus recte ac prava dijudicant; idque cum faciunt in picturis & in ſignis, &c. &c. Mirabile eſt, cùm plurimùm in faciendo interſit inter doctum & rudem, quam non multùm differat in judicando. De Oratore, lib. iii.

of

of theſe remarkable fragments. A diſcuſſion of this kind is attended with great difficulties, and makes the enquirer run the riſque of falling perpetually into miſtakes; as we have not ſufficient monuments of the arts, cuſtoms, and manners, of the times and countries in which theſe ſcenes are laid, to judge how far they agree with, or tranſgreſs, thoſe only ſtandards for that ſort of criticiſm. But there is far leſs doubt of the merit, than of the authenticity, of thoſe pieces. They are moſtly dirges; and are animated with a wild, paſſionate, and pathetic ſpirit of poetry.

I.

AUtumn is dark on the mountains; grey miſts reſts on the hills. The whirlwind is heard on the heath. Dark rolls the river through the narrow plain. A tree ſtands alone on the hill, and marks the grave of Connal. The leaves whirl round with the wind, and ſtrew the grave of the dead. At times are ſeen here the ghoſts of the deceaſed, when the muſing hunter alone ſtalks ſlowly over the heath.

Who can reach the ſource of thy race, O Connal? and who recount thy fathers? Thy family grew like an oak on the mountain, which meeteth the wind with its lofty head. Who ſhall ſupply the place of Connal?

Here was the din of arms; and here the groans of the dying. Mournful are the wars of Fingal! O Connal! it was here thou didſt fall. Thine arm was like a ſtorm; thy ſword a beam of the ſky; thy height, a rock on the plain; thine eyes, a furnace of fire. Louder than a ſtorm was thy voice, when thou confoundeſt the field. Warriors fell by thy ſword, as the thiſtle by the ſtaff of a boy.

Dargo the mighty came on like a cloud of thunder. His brows were contracted and dark. His eyes like two caves in a rock. Bright roſe their ſwords on each ſide; dire was the clang of their ſteel.

The daughter of Rinval was near; Crimora, bright in the armour of man; her hair looſe behind, her bow in her hand. She followed the youth to the war, Connal her much-beloved. She drew the ſtring on Dargo; but erring pierced her Connal. He falls like an oak on the plain; like a rock from the ſhaggy hill. What ſhall ſhe do, hapleſs maid! he bleeds; her Connal dies. All the night long ſhe cries, and all the day, O Connal, my love, and my friend! With grief the ſad mourner died.

Earth here encloſeth the loveliеſt pair on the hill. The graſs grows beneath the ſtones of their tomb; I ſit in the mournful ſhade. The wind ſighs through the graſs; and their memory ruſhes on my mind. Undiſturbed you now ſleep together; in the tomb of the mountain you reſt alone.

II. Ryno, Alpin.

Ryno. The wind and the rain are over: calm is the noon of day. The clouds are divided in heaven. Over the green hills flies the inconſtant ſun. Red through the ſtony vale comes down the ſtream of the hill. Sweet are thy murmurs, O ſtream! but more ſweet is the voice I hear. It is the voice of Alpin, the ſon of the ſong, mourning for the dead. Bent is his head of age, and red his tearful eye. Alpin, thou ſon of the ſong, why alone on the ſilent hill? Why complaineſt thou,

thou, as a blaſt in the wood; as a wave on the lonely ſhore?

Alpin. My tears, O Ryno! are for the dead; my voice for the inhabitants of the grave. Tall thou art on the hill: fair among the ſons of the plain. But thou ſhalt fall like Morar; and the mourner ſhall ſit on thy tomb. The hills ſhall know thee no more; thy bow ſhall lie in the hall unſtrung.

Thou were ſwift, O Morar! as a roe on the hill; terrible as a meteor of fire. Thy wrath was as the ſtorm of December. Thy ſword in battle, as lightning in the field. Thy voice was like a ſtream after rain; like thunder on diſtant hills. Many fell by thy arm: they were conſumed in the flames of thy wrath.

But when thou returnedſt from war, how peaceful was thy brow! Thy face was like the ſun after rain; like the moon in the ſilence of the night; calm as the breaſt of the lake when the loud wind is laid.

Narrow is thy dwelling now; dark the place of thine abode. With three ſteps I compaſs thy grave, O thou who waſt ſo great before! Four ſtones, with their heads of moſs, are the only memorial of thee. A tree, with ſcarce a leaf, long graſs which whiſtles in the wind, mark to the hunter's eye the grave of the mighty Morar. Morar! thou art low indeed. Thou haſt no mother to mourn thee; no maid with her tears of love. Dead is ſhe that brought thee forth. Fallen is the daughter of Morglan.

Who on his ſtaff is this? Who is this, whoſe head is white with age, whoſe eyes are red with tears, who quakes at every ſtep?——It is thy father, O Morar! the father of none but thee. He heard of thy fame in battle; he heard of foes diſperſed. He heard of Morar's fame; why did he not hear of his wound? Weep, thou father of Morar! weep, but thy ſon heareth thee not. Deep is the ſleep of the dead; low their pillow of duſt. No more ſhall he hear thy voice; no more ſhall he awake at thy call. When ſhall it be morn in the grave, to bid the ſlumberer awake?

Farewell, thou braveſt of men! thou conqueror in the field: but the field ſhall ſee thee no more; nor the dark wood be lightened with the ſplendor of thy ſteel. Thou haſt left no ſon. But the ſong ſhall preſerve thy name. Future times ſhall hear of thee; they ſhall hear of the fallen Morar.

III.

Son of the noble Fingal, Oſcian, prince of men! what tears run down the cheeks of age? What ſhades thy mighty ſoul?

Memory, ſon of Alpin, memory wounds the aged. Of former times are my thoughts; my thoughts are of the noble Fingal. The race of the king returns into my mind, and wounds me with remembrance.

One day, returned from the ſport of the mountains, from purſuing the ſons of the hill, we covered this heath with our youth. Fingal the mighty was here, and Oſcur, my ſon, great in war. Fair on our ſight from the ſea, at once a virgin came. Her breaſt was like the ſnow of one night. Her cheek like the bud of the roſe. Mild was her blue rolling

rolling eye: but ſorrow was big in her heart.

Fingal renowned in war! She cries, Sons of the king, preſerve me! Speak ſecure, replies the king: daughter of beauty, ſpeak: our ear is open to all: our ſwords redreſs the injured. I fly from Ullin, ſhe cries, from Ullin famous in war. I fly from the embrace of him who would debaſe my blood. Cremor, the friend of men, was my father; Cremor the prince of Inverne.

Fingal's younger ſons aroſe: Carryl, expert in the bow; Fillan, beloved of the fair; and Fergus, firſt in the race.——Who from the fartheſt Lochlyn? Who to the ſeas Molochaſquir? Who dares hurt the maid whom the ſons of Fingal guard? Daughter of beauty, reſt ſecure: reſt in peace, thou faireſt of women.

Far in the blue diſtance of the deep, ſome ſpot appeared like the back of the ridge wave. But ſoon the ſhip increaſed on our ſight. The hand of Ullin drew her to land. The mountains trembled as he moved. The hills ſhook at his ſteps. Dire rattled his armour around him. Death and deſtruction were in his eyes. His ſtature like the roe of Morven. He moved in the lightning of ſteel.

Our warriors fell before him, like the field before the reapers. Fingal's three ſons he bound. He plunged his ſword into the fair one's breaſt. She fell as a wreath of ſnow before the ſun in ſpring. Her boſom heaved in death; her ſoul came forth in blood.

Oſcur my ſon came down: the mighty in battle deſcended. His armour rattled as thunder; and the lightning of his eyes was terrible. There, was the claſhing of ſwords; there, was the voice of ſteel. They ſtruck, and they thruſt; they digged for death with their ſwords. But death was diſtant far, and delayed to come. The ſun began to decline; and the cow-herd thought of home. Then Oſcur's keen ſteel found the heart of Ullin. He fell like a mountain oak covered over with gliſtering froſt: he ſhone like a rock on the plain.——Here the daughter of beauty lieth; and here the braveſt of men. Here one day ended the fair and the valiant. Here reſt the purſuer and the purſued.

Son of Alpin! the woes of the aged are many: their tears are for the paſt. This raiſed my ſorrow, warrior! Memory awaked my grief. Oſcur my ſon was brave; but Oſcur is now no more. Thou haſt heard my grief, O ſon of Alpin; forgive the tears of the aged.

Dialogues of the Dead. Sandby, Fleet-ſtreet. *Octavo.*

THE noble author of theſe dialogues is not only the firſt who has introduced that manner of writing into England, but he has executed it upon a more general and comprehenſive plan than any of the ancients, or than any foreign author among the moderns. He takes in a great many curious and intereſting ſubjects in policy, in criticiſm, in the greater and the leſſer morals; and has in moſt, if not in all theſe of ſubjects, very great ſucceſs. He is a warm aſſerter of piety and virtue, and the rights of mankind, and his work owes no part of its ſucceſs to thoſe ſeaſonings, by which pieces of this ſort have uſually ſolicited a falſe appetite;

petite; yet the ſpirit is every where kept up. The characters are well known, ſometimes the contraſt, ſometimes the reſemblance is happy. Theſe characters are well ſupported; the reaſoning is very clear, and the ſtyle of remarkable purity and elegance. There are parts indeed, wherein there is ſome deficiency of the dramatic ſpirit, but this does not often happen. However, whatever little of that kind is wanting in theſe Dialogues, is abundantly made up in the three additional ones, which are by another hand. Theſe are truely dramatic, and not inferior to the beſt comic dialogue. We ſhall inſert one from each author.

DIALOGUE XVII.

Marcus Brutus, Pomponius Atticus.

Brutus. Well, Atticus, I find that notwithſtanding your friendſhip for Cicero and me, you ſurvived us both many years, with the ſame chearful ſpirit you always poſſeſſed, and by the marriage of your daughter with Agrippa ſecured the favour of Cæſar, and even a cloſe alliance with him by your grand-daughter's match with Tiberius Nero.

Atticus. You know, Brutus, my philoſophy was the Epicurean. I loved my friends, and I ſerved them in their diſtreſſes with great generoſity; but I did not think myſelf bound to die when they died, or not to make others, as occaſions ſhould offer.

Brutus. You did *ſerve* your friends, as far as you could, without bringing yourſelf into any great danger or trouble of mind: but that you *loved* them I very much doubt. If you loved Cicero, how could you love Anthony? If you loved me, how could you love Cæſar? If you loved Cæſar, how could you avoid taking part againſt Anthony in their laſt civil war? Affection cannot be ſo ſtrangely divided, and with ſo much equality, among men of ſuch oppoſite characters, and who were ſuch irreconcileable foes to each other.

Atticus. From my earlieſt youth, I knew how to ingratiate myſelf with the heads of different parties, and yet not engage with any ſo far as to diſturb my own quiet. My family was connected with the Marian party; and, though I retired to Athens from Rome, that I might not be involved in the troubles which that faction had begun to excite, yet, when young Marius was declared an enemy by the ſenate, I ſent him a ſum of money, to ſupport him in his exile. Nor did this hinder me from making my court ſo well to Sylla, upon his coming to Athens, that I obtained from him the higheſt marks of his favour. Nevertheleſs, when he preſſed me to go with him to Rome, my anſwer was, * "Do not, I beſeech you, deſire to lead me againſt thoſe, with whom that I might not bear arms againſt you, I left my native country." He admired my conduct; and at his departure from Athens, ordered all the preſents which had been made to him there to be carried to me. I remind you of this, only to ſhew that my conduct was always the ſame; and that in the inſtances which you mentioned I did not act from any inconſtancy or levity in my nature, but from a regular uniform plan,

* Vide Cornel. Nepot. in Vitâ Attici.

which my reaſon convinced me was founded in wiſdom.

Brutus. I know you alſo took the ſame part between Pompey and Julius Cæſar.

Atticus. I did ſo——and that I might be able to do it with dignity and without the reproach of ingratitude, I never would accept any office or honour from either of thoſe great men; nor from Cicero, tho' my ſiſter had married his brother, nor from you, my moſt honoured and moſt virtuous friend.

Brutus. Are there no obligations to a good heart, Pomponius, but honours and offices? does the refuſal of theſe cancel all other ties? But, ſetting aſide any conſiderations of private affection or private eſteem, how did you reconcile your conduct to that, which is the ruling principle in the heart of every virtuous man, and more eſpecially a virtuous Roman, the love of the public?

Atticus. The times I lived in were ſo corrupted, and the conflict of parties had ſo little to do with the love of the public, that I thought my virtue much ſafer and purer by avoiding than mixing in the fray.

Brutus. Poſſibly in the diſpute between Marius and Sylla, and even in that between Pompey and Cæſar, a good man might ſee ſo much to blame on both ſides, and ſo much to fear, which ever faction ſhould conquer the other, as to be juſtified in not engaging with either. But let me ſay without vanity, in the war which I waged againſt Anthony and Octavius you had nothing to blame: for I know you approved the principle upon which I killed Julius Cæſar, and thought it an honeſt, heroical act: you had nothing to fear if our arms had ſucceeded; for you knew my intentions were upright and pure; you knew that both Caſſius and I were reſolved to reſtore the republic. How could you then be a tranquil ſpectator of ſuch a ſcene? How could you maintain an indifference and neutrality between the *deliverers* and the *tyrants* of Rome?

Atticus. My anſwer to this will require explanations, which my reſpect to the *manes* of Brutus makes me wiſh to avoid.

Brutus. No, Atticus; you may ſay to me all you think, without fear of offending. In the other world I loved truth, and deſired that all might ſpeak it with freedom: but here even the tender ears of a tyrant are compelled to endure it. Perhaps I loved you ſo well that I ſhall not to be ſorry to hear you make a good apology for your conduct, even at my expence. If I committed faults, or erred in my judgment, the calamities I have ſuffered are a puniſhment for it. Tell me then, what were my failings.

Atticus. You ſaid that the *principle* upon which you killed Cæſar had my approbation, and that I admired the honeſty and heroiſm of the act. This I do not deny:—but did I declare that I thought it a *prudent* or *well-timed* act? I had quite other thoughts. Nothing ſeemed to me ever *worſe judged* or *worſe timed:* and theſe were my reaſons. Cæſar was juſt ſetting out to make war on the Parthians. That was an enterprize of no little difficulty, and no little danger. But his boundleſs ambition, and that reſtleſs ſpirit which never would let him take any repoſe, did not mean to

ſtop

ſtop there. You know very well (for he hid nothing from you) that he had formed a vaſt plan, of marching, after he had conquered the whole Parthian empire, along the coaſt of the Caſpian ſea, and the ſides of Mount Caucaſus, into Scythia, in order to ſubdue all the countries that border on Germany, and Germany itſelf, as far as the ocean, propoſing to return to Rome by Gaul. Conſider now, my dear Brutus, how much time the execution of this immenſe project would have required. In ſome of his battles with ſo many fierce and warlike nations, the braveſt of all the barbarians, he might very probably have been ſlain: but if he had not, diſeaſe, or age itſelf, might have ended his life, before he could return triumphant to Rome. He was, when you killed him, in his fifty-ſixth year, and of an infirm conſtitution. Except this baſtard by Cleopatra, he had no ſon: nor was his deſpotiſm ſo quietly ſettled, that he could have a thought of leaving the empire to his ſiſter's grandſon Octavius. While he was abſent, there was no reaſon to fear any violence, or male-adminiſtration, in Italy, or Rome. Cicero would have had the chief power in the ſenate, and Hirtius and Panſa were the conſuls deſigned for the enſuing year. The Prætorſhip of the city was given to you by the favour of Cæſar; and your known credit with him, added to your great talents and high reputation, gave you a weight, which none of his party left by him in Italy could dare to oppoſe. What a fair proſpect was here of good order, and peace, and freedom at home, while abroad the Roman name would have been rendered more glorious, the diſgrace of Caſſius revenged, and the bounds of the empire extended beyond the utmoſt ambition of our forefathers, by the greateſt general that ever led the armies of Rome, or perhaps of any other nation? What did it ſignify, whether in Aſia, or among the barbarians, that general bore the title of king, or that of dictator? Nothing could be more puerile in you and your friends, than to ſtart ſo much at the thought of taking that name, when you had ſuffered him to enjoy all the power of royalty, and much more than any king of Rome had poſſeſſed, from Romulus down to Tarquin.

Brutus. We conſidered that name as the laſt inſult offered to our liberty and our laws. The deſiring of it ſhewed in Cæſar a mind which had diveſted itſelf of all moderation. It was an enſign of tyranny, hung out with a vain and arrogant purpoſe of making the ſervitude of Rome more apparent. We therefore determined to puniſh the tyrant, and reſtore our country to freedom.

Atticus. You puniſhed the tyrant, but you did not reſtore your country to freedom. By ſparing Anthony, againſt the opinion of Caſſius, you ſuffered the tyranny ſtill to ſubſiſt. He was conſul, and from the moment that Cæſar was dead, he had the chief power of the ſtate in his hands. The ſoldiers adored him for his liberality, valour, and military frankneſs. His eloquence was more perſuaſive from appearing unſtudied. The nobility of his houſe, which deſcended from Hercules, would naturally inflame his heart with ambition. The whole courſe of his life had ſhewn that his thoughts were high and aſpiring, and that he had little reſpect for the liberty of his country. He had

been Cæsar's principal friend, the second man in his party: by saving him you left a new head to that party, an able head, who would be sure to make use of his credit to his own aggrandizement and to your ruin. Many, who would have wished the restoration of liberty, if Cæsar had died a natural death, were so incensed at his murder, that for the sake of punishing *that*, they were willing to give all power to Anthony, and make him the master of the republic. This was particularly true with respect to the veteran troops, which had served under Cæsar: and he saw it so plainly, that he quickly availed himself of their dispositions, and threw off all regards to you or the senate. You and Cassius were obliged to fly out of Italy; and Cicero, who was unwilling to take the same part, could find no expedient to save himself and the senate, but the wretched one of supporting and raising another Cæsar, the adopted son and heir of him you had slain, to oppose Anthony, and to divide the Cæsarean party. But even while he did this, he perpetually offended that party, and made them his enemies, by harangues in the senate, which breathed the very spirit of the old Pompeian faction, and made him appear to Octavius, and all the friends of the dead dictator, as guilty of his death, as those who had killed him. What could this end in, but what it did end in, a re-union of the whole Cæsarean party, and of their principal chiefs, to destroy him and you and all the Pompeians? For my own part, I foresaw it long before the event, and therefore kept myself clear of all those proceedings.—You think that I ought to have joined you at Philippi, because I knew your good intentions, and that, if you succeeded, both Cassius and you designed to restore the commonwealth. I believe you did both agree in that point; but then you differed in so many others, that there was in your tempers such a discordance, that I am persuaded the union between you could not have lasted long; and your dissention would have had the most fatal effects, with regard both to the settlement and the administration of the republic. Besides, the whole mass of it was so corrupted, that I am convinced new disorders would have arisen. If you had applied gentle remedies, to which your own nature was most inclined, those remedies would have failed: if Cassius had induced you to act with severity, your government would have been stigmatized with the name of tyranny more hateful than that which you had destroyed; and Cæsar's clemency would have been the perpetual topic of every factious harangue to the people, and of every seditious discourse to the soldiers. Thus you would have soon been plunged in the miseries of a new civil war, or perhaps assassinated in the senate, as Julius was by you. Nothing could give the Roman empire a fixed and lasting tranquillity, but such a prudent plan of a *mitigated Imperial Power*, as was afterwards formed by Octavius Cæsar, and happily settled by him, when he had got rid of all opposition and partnership in the government. Those quiet times I lived to see, and I must say, they were the best I ever had seen, far better than those under the turbulent aristocracy for which you contended. And let me boast a little of my own prudence, which, through

through so many storms, could carry me safe into that happy port. Had it only given me safety, without reputation, I should not think that I ought to speak of it with pride. But in all these revolutions, my honour remained as unhurt as my fortune. I so conducted myself, that I lost no esteem, in being Anthony's friend, after having been Cicero's, or in my alliance with Agrippa and with Augustus, after my known connection with you. Nor did either Cæsar or Anthony blame my inaction in the wars between them; but, on the contrary, seemed to value me more for the neutrality I observed. My obligations to the one and alliance with the other, made it improper for me to act against either. And my constant tenour of life had procured me an exemption from all civil wars, by a kind of *prescription*.

Brutus. If man were born to no higher purpose, than to live long in ease and prosperity, with the general good esteem of the world, your wisdom was as much superior to mine, as my life was shorter and more unhappy than yours. Nay, I believe it exceeded the prudence of any other man that ever existed, considering in what difficult times you were placed, and with how many shocks and changes of fortune you were to contend. But *here* the most *virtuous* and *public-spirited* conduct is found the most *prudent*. The motives of actions, not the success, give us *here* reputation. And if my soul could return again to that life from whence it is escaped, I would not change my character to imitate yours: I again would be Brutus rather than Atticus. Even without the sweet hope of eternal rewards in a more perfect state, which is the strongest support to the good in every misfortune, I swear by the gods, I would not give up *the noble feelings of my heart*, that elevation of mind that accompanies active and suffering virtue, for your seventy-seven years of constant tranquillity, with all the esteem and praise you obtained from the learned men whom you patronized, or the great men whom you courted.

DIALOGUE XXVII.

Mercury—and a modern fine lady.

Mrs. Modish. Indeed, Mr. Mercury, I cannot have the pleasure of waiting upon you now. I am engaged, absolutely engaged.

Mercury. I know you have an amiable affectionate husband, and several fine children; but you need not be told, that either conjugal attachments, maternal affections, nor even the care of a kingdom's welfare or a nation's glory, can excuse a person who has received a summons to the realms of Death. If the grim messenger was not as peremptory as unwelcome, Charon would not get a passenger, (except now and then an hypochondriacal Englishman) once in a century. You may be content to leave your husband and family, and pass the Styx.

Mrs. Modish. I did not mean to insist on any engagement *with my husband and children*; I never thought myself engaged to *them*. I had no engagements but such as were common to women of my rank. Look on my chimney-piece, and you will see I was engaged to the play on Mondays, balls on Tuesdays, the opera on Saturdays, and to card assemblies the rest of the week, for two months to come; and it would be *the rudest thing in the*

world not to keep my appointments. If you will ſtay for me till the ſummer-ſeaſon, I will wait on you with all my heart. Perhaps the Elyſian fields may be leſs deteſtable than the *country* in our world. Pray have you a fine *Vauxhall* and *Ranelagh?* I think I ſhould not diſlike drinking the *Lethe Waters* when you have a full ſeaſon.

Mercury. Surely you could not like the waters of oblivion, who have made pleaſure the buſineſs, end, and aim of your life! It is good to drown cares, but who would waſh away the remembrance of a life of gaiety and pleaſure?

Mrs. Modiſh. Diverſion was indeed the buſineſs of my life, but as to pleaſure I have enjoyed none ſince the novelty of my amuſements was gone off. Can one be pleaſed with ſeeing the ſame thing over and over again? Late hours and fatigue gave me the vapours, ſpoiled the natural chearfulneſs of my temper, and even in youth wore away my youthful vivacity.

Mercury. If this way of life did not give you pleaſure, why did you continue in it? I ſuppoſe you did not think it was very *meritorious?*

Mrs. Modiſh. I was too much engaged to think at all: ſo far indeed my manner of life was agreeable enough. My friends always told me, diverſions were neceſſary, and my doctor aſſured me diſſipation was good for my ſpirits; my huſband inſiſted that it was not; and you know that one loves to oblige one's friends, comply with one's doctor, and contradict one's huſband; and beſides, I was ambitious to be thought *du Bon ton**.

Mercury. *Bon ton!* what is that, Madam? Pray define it.

Mrs. Modiſh. Oh Sir, excuſe me, it is one of the privileges of the *Bon ton* never to define, or be defined. It is the child and parent of jargon. It is——I can never tell you what it is: but I will try to tell you what it is not. In converſation it is not wit; in manners it is not politeneſs; in behaviour it is not addreſs; but it is a little like them all. It can only belong to people of a certain rank, who live in a certain manner, with certain perſons, who have not certain virtues, and who have certain vices, and who inhabit a certain part of the town. Like a place by courteſy, it gets an higher rank than the perſon can claim, but which thoſe who have a legal title to precedency dare not diſpute for fear of being thought not to underſtand the rules of politeneſs. Now, Sir, I have told you as much as I know of it, though I have admired and aimed at it all my life.

Mercury. Then, Madam, you have waſted your time, faded your beauty, and deſtroyed your health, for the laudable purpoſes of contradicting your huſband, and being this ſomething and this nothing called the *Bon ton.*

Mrs. Modiſh. What would you have had me do?

Mercury. I will follow your mode of inſtructing. I will tell you what I would not have had you

* DU BON TON is a cant phraſe in the modern French language for the faſhionable air of converſation and manners.

you do. I would not have had you ſacrifice your time, your reaſon, and your duties, to faſhion and folly. I would not have had you neglect your huſband's happineſs, and your children's education.

Mrs. Modiſh. As to my daughters education, I ſpared no expence; they had a dancing-maſter, muſic-maſter, and drawing-maſter, and a French governeſs, to teach them behaviour and the French language.

Mercury. So their religion, ſentiments and manners were to be learnt from a dancing-maſter, muſic-maſter, and a chamber-maid! Perhaps they might prepare them to catch the *Bon ton*. Your daughters muſt have been ſo educated as to fit them to be wives without conjugal affection, and mothers without maternal care. I am ſorry for the ſort of life they are commencing, and for that which you have juſt concluded. Minos is a ſour old gentleman, without the leaſt ſmattering of the *Bon ton*, and I am in a fright for you. The beſt thing I can adviſe you is, to do in this world as you did in the other; keep happineſs in your view, but never take the road that leads to it. Remain on this ſide Styx; wander about without end or aim; look into the Elyſian fields, but never attempt to enter into them, leſt Minos ſhould puſh you into Tartarus: for duties neglected, may bring on a ſentence not much leſs ſevere than crimes committed.

A ſyſtem of the principles of the Laws of Scotland. *By* George Wallace, *Advocate.* Millar, Wilſon, *and* Durham, *London*; Hamilton *and* Balfour, *Edinburgh. Firſt volume, Folio.*

THE work before us is a piece of uncommon labour, reſearch, and reach of thought. The laws of Scotland are here referred to, and grounded upon, thoſe of nature and nations; and the author has endeavoured to do, what, if it had been done with regard to the law of England, might be conſidered as an union of Lord Coke, with Grotius and Puffendorf. Tho' his plan has limited him principally to the municipal laws of Scotland, there are ſeveral parts of ſo general a nature, and ſo well reaſoned, that they cannot fail of giving general entertainment and inſtruction. Such in particular are his thoughts upon the ſervitude of the negroes in our plantations.

"The principles on which the ſlavery of the negroes generally depends, are founded neither on captivity, ſale, nor birth; on which alone it can be pretended to have any plauſible foundation. They are not made ſlaves by being made priſoners in a lawful war; they do not voluntarily diſpoſe of themſelves and of their liberty; of courſe their children cannot be born ſlaves.

We all know, that they are purchaſed from their princes, who pretend to have a right to diſpoſe of them, and that they are, like other commodities, tranſported by the merchants, who have bought them, into America, in order to be expoſed to ſale. If this trade admits of a moral or a rational juſtification, every crime, even the moſt atrocious, may be juſtified. Government was inſtituted for the good of mankind: kings, princes, governors, are not proprietors of thoſe who

are subject to their authority; they have not a right to make them miserable. On the contrary, their authority is vested in them, that they may, by the just exercise of it, promote the happiness of their people. Of course, they have not a right to dispose of their liberty, and to sell them for slaves. Besides, no man has a right to acquire or to purchase them; men and their liberty are not *in commercio*; they are not either saleable or purchaseable. One, therefore, has no body but himself to blame, in case he shall find himself deprived of a man, whom he thought he had, by buying for a price, made his own; for he dealt in a trade which was illicit, and was prohibited by the most obvious dictates of humanity. For these reasons, every one of those unfortunate men, who are pretended to be slaves, has a right to be declared to be free, for he never lost his liberty; he could not lose it; his prince had no right to dispose of him. Of course, the sale was *ipso jure* void. This right he carries about with him, and is entitled every where to get it declared. As soon, therefore, as he comes into a country, in which the judges are not forgetful of their own humanity, it is their duty to remember that he is a man, and to declare him to be free.

I know it has been said, that questions concerning the states of persons, ought to be determined by the law of the country to which they belong; and that, therefore, one, who would be declared to be a slave in America, ought, in case he should happen to be imported into Britain, be adjudged according to the law of America, to be a slave. A doctrine, than which nothing can be more barbarous. Ought the judges of any country, out of respect to the law of another, to shew no respect to their kind and to humanity? Out of respect to a law, which is in no sort obligatory upon them, ought they to disregard the law of nature, which is obligatory on all men, at all times and in all places? Are any laws so binding as the eternal laws of justice? Is it doubtful whether a judge ought to pay greater regard to them, than to those arbitrary and inhuman usages which prevail in a distant land?

Aye, but our colonies would be ruined if slavery was abolished. Be it so; would it not from thence follow, that the bulk of mankind ought to be abused, that our pockets may be filled with money, or our mouths with delicates? The purses of highwaymen would be empty, in case robbery were totally abolished; but have men a right to acquire riches by such cruel, such flagitious means? Has a robber a right to acquire money by going out to the highway? Have men a right to acquire it by rendering their fellow-creatures miserable? Is it lawful to abuse mankind, that the avarice, the vanity, or the passions of a few may be gratified? No, there is such a thing as justice, to which the most sacred regard is due. Have not those unhappy men a better right to their liberty and to their happiness, than our American merchants have to the profits which they make by torturing their kind? Let, therefore, our colonies be ruined, but let us not render so many men miserable. Would not any of us, who should, like Clytophon, be snatched by pirates from his native land, think himself cruelly abused, and at

all

all times entitled to be free? Have not these unfortunate Africans, who meet with the same cruel fate, the same right? Are not they men as well as we? Let us not, therefore, defend, or support a usage, which is contrary to all the laws of humanity.

But it is false, that either we or our colonies would be ruined by the abolition of slavery. It might occasion a stagnation of business for a short time. Every great alteration produces that effect; because mankind cannot, on a sudden, find ways of disposing of themselves and of their affairs. But it would produce many happy effects. It is the slavery which is permitted in America, that has hindered it from becoming so soon populous, as it would otherwise have done. Set the Negers free, and, in a few generations, this vast and fertile continent would be crouded with inhabitants; learning, arts, and every thing would flourish among them; instead of being inhabited by wild beasts and savages, it would be peopled by philosophers and men. It might, perhaps, do harm to the trade of Britain; but it has been demonstrated by the learned, the ingenious, and the virtuous author of *A Dissertation on the Numbers of Mankind*, that a nation may be more populous, more wealthy, more virtuous, and more happy, without, than with, an extensive foreign trade. Besides, the trade of Britain would not suffer so much as people are apt to imagine. It is industry which is the real source of wealth. As long as a nation continues to be industrious, it need not be afraid of poverty. Industry, like necessity, is inventive, and falls on a thousand ways of employing itself to the profit of the industrious. If one channel is dammed up, it will soon open another for itself.

Select Fables of Æsop, and other Fabulists. By Mr. Dodsley. *Printed by* Baskerville, *for* R. *and* J. Dodsley. *Duodecimo.*

NO method of instruction has been more ancient, more universal, and probably none more effectual, than that by apologue, or fable. In the first ages, amongst a rude and fierce people, this, perhaps, was the only method that would have been borne; and even since the progress of learning has furnished other helps, the fable, which at first was used through necessity, is retained from choice, on account of the elegant happiness of its manner, and the refined address, with which, when well conducted, it insinuates its moral. The author of these fables will, in all probability, very much spread the taste of that kind of writing. He is the very first who has given us, in English prose, an example of the neatness, the simplicity, and the elegant pointedness in which these fables should be dressed. And yet in that uniformity to which the nature of the fable confines him, he has shewn a far greater variety than could have been imagined. He has consulted this variety not only in the style, but in the choice of his stories, which are taken from all the good authors in that way ancient and modern; and there is scarce any useful moral lesson, which is not here illustrated.

He divides his book into three parts, ancient, modern, and original fables. Under the last head, the stories are wholly invented by the author and his friends; and we assure

assure the reader he will not find this third part in the least inferior to the two first.

There are two further circumstances, that give this an advantage over every former collection of fables. First a Life of Æsop by Monsr. Meziriac, a book extremely scarce, yet the only life of Æsop we have consistent with common sense; that of Planudes, commonly prefixed to the other collections, being a most ridiculous collection of absurd traditions, or, what is more to be apprehended, of equally absurd inventions. The second is an Essay on Fable, in which rules are delivered for this kind of writing, drawn from nature; by which these pieces, which were thought to have little other standard than the fancy, are brought under the jurisdiction of the judgment. And this is, perhaps, the first piece which attempted to introduce a regular criticism concerning this kind of composition: and the success is equal to the spirit of the undertaking.

We shall give a specimen first of the essay, and then take a fable from each division of the work. The essay considers fable regularly; 1st, with relation to the moral; 2dly, the action and the incidents; 3dly, the persons, characters, and sentiments; and, lastly, the language. With regard to the persons, &c. the author observes:

SECT. III.

Of the Persons, Characters, and Sentiments of Fable.

"The race of animals *first* present themselves, as the proper actors in this little drama. They are, indeed, a species that approaches, in many respects so near to our own, that we need only lend them *speech*, in order to produce a striking resemblance. It would, however, be unreasonable to expect a strict and universal similitude. There is a certain *measure* and *degree* of analogy, with which the most discerning reader will rest contented: for instance, he will accept the *properties* of animals, although *necessary* and *invariable*, as the images of our *inclinations*, though never so *free*. To require *more* than this, were to sap the very foundations of allegory, and even to deprive ourselves of half the pleasure that flows from poetry in general.

Solomon sends us to the ant, to learn the wisdom of industry: and our inimitable ethic poet introduces nature herself as giving us a *similar* kind of counsel.

Thus then to man the voice of Nature spake:
"Go, from the *creatures* thy in-
"structions take—
"*There* all the forms of social union
"find,
"And *thence*, let reason late in-
"struct mankind."

He supposes that animals in their *native* characters, *without* the advantages of speech and reason which are assigned them by fabulists, may, in regard to *morals* as well as *arts*, become examples to the human race. Indeed, I am afraid we have so far deviated into ascititious appetites and fantastic manners, as to find the expediency of copying from *them*, that simplicity we ourselves have lost. If animals in themselves may be thus exemplary, how much more may they be made instructive, under the direction of an able fabulist;

buliſt; who, by conferring upon them the gift of language, contrives to make their inſtincts more intelligible, and their examples more determinate!

But theſe are not his *only* actors. The fabuliſt has one advantage above all other writers whatſoever; as all the works both of art and nature are more immediately at his diſpoſal. He has, in this reſpect, a liberty not allowed to epic or dramatic writers; who are, undoubtedly, more limited in the choice of perſons to be employed. He has authority to preſs into his ſervice, every kind of exiſtence under heaven: not only beaſts, birds, inſects, and all the animal creation; but flowers, ſhrubs, trees, and all the tribe of vegetables. Even mountains, foſſils, minerals, and the inanimate works of nature, diſcourſe articulately at his command, and act the part which he aſſigns them. The virtues, vices, and every *property* of beings, receive from him a *local habitation and a name*. In ſhort, he may perſonify, beſtow life, ſpeech, and action, on whatever he thinks proper.

It is eaſy to imagine what a ſource of *novelty* and *variety* this muſt open, to a genius capable of conceiving, and of employing, theſe ideal perſons in a proper manner: what an opportunity it affords him to diverſify his images, and to treat the fancy with change of *objects*, while he ſtrengthens the underſtanding, or regulates the paſſions, by a ſucceſſion of *truths*. To raiſe beings like theſe into a ſtate of action and intelligence, gives the fabuliſt an undoubted claim to that *firſt* character of the poet, a *creator*. I rank him not, as I ſaid before, with the writers of epic or dramatic poems; but the maker of pins or needles is as much an artiſt as an anchor-ſmith; and a painter in miniature may ſhew as much ſkill, as he who paints in the largeſt proportions.

When theſe perſons are once raiſed, we muſt carefully injoin them proper taſks, and aſſign them ſentiments and language ſuitable to their ſeveral natures, and reſpective properties.

A raven ſhould not be extolled for her voice, nor a bear be repreſented with an elegant ſhape. 'Twere a very obvious inſtance of abſurdity, to paint a hare cruel; or a wolf, compaſſionate. An aſs were but ill qualified to be general of an army, though he may well enough ſerve, perhaps, for one of the trumpeters. But ſo long as popular opinion allows to the lion, magnanimity; rage, to the tiger; ſtrength, to the mule; cunning to the fox; and buffoonery, to the monkey; why may not they ſupport the characters of an Agamemnon, Achilles, Ajax, Ulyſſes, and Therſites? The truth is, when moral actions are with judgment attributed to the brute creation, we ſcarce *perceive* that nature is at all violated by the fabuliſt. He appears, at *moſt*, to have only tranſlated their language. His lions, wolves, and foxes, *behave* and *argue* as thoſe creatures would, had they originally been endowed with the human faculties of ſpeech and reaſon.

But greater art is yet required, whenever we perſonify *inanimate* beings. Here the copy ſo far deviates from the great lines of nature, that, without the niceſt care, reaſon will revolt againſt the fiction.

How-

However, beings of *this* sort, managed ingeniously and with address, recommend the fabulist's invention by the grace of novelty and of variety. Indeed the analogy between things natural and artificial, animal and inanimate, is often so very striking, that we can, with seeming propriety, give passions and sentiments to every individual part of existence. Appearance favours the deception. The vine may be *enamoured* of the elm; her embraces testify her passion. The swelling mountain may, naturally enough, be *delivered* of a mouse. The gourd may reproach the pine, and the sky-rocket insult the stars. The axe may solicit a new handle of the forest; and the moon, in her *female* character, request a fashionable garment. Here is nothing incongruous; nothing that shocks the reader with impropriety. On the other hand, were the axe to desire a perriwig, and the moon petition for a new pair of boots; probability would *then* be violated, and the absurdity become too glaring."

SECT. IV.

On the Language of Fable.

"The most beautiful fables that ever were invented, may be disfigured by the *language* in which they are cloathed. Of this, poor *Æsop*, in some of his English dresses, affords a melancholy proof. The ordinary style of fable should be *familiar*, but also *elegant*. Were I to *instance* any style that I should prefer on this occasion, it should be that of Mr. Addison's tales in the Spectator. That ease and simplicity, that conciseness and propriety, that subdued and decent humour he so remarkably discovers there; seems to have qualified him for a fabulist, almost beyond any other writer. But to return.

The *Familiar*, says Mr. La Motte, to whose ingenious *essay* I have often been obliged in this discourse, is the general tone, or accent of Fable. It was thought sufficient, on its first appearance, to lend the animals our most common language. Nor indeed have they any extraordinary *pretensions* to the sublime; it being requisite they should *speak* with the same simplicity that they *behave*.

The *familiar* also is more proper for insinuation, than the *elevated*; this being the language of *reflection*, as the former is the voice of *sentiment*. We guard ourselves against the one, but lie open to the other; and instruction will always the most effectually sway us, when it appears least jealous of its rights and privileges.

The *familiar* style however that is here required, notwithstanding that appearance of *ease* which is its character, is perhaps more difficult to write, than the more *elevated* or *sublime*. A writer more readily perceives when he has risen above the common language, than he perceives, in speaking this language, whether he has made the choice that is most suitable to the occasion: and it is nevertheless, upon *this happy choice* depends all the charms of the *familiar*. Moreover, the *elevated* style deceives and seduces, altho' it *be not* the best chosen; whereas the *familiar* can procure itself no sort of respect, if it be not easy, natural, just, delicate, and unaffected. A fabulist must therefore bestow great attention upon his style: and even labour it so much the *more*, that it may appear to have cost him no pains at all.

The

The authority of *Fontaine* juſtify theſe opinions in regard to ſtyle. His fables are perhaps the beſt examples of the *genteel familiar*, as Sir Roger L'Eſtrange affords the groſſeſt, of the *indelicate* and *low*. When we read that "while the frog and the mouſe were diſputing it at ſwords point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them in the *interim*, and *gobbets up* both together to part the fray." And "where the fox reproaches a bevy of jolly goſſiping wenches making merry over a *diſh of pullets*, that, if *he* but peeped into a hen-rooſt, they always made a bawling *with their dogs* and *their baſtards*; while you yourſelves, ſays he, can lie *ſtuffing your guts* with your hens and capons, and not a *word of the pudding*." This *may* be *familiar*, but is alſo *coarſe* and *vulgar*; and cannot fail to diſguſt a reader that has the leaſt degree of taſte or delicacy.

The ſtyle of fable then muſt be ſimple and familiar; and it muſt *likewiſe* be correct and elegant. By the former, I would adviſe that it ſhould not be loaded with figure and metaphor; that the diſpoſition of words be natural; the turn of ſentences eaſy; and their conſtruction, unembarraſſed. By elegance, I would exclude all coarſe and provincial terms; all affected and puerile conceits; all obſolete and pedantic phraſes. To this I would ajdoin, as the word perhaps implies, a certain finiſhing poliſh, which gives a grace and ſpirit to the whole; and which, though it have always the *appearance* of nature, is almoſt ever the *effect* of art.

But, notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid, there are ſome occaſions on which it is allowable, and even expedient to change the ſtyle. The language of a fable muſt riſe or fall in conformity to the ſubject. A *lion*, when introduced in his regal capacity, muſt hold diſcourſe in a ſtrain ſomewhat more elevated than a *Country-Mouſe*. The lioneſs then becomes his *Queen*, and the beaſts of the foreſt are called his *Subjects*: a method that offers *at once* to the imagination, both the *animal* and the *perſon* he is deſigned to repreſent. Again, the buffoon-monkey ſhould avoid that pomp of phraſe, which the owl employs as her beſt pretence to wiſdom. Unleſs the ſtyle be thus judiciouſly varied, it will be impoſſible to preſerve a juſt diſtinction of character.

Deſcriptions, at once conciſe and pertinent, adds a grace to fable: but are *then* moſt happy, when included in the action: whereof the fable of *Boreas and the Sun* affords us an example. An *epithet* well choſen is often a deſcription, in *itſelf*; and ſo much the more agreeable, as it the leſs retards us, in our purſuit of the cataſtrophe.

I might enlarge much further on the ſubject, but perhaps I may appear to have been too diffuſe already. Let it ſuffice to hint, that little *ſtrokes of humour*, when ariſing naturally from the ſubject; and *incidental reflections*, when kept in due ſubordination to the principal, add a value to theſe compoſitions. Theſe latter however ſhould be employed very ſparingly, and with great addreſs; be very few and very ſhort: it is ſcarcely enough that they naturally *ſpring out* of the ſubject; they ſhould be ſuch as to appear *neceſſary* and *eſſential* parts of the fable. And when theſe embelliſhments, pleaſing in them-

themſelves, tend to illuſtrate the *main action*, they then afford that nameleſs grace remarkable in Fontaine and ſome few others; and which perſons of the beſt diſcernment will more eaſily *conceive*, than they can *explain*.

FABLE XIII.

The Stag drinking.

A ſtag quenching his thirſt in a clear lake, was ſtruck with the beauty of his horns, which he ſaw reflected in the water. At the ſame time, obſerving the extreme ſlenderneſs of his legs; What pity it is, ſaid he, that ſo fine a creature ſhould be furniſhed with ſo deſpicable a ſet of ſpindle ſhanks! what a truly noble animal I ſhould be, were my legs in any degree anſwerable to my horns! In the midſt of this ſoliloquy, he was alarmed with the cry of a pack of hounds. He immediately flies over the foreſt, and left his purſuers ſo far behind, that he might probably have eſcaped; but taking into a thick wood, his horns were entangled in the branches, where he was held till the hounds came up, and tore him in pieces. In his laſt moments, he thus exclaimed——How ill do we judge of our own true advantages! the legs which I deſpiſed would have borne me away in ſafety, had not my favourite antlers betrayed me to ruin.

FABLE I.

The Miller, his Son, and their Aſs.

A miller and his ſon were driving their aſs to market, in order to ſell him. That he might get thither freſh and in good condition, they drove him on gently before them. They had not gone far, when they met a company of travellers. Sure, ſay they, you are mighty careful of your aſs: methinks one of you might as well get up and ride, as let him walk on at his eaſe, while you trudge after him on foot. In compliance with this advice, the old man ſet his ſon on the beaſt. They had ſcarce advanced a quarter of a mile further, when they met another company. You lazy booby, ſaid one of the party, why don't you get down, and let your poor father ride? Upon this, the old man made his ſon diſmount, and got up himſelf. In this manner they had not marched many furlongs, when a third company began to inſult the father. You hard-hearted, unnatural wretch, ſay they, how can you ſuffer that poor lad to wade through the dirt, while you like an alderman ride at your eaſe? The good-natured miller ſtood corrected, and immediately took his ſon up behind him. And now, the next man they met exclaimed with more vehemence and indignation than all the reſt. Was there ever ſuch a couple of lazy boobies! to overload in ſo unconſcionable a manner a poor dumb creature, who is far leſs able to carry them than they are to carry him! The good old man, perplexed with variety of opinions, was half inclined to make the experiment, but was ſufficiently convinced by this time, that there cannot be a more fruitleſs attempt, than to endeavour to pleaſe all mankind.

FABLE

FABLE VI.

The Miſer and the Mag-pye.

As a miſer ſate at his deſk, counting over his heaps of gold; a mag-pye eloping from his cage, picked up a guinea, and hopped away with it. The miſer, who never failed to count his money over a ſecond time, immediately miſſed the piece, and riſing up from his ſeat in the utmoſt conſternation, obſerved the felon hiding it in a crevice of the floor. And art *thou*, cry'd he, that worſt of thieves, *who* haſt robbed me of my gold, without the plea of neceſſity, and without regard to its proper uſe? But thy life ſhall atone for ſo prepoſterous a villainy. Soft words, good maſter, quoth the mag-pye. Have I then injured you, in any other ſenſe than you defraud the public? And am I *not* uſing your money in the ſame manner you do yourſelf? If I muſt loſe my life for hiding a ſingle guinea, what do you, I pray, deſerve, who ſecrete ſo many thouſands.

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